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LYON G. TYLER, M. A., LL. D., Editor.

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LYON G. TYLER, M. A., LL. D., EDITOR,
(*President of William and Mary College.*)

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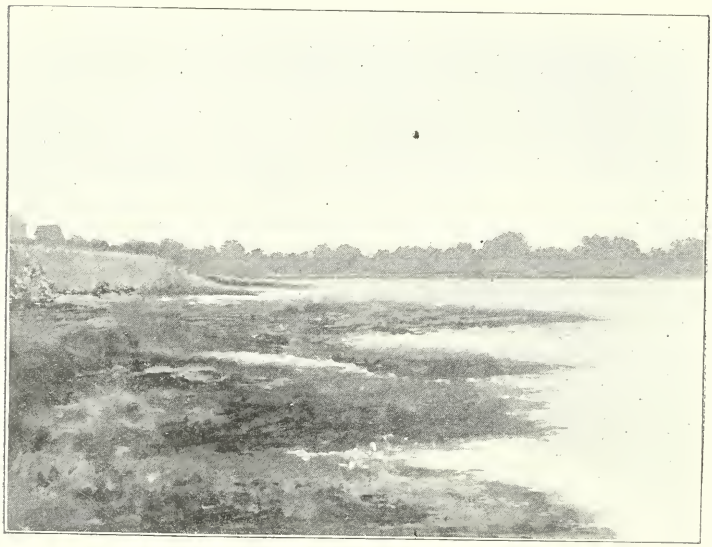
HOUSE AT PORTAN BAY.



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WEROWOCOMOCO.

Situation of the Place.

In the early days of the Colony of Virginia, Werowocomoco, the scene of the romantic incident of the rescue of John Smith by Pocahontas, was, of course, as well known as Jamestown. But, in a few years, the Indians deserted the place, and when Strachey wrote about 1614, the Indian head-war-chief, Powhatan, had retired to a town called Orapaks at the head of Chickahominy river. The early historians were not over critical as to localities, and after the removal to Orapaks there were no great ruins to preserve the memory of the place where the frail wigwams of Powhatan once stood. So as time went on the ancient site of Werowocomoco on York River fell subject to the sport of tradition and guess work.

The first person to display a critical spirit in reference to the matter was Mr. Henry Howe, who, in 1843, commenced travelling over the State collecting materials and taking sketches for illustration. He fixed the ancient settlement at "Shelly," the seat of Mrs. Mann Page at the mouth of Carter's Creek, and his reasons for so doing appear to have been two-fold: First, "Shelly" is about twenty-five miles from West Point, and John Smith had so described Werowocomoco. Secondly, the place is marked by immense deposits along the shore of oyster shells, which betoken the existence once of Indian habitations.

Mr. Charles Campbell, the historian, after having adopted the above opinion, renounced it in favor of another place only two or three miles further down. On paying a visit to "Shelly"

and neighborhood, he became satisfied that Timber Neck Bay in Gloucester, the ancient seat of the Manns, was the famous spot. Besides conforming sufficiently in distance from West Point and abundance of oyster deposits, it had the additional recommendation of an old chimney standing at the east end thereof—a chimney whose massive dimensions suggested royalty, and which, it is said, was known from very early times as "Powhatan's Chimney." Mr. Campbell supposed this to be the chimney to the house made for Powhatan by some Dutchmen in 1609.

If there is really any "popular belief" as to the ancient location of Werowocomoco, it seems to be traceable to the authority of Mr. Howe or Mr. Campbell.

Dr. Alexander Brown was the first to substitute fact for tradition and guess work, and in his great work *The Genesis of the United States,* he locates Werowocomoco further up the river, at Portan Bay, quoting as his authority the chart of Robert Tindall drawn in 1608. On this chart "Poetan," situated on Portan Bay, about eleven miles from West Point, appears as the capital town.* No town called Werowocomoco appears.

As Dr. Brown does not go into details, the purpose of this article is to enquire into all the facts of the case and to conclusively settle the location once and for all. I am of opinion that Dr. Brown is undoubtedly right in his statement, and that in this he is not only supported by Tindall's map, but by many other facts which he probably had not space to mention in his book.

Poetan, another spelling for Powhatan, was doubtless the real name of Werowocomoco, which in the Indian meant the "town of the Werowance," or the capital—a descriptive name. The ending, "comoco," meant a "meeting" or "assembly," as is shown in the word matchacomoco—a term applied to a grand council or conference. The town was called "Powhatan" because Powhatan lived there, and under the various spellings of that word, Poetan, Portan, Porton, Purtan, Purton, the place has come down to us, and still abides with us. Tindall calls it Poetan (1608), Hermann Porton (1673), Fry and Jefferson Portan (1751), Dr. Madison Portan (1807), and the present coast sur-

* It is marked on the chart by four wigwams. The other Indian towns by one only.

vey "Purtan." In the York county records (1661) it is called Purton, and in Hening's *Statutes* (1663) it has the same spelling.

At the latter date it was the home of another John Smith, called John Smith of Purton, to distinguish him from other Smiths of that name in Gloucester county.* It was at Poplar Spring, near Purton, that some servants, who had been soldiers of Oliver Cromwell, concerted a rendevous for rebellion in 1663. But they were informed upon by Berkenhead, one of their number, and the conspiracy was nipped in the bud by Sir William Berkeley, the Governor.

Not much importance is to be given to the points on which Mr. Howe and Mr. Campbell rest their cases. The distance, which Smith in one place assigns to Werowocomoco from the parting of the river at West Point, was a mere guess; for in another place he states the distance to be twenty miles, and in still another he says that Werowocomoco was twelve miles from Chiskiack. In this last statement William Strachey, the secretary of Lord Delaware, agrees. Now Chiskiack was a region above Yorktown, whose locality is definitely fixed. It was the name of an Indian town, and the parish subsequently established embracing the site thereof, called first Chiskiack Parish and afterwards Hampton Parish, extended, as the York records show, from Yorktown Creek to Queen's Creek. The Indian town of Chiskiack being nearly opposite to Carter's Creek and Timberneck Bay, could not, by any possible calculation, have been twelve miles away from Werowocomoco, if the latter had been located at Shelly or Timberneck Bay. But Purton is just about twelve miles distant, and meets the requirement. That Smith hit the truth in his last statement is shown not only by his agreement with Strachey, but by his own map, which gives the distance between the places, Werowocomoco and Chiskiack, as about twelve miles.

---

* In 1661 Anna Bernard, "now of Purton, in Petsoe Parish, in the county of Gloster, in Virginia, widdow," makes a deed. She was the wife of Richard Bernard, of Petsoe, Bucks. Her maiden name was Corderoy. Her daughter Anne married John Smith, who came into possession of the place. (See Bernard Family, QUARTERLY, V., p. 62.) In 1849, there was a renewal grant of Portan (Purton) to William John Clarke, in which it was said to consist of 1,665 acres, and to be bounded by Broad Creek, York River, and Tanks Poropotank Creek, or Adams Creek.

Another chart given by Dr. Brown, found in the Spanish archives, and supposed to have been the one sent to England in 1608, with Smith's "News from Virginia," tells the same tale. At about eleven miles from West Point and twelve miles from Chiskiack, appears on a bay "Werowocomoco." Below Werowocomoco, on the same side of the river are two towns, Cappahowsack and Cantaunteck. There is at this day a wharf on the north side of York river called Cappahosick (Cappahowsack), evidently marking the old Indian district of that name; and this district, as shown on the charts, lay between Werowocomoco and Timberneck Creek. The wharf is at least seven miles above Timberneck Creek. It was this country of Cappahosic that Powhatan offered to give Smith "for two great guns and a grindstone." Werowocomoco was above it.

As to the deposit of oyster shells at Shelly and Timberneck, that proves only that Indians lived in the neighborhood, but it does not prove that the particular town called "Werowocomoco" was situated there. On the chart last mentioned appears, just above Tindall's Point (now Gloucester Point), an Indian town called Cantaunteck.

As to the sandstone chimney, there is absolutely nothing but its name connecting it with "Powhatan," and in regard to this name there is nothing to show when it began to attach to the chimney. This stone, which is full of fossil remains, is undoubtedly of vast age, but it does not follow that structures composed of it are ancient. The church at Yorktown, built in 1697, is composed of the same kind of sandstone, and, as the church stood after the fire of 1814, with all the woodwork destroyed, it must have looked a thousand years old. The records show that from a very early date stone houses and stone chimneys were not uncommon in Virginia.*

Nothing then remains of Mr. Howe's and Mr. Campbell's surmises as to the location of Werowocomoco. That location is fixed by the charts and contemporary authority indisputably at Portan Bay, on the north side of York River.

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* When I last visited the stone chimney, I found it prostrate and in ruins. Its vast fireplace used to serve the purposes of a modern outhouse, which was built on to it.

POWHATAN'S CHIMNEY.

(Sketched by Miss S. Contesse Seawell, about 1891.)

MISSOURI COMPROMISE.

LETTERS TO JAMES BARBOUR, SENATOR OF VIRGINIA IN THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The question of admitting Missouri came before the House of Representatives for the first time in 1818. At the next session it was taken up again, and, on motion of Mr. Scott, the territorial delegate, referred to a committee, who reported on the 9th of December, 1819, a bill in the usual form, authorizing Missouri to form a State constitution. To this bill a restriction against the continuance of slavery was moved by J. W. Taylor, of New York.

Soon after this the subject was agitated in the Senate. A bill providing for the admission of Maine, which had passed the House on the 3d of January, 1820, was amended in the Senate by a provision tacking on to it the admission of Missouri.

Jonathan Roberts, of Pennsylvania, moved an amendment similar to that of Mr. Taylor's, pending in the House. On February 1st, his restriction was voted down in the Senate by a vote of 27 to 16.

This appeared to indicate a large majority against restriction, but it was one only looking to a compromise. On the question of linking Maine with Missouri there was only a majority of one, to be counted on, and this one vote seemed dependent on another kind of restriction.

On February 3d, Jesse B. Thomas, of Illinois, one of the senators voting against Mr. Roberts' restriction, moved an amendment prohibiting slavery north of 36½° north latitude in all the territory outside of Missouri, ceded by France and known by the name of Louisiana. This amendment passed the Senate February 17th by a vote of 34 to 10.

The Maine bill, with Missouri and this restriction on its back, was returned to the House, and was taken up on the 19th day of February. On the 28th of February the House disagreed to the Thomas provision by a vote of 160 to 14. The Senate asked for a committee of conference, and a committee was appointed, of which Mr. Holmes, of Massachusetts, was chairman, and all the others Northern men except Mr. Lowndes, of South Carolina. This committee on March 2d advised that the Senate should recede from its amendments to the Maine bill, and permit the admission of Maine unencumbered by Missouri, and that both Houses should pass the House bill for the admission of Missouri by striking out the House restriction against slavery in the State, and substituting in lieu of it the Thomas provision, imposing a restriction on territory outside of the State, as we have seen. This was the Missouri Compromise so-called. This report was agreed to by the Senate without a count. But in the House, on considering the report, the question was first taken on striking out the restriction against slavery in the State as it then stood in the House bill for the admission of Missouri. This was the *test* vote in that body, and on this vote the ayes and noes stood 90 for and 87 against striking out the restriction. Of the 90 votes in favor of striking out the restriction on the State, only 14 were from non-slaveholding

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States. The question then came up on concurring with the Senate in the Thomas amendment, which provided for the exclusion of slavery from all the Louisiana cession outside of Missouri, and north of 36° 30′ north latitude, and on this question the vote stood 134 against to 42 in favor.

Of all the Southern States, it is evident from the following letters and an analysis of the vote that Virginia was the most uncompromising, that in fact if it had depended upon her action, the issue of slavery, instead of being postponed to 1861, would have been fought to a finish at this time.

The Legislature met at Richmond on Monday, December 6, 1819. Linn Banks was re-elected speaker of the House of Delegates. A letter was read from Hon. John W. Eppes, resigning his seat in the Senate of the United States on account of ill health. In January the House of Delegates adopted, with only one or two dissenting voices, a preamble and resolutions denouncing in severe terms "the alarming attempt" to manacle the sovereign will of the people in Missouri, and pledging the State of Virginia "to interpose in their defence;" but these resolutions were not adopted by the Senate, and did not go out as the official utterance of the State. It seems that President Monroe was in favor of conciliatory action, and on February 3d addressed a letter to Senator Barbour, expressing himself in favor of separating the admission of Maine from that of Missouri. On the same day Mr. Thomas introduced his compromise as to the Territories. The President and his Cabinet, Adams, Crawford, Calhoun and Wirt, thought favorably of this measure, and the President appears to have communicated his disposition in an interview to Barbour. Indeed, Mr. Thomas, in offering his amendment, evidently acted in the confidence of some of the Southern leaders.

On the 9th of February, 1820, a caucus of the members of the General Assembly convened to nominate presidential electors. Mr. Yancey, a leading member, who had received a letter from Mr. Barbour, broke the news of the President's position to the caucus. Immediately an intense excitement prevailed; the proposed compromise was bitterly denounced, and so indignant were all with Mr. Monroe that no electors were at this time nominated, and an adjournment took place.

Mr. Barbour shared in the general suspicion, and some severe comments were made on what people supposed to be his intentions. Even Chief Justice Marshall sympathized in the general indignation felt at this time as to the rumored compromise.

Reassuring letters from Barbour contributed to calm the ferment at Richmond, which settled finally into a determined resolve to oppose to the last any restriction, let the consequences be what they may. The Senate of Virginia took up the resolutions of the House of Delegates, and substituted for them a paper written in a calm, able and argumentative strain, firm as a rock, but containing no threats or violent words. This was adopted by both Houses. On the 17th the caucus met again and nominated the electors, twenty-four in all, favorable to Mr. Monroe; and on the same day a vote was taken in the United States Senate on Mr. Thomas' compromise amendment, but among the negatives were the

names of James Barbour and James Pleasants, of Virginia. Afterwards, when the vote took place in the House of Representatives on the same restriction, out of a delegation of twenty-two, seventeen voted against the compromise. There were only twenty-five from other States. Of these five were from the North and the other twenty were scattered among the other Southern States. If, in 1861, South Carolina took the lead of the Southern States in resisting the Northern majority, it is only history to say that in 1820 that position was taken by Virginia.

FROM JUDGE SPENCER ROANE.

RICHMOND, *Dec.* 29, 1819.

DEAR SIR:

I had the pleasure to receive some few days ago your favor of the 19th, by which I am much obliged. A short absence in the country has delayed my reply. I regret that my occupations with the business of the court deny to me the leisure which is adequate to the due consideration of the great subjects which you have presented to my view. I regret it the more as I feel gratified by the confidence in me which you have expressed.

I entirely concur with you in sentiment as to the Floridas, a war, and the Missouri question; and I should think that such is the general opinion here. The tendency of the general government to aggrandize itself and to sweep away the State authorities would derive additional fuel from a war, and from the power and patronage which it inevitably engenders. No fresh stimulus is wanting. On the contrary, if a powerful counteraction is not made, every thing will be lost. Our confederation will be but a name, and the liberties of the people will fall with the State governments. A revival of the spirit and principles of 1799 has, however, taken place here, and I think a strong manifestation will be made in the form of Instructions to our Senators in Congress. The decision of the Supreme Court will be the principal object; as that claims a right to every thing possessed by the States, whereas the Missouri question is but a particular measure. I think (and indeed don't doubt) that Virginia will be true to herself and to the noble cause. As for the Missouri question, we see it in all its bearings, and under all its objections. Mr. Hay is writing for us as you will see in the *Enquirer;* and it is wonderful that he should, after acquiescing in the ground taken by the Supreme Court. That acquiescence

worked an estoppel (as the lawyers say) to his objecting any thing to the measure in question.

I repeat that I entirely concur in your just ideas on these subjects, and can add nothing to them.

As for the bank of the United States, I would submit to it unconstitutional as it is, for the present. I would give it more rope, and it will further develop its effects and its tendencies. I doubt whether it can as yet be shaken off. It has so insinuated itself into all our transactions, having even gotten into "our bed-chambers and our kneading-troughs," that it cannot yet be expelled from our country. I am not well enough acquainted with the subject to pass upon your project of a bank merely of deposit. As for the right of the people to get rid of oppressive charters, I cannot doubt it. The Legislature, even has this right, as I think, under strong circumstances. My opinion on this subject (which you are pleased to compliment) has been sometimes quoted in the Virginia Assembly and, particularly, last year on the question of the James River Canal Company. It is to be seen in Hening and Mumford, in the case of Currie against the Mutual Assurance Society. Though crude and undigested, I have not yet seen cause to retract the *sentiments* delivered on that important subject. That principle it is, now, all-important to adhere to. It affords the only check against the rapid strides which are every where making to multiply charters said to be irrepealable. Certain I am that all our checks and restrictions must be put in requisition to preserve the rights of the people from the ever active and increasing encroachments of those in power.

With great esteem and regard,

I am, dear sir,

Yr friend and sevt.,

SPENCER ROANE.*

(In haste.)

P. S.—I shall be glad to hear from you again.

Honble Mr. Barbour.

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* Spencer Roane was a graduate of William and Mary College, and a leading judge of the Supreme Court of Virginia. He married Anne Henry, daughter of Patrick Henry, and was father of William H. Roane, United States Senator.

From President Monroe.

Dear Sir: Feb'y 3, 1820.

I have reflected much on the subject of our conversation yesterday and will communicate to you the result. It appears from your statement that on the question of making the admission of Maine dependent on that of Missouri without restriction, you will have a majority of one vote only. How far that vote may be relied on in all the conjunctions that may occur, I know not. Taking the whole subject, however, into view, my decided opinion is, that the best course for our Union, and for that also of the Southern States, will be to separate the two questions at once, and to admit Maine. You may now do it with honor, and with great advantage to the object you have in view, the unqualified admission of Missouri, but if it is delayed for a few days only the opportunity will be lost. The Southern members ought to rise and state, that they had been driven in their own defense into the measure, to save the constitution, to save the peace and tranquillity of their country, but that they had had time to reflect, and had reflected on the subject, and resolved on a different course of conduct. I would state that the undeviating patriotism and republicanism of Maine had a strong claim to attention, and that the magnanimous conduct of the members to the East, who voted with you, to save the Constitution had also its weight. That you thought it incumbent on you to release them from the distressing dilemma, in which they were placed, in regard to their constituents, who had been improperly excited without a due knowledge of all circumstances. That you would leave the question of Missouri, to rest on its own merits, to be decided by a fair appeal, to the principles of the Constitution, and to the virtue and patriotism of the national councils. This course will put the Southern members on high ground. It will be a just reward to Maine, to the Eastern members with you, and secure a better result in the final arrangement of the business. It will, I think, command the applause of the Union. To give effect to this suggestion you ought to have immediately a meeting of the Southern members and act promptly.

Your friend,

James Monroe.

Come and dine with me to-day. Gov. Floyd, Gen. Ringgold and one or two more friends will be here.

FROM CHARLES YANCEY.

FEBY. 10, 1820.

MY DEAR SIR:

I wrote you yesterday in great haste, and I think in strong terms, informed you of the prevailing sentiment here in relation to the Compromise spoken of in your letter. As I predicted our meeting last evening for the nomination of Electors was postponed till . . . I have shown your letter to several of the . . . they reported to others whose curiosity . . . that as soon as an opportunity . . . letter in the possession of a friend . . . avoid shewing it to any other member in the caucus I was called upon to exhibit the letter, to which I promptly refused, stating that it was a private letter. I was then called upon to state some of the contents of the letter to which I thought it best to yield, and gave the statement, as you will see in the *Enquirer* of to-day, "that a member rose and said . . . received a letter from an honorable Senator . . . to say that the President and Cabinet had advised to accept the Compromise." I hope you will not think that I have abused your confidence, for circumstan . . . as I was, I knew of no better course. The injunction to keep out of the P. prints shall be scrupulously attended to . . . we expect to adjourn about the . . . before which please to let me hear from you.

CHAS. YANCEY.

FROM HENRY ST. GEORGE TUCKER, M. C.

BATTAILLE,
11 MILES ABOVE FREDG.,
Feb'y 11, 1820.

I should have replied to your friendly letter my dear sir, before I left Richmond, but for the variety of matters which were pressing upon me previous to my departure. The session is not yet over but the necessity of moving my caravan homeward has compelled me to set out before the adjournment. I was tempted by the good weather and have already encountered a day's rain and very deep roads. I will with great pleasure attend to the business of Madame C. I hope to hear from you soon after my arrival at Winchester on the subject. As to our public affairs, I declare to you I am unable to describe the sensation in

Richmond at the intelligence conveyed by your letter. A compromise which gives up the fairest and largest part of the Western Territory and leaves to us a narrow slip intersected with mountains in one direction, destroyed by Earthquakes in another, and interspersed in a third with swamps and bayous, and infested with mosquitoes, and bilious diseases, never can be grateful to us. Still less agreeable is the consideration that prompts the compromise. Is it to secure the admission to Missouri? Better that she sh[d] wait, than that we should shut ourselves out from the Western domains of the U. S. Is it for fear the president may lose his Election? We are unwilling to purchase his service at such a price: still less willing to support him if *he* can with a view to his own Election thus surrender the valuable rights of the South. The Caucus has adjourned accordingly. I trust in God if the president does sign a bill to that effect, the Southern people will be able to find some man who has not committed himself to our foes; for such are, depend on it, the Northern Politicians. Is it at all improbable that Cheves may be looked to in such an event, as we are led to fear the whole Cabinet have gone over? Such is the state of feeling that Mr. Monroe must I am satisfied make up his mind to retain his Southern friends or *exchange* them for those of the North. He cannot keep both. Surely the Northern People do not think he can "keep with the hounds, and run with the Hare." If yourself and Pleasants (for whose Election it gives me great pleasure to be very solicitous) are not committed, for God's sake let me urge you, for our sakes, and for your sakes, make no such Compromise! I have but half a sheet of paper, and have scarce room to direct. So farewell. Love to all friends.

Yours truly, H. S[t]. G. Tucker.

From Ex-President Madison.

Montp[r]., *Feb.* 14, 1820.

Dear Sir:

Your favor of the 10th has but just come to hand. It states that there is a decided maj[ty] in one House ag[st] an unrestricted admission of Missouri, and in both for applying the restriction to all Territories West of the Mississippi, but that in a spirit of compromise Missouri will be admitted without restriction, and

the restriction as to Territories confined to the space N & W of Missouri and N. of Latitude 36° 30′. Between these alternatives the latter must be obviously preferable, as a lesser evil to those who regard both as evils: it being understood of course that they despair of a favorable change in the prospect, and see no insuperable obstacles in the Constitution Treaty. But as the advocates for restriction yield the principle they have contended for, by such a partition, ought they not on the principle of equity to make the partition correspond with the estimated proportions in which the common property was paid for by the two descriptions of owners? I make these brief and hasty remarks in compliance with the wish you have intimated and in the confidence you have authorized.

Friendly respects and good wishes,

JAMES MADISON.

FROM ANDREW STEVENSON.

RICHMOND, *Feb.* 16, 1820.

DEAR SIR:

I had intended to have remained silent upon ye subject which has agitated us so much, for the last ten or twelve days; nor should I now abandon this determination, and take the liberty of addressing you, did I not feel myself impelled to it, as well by a sense of duty to you, as myself. I have seen, I believe, most of the *many communications* which have lately been poured in upon us from Washington, and I am induced to believe that a reaction from this place has produced a degree of excitement, not less strong with you, than us. I find by y^r^ last letter to Col° Yancey which I have this moment read that you feel very strongly upon the subject of y^r^ *first communication* to him, and that the excitement which you seemed to think *exists here,* in relation to ye part you have taken, has certainly been misunderstood; indeed it would seem from y^r^ letter, that you were under the impression, that ye excitement felt here upon ye subject of the projected Compromise was intended to affect you. This in some degree is true, but certainly not to the extent and in ye manner you suppose. I do not profess to know *everything which has been written* upon this subject, but this I can say, that whilst among many of y^r^ distinguished constituents and friends the idea of anything

like a *compromise* upon the important subject which so agitates the union was strongly reprobated, and y^r^ supposed sanction to it disapproved; yet there was no unfriendly feeling towards you—of the character which you proudly oppose. In relation to myself I have felt not less upon the importance of the crisis than my friends and associates, and am certainly as strongly opposed to any compromise with constitutional principles and rights (regardless of consequences) as any man that breathes, and would deprecate as much unjust measures; yet I hope I have integrity enough to appreciate *motive* and *character,* and independence and magnanimity enough to sustain the Repps of my country in discharging the high duties confided to them, with a firmness and energy of character which overlooks the minor considerations of popularity and place for the greater and more important interests of the nation. I can readily imagine the situation or strait the Repps from the south have been placed on this momentous subject, and justly appreciate the motives that permitted them to listen for a moment to anything like a compromise; and though I feel, in common with my State, a determined hostility to any such measure, I will never consent to hang up the table of proscription against those who may honestly differ from me in sentiment, or consent to cast a shade over the public character and services of any patriotic and distinguished citizen. In writing this communication to you at this time and in this manner I have no other motive than to assure you as my representative that you have my undiminished confidence, and that though I should have highly disapproved of ye measure contemplated, I yet feel proud of the very open and dignified manner in which you have treated this subject, and feeling thus impressed I cannot withhold from you the expression of my sentiments.

In haste, accept the assurance of my esteem and regard,

And believe me yr. obd^t^. Sert.

J. Barbour, Esqr. And: Stevenson.

From Charles Yancey.

Dear Sir: 16th *Feb.,* 1820, Richmond.

Your last letters which have been shown me I am glad to find have given much gratification to your friends, who had partaken of the alarm which for a time had set the whole legislature in

a state of fervid excitement from your first communication—such a state of indignant feeling I never witnessed in any public assembly. The idea that the President, the heads of the Department, the leading members of Congress and especially our senators were ready, nay, about to yield the interest of the Southern States, together with the constitution itself, to the domination of the East was indeed too horrible to be tolerated. The idea prevailed that the President and other influential men had but a few days before inclined to adopt this Compromise in the final resort, and that the next day it was to be decided on. The sudden indignation which prevailed on the first disclosure of such a state of things, I am glad to find, is gradually retiring before a better understanding of the state of things in Washington; my own opinion, as expressed on that occasion, was that you expressed honestly what you conceived to be the fact in your letter to Col. Yancey, and what you believed to be the feeling of those with whom you had communicated, but that the warmth and interest which the heat of discussion had produced, together with the apprehension for the safety of the union, which was disclosed as the discussion advanced, might have led you as well as others to attach more importance to the conversations of Mr. Monroe relative to this subject than he had designed or intended to express, that he ought not, and, I thought, would not, prematurely commit himself on a subject of such momentous consequences, and on which he might hereafter be officially called upon to act; that on such occasions misunderstandings of casual conversations with our friends very often take place that I was satisfied your motives were as pure as they had always been patriotic, and that you would be ready to march forward with the republicans of '98 to meet any extremity which had for its object the Destruction of the constitution or the security of those rights which the people of the South were bound to claim under it. I am glad to find that this has been your course, and whatever may have been the feelings and forebodings that so trying a crisis may have given rise to, Virginia will not, I trust, doubt the course nor withdraw her confidence from those who at present represent her rights on occasions like the present. The feeling which rose so high a few days ago I think is fast subsiding: distrust is giving way to more liberal and just views as the difficulties and dangers have been better understood at Washington, and I hope we shall go on

quietly and settle all things as we ought in the caucus, which is to take place here on to-morrow night.

Stephenson's resolutions, as they are called, have been laid by in the senate to rise no more . . . . . of a short and pithy character are called . . . . . adjourn in a few days. The marriage of . . . . . Kanawha River will be solemnized to-morrow to re . . . . . united. I have been unapprised of any . . . . .

I have not heard from you.

CHAS. YANCEY.

FROM THOS. RITCHIE, EDITOR OF THE "RICHMOND ENQUIRER."

MY D^{r} SIR:

I rec^{d} y^{rs} by last night's mail, and hasten to assure you that my mind is warmed by all the subjects on which you have touched.

The Missouri Question stands prominent. On Saturday evening I sent an express to G. Hay; he is busy in replying to Mr. King. "He is mistaken in his principles and in his facts, and I will prove him to be so." Such are the terms in which he writes me. He will probably be ready in the course of this week. To show you the feeling here, I for the first time in my life engaged in a discussion of politics with the C. Justice. "I hope (says he) the caucus will be over before the Missouri (Question) is decided." He added that he was afraid of Monroe's re-election; that the non-slaveholding States might determine to place no man in the chair who would object to the restriction.

The Compromise, if it applies to a State, be it N. or S. of the dividing line, is ag^{t} the C. U. S. Mr. Hay avers "that the power exists as to neither State nor Territory." The word "needful" in the C. is very emphatic. Is slave restriction a *needful regulation?*

Ab^{t} the Florida project I thoroughly agree with you, both as to the *contingency* of the power, and the discretionary authority transferred to the Executive. I am sorry Mr. Monroe prevailed upon himself to urge such a proposition. *Negotiate* or *Act* one at a time, not both together, is a good general maxim in politics. I think we had best lay upon our oars till the Spanish minister comes; don't scare him away by menace. If he has any pride left, he will scorn to open his lips. We tell him, "Sir, if you

give us Florida, it is well; but whether you give it or not is immaterial, for we mean to take it." Would an independent power treat under such a disgraceful duress? Is this courtesy—magnanimity?

If you knew how much pleasure your letters give me you would write me very frequently, although you find in me a dull and most unprofitable correspondent.

In great haste, I am compelled to subscribe myself,

With great respect, your friend,

THO. RITCHIE.

Monday.

FROM CHARLES YANCEY.

Feby 17th, 1820.

MY DEAR SIR:

Your favor of the 13th was received yesterday. I find you entertain a stronger sentiment of opposition here in relation to yourself, as regards the course you partly agreed to adopt on the subject of the Compromise than is right, either in relation to yourself or the members of the present Legislature. It is true that we were under a very high excitement, but something like unmanly passion was shown by some members, whose words and actions reminded me of a coward, who always feels brave while danger is far off; but much of this feeling is to be ascribed to their hostility to the Compromise, and not to yourself in any extent worthy of your notice, for the intelligent and honorable among us see how you were surrounded on all sides by difficulties that would have embarrassed Wisdom itself in making a choice, when the result must of necessity be in opposition to the will and the judgment. This feeling has all passed away and all idle clamor has ceased, reason has resumed her empire, and you the former hold you had to our confidence and esteem. Your long and useful services are not, and will not, soon be forgotten. The cry here is still, Yield nothing, which you say in your last letter shall be "your law;" it has satisfied many to whom I read your letter that before were somewhat disposed to complain. I have seen a letter from the President to Doct Everett, in which he says the Compromise was spoken of, but that he would not consent to restriction in any manner, "even to the hazard of the Union" (I

quote from memory). We shall go into *Caucus* this evening, and I suppose designate our electors, and expect not to hear the voice of opposition to Col. Monroe. Col. Wooding desires to be affectionately presented to you.

A. Stevenson and others have promised me that they will write to you. We shall probably rise the 23d, and I have some thought of visiting the city before I go home. I kindly thank you for your several favors and shall again be glad to hear from you at a leisure moment.

I am, Sir, with real regard and esteem,

Yours truly,

CHA^{S} YANCEY.

The Honorable Jas. Barbour.

FROM JUDGE SPENCER ROANE.

RICHMOND, *Feb.* 19, 1820.

DEAR SIR:

I was favored two days ago with yours of 13th. I am obliged to you for the communication. Whatever events may happen or differences of opinion arise between us, I can never forget our private friendship. The many acts of your friendly attentions to me will never be forgotten I shall equally remember the very eminent services you rendered our country as our Governor in the late war. These have given you a claim to public confidence which ought not rightly to be overlooked.

I am sorry to find from your letter that you have felt so deeply some late occurrences here. I was then absent in the country, and on my return found there had been a considerable ferment.

Your correspondent was perhaps indiscreet. The whole circumstances should have been disclosed, and it was wrong to single you out as the victim. You had acted with men of high character, according to your best convictions, and in a most trying crisis, and if you and they erred, I am sure it was mere error. I am happy to assure you that I am informed that as to you a counter-current is taking place. Mr. Stevenson, I expect, has written you and Major Yancey, etc. You may rely on my friendship and exertions to do you justice.

In these calamitous circumstances of our country it would

give me pleasure to write you fully. At present, however, I scarcely know what to say. My whole time has been occupied in judicial business. If you think worth while, I should like you to see a letter I wrote Mr. Monroe two days ago. I am sure he would show it to you. It at least speaks the general opinion here, to reject all projects of restrictions. Col. Monroe has some enemies here, and they have been at work. I expect, however, that he will receive all the support to which he is entitled. We prefer him as president to any other, but would not sacrifice our Constitution or risque our safety to ensure his election. I expect this is a general sentiment in Virginia. It may be that these Eastern intriguers hang out these things *in terrorem,* but do not mean to go the length (at least the great State of Pennsylvania) of dissolving the union. If they do, however, it will be their act, and the measure will be forced on us by dire necessity.

You will see by the papers what has been done in the Caucus. It has been the object to get staunch men and leave them to judge under circumstances.

With great esteem and regard, I am, for the present,

Y^r^ friend and ser^t^,

SPENCER ROANE.

FROM WILLIAM F. GORDON.

RICH^d^, 18 *Feby,* 1820.

MY DEAR SIR:

It always affords me pleasure to communicate with you, and particularly when I can communicate anything that I hope may give you satisfaction. I have not been an idle spectator of the events which are passing before us.

There was a great excitement here on the receipt of your letter to Col. Yancey, touching the proceedings at Washington. Indeed, the information contained in it seemed to touch the chord to which every Virginia sympathy appeared to vibrate, and an almost united disapprobation of the course which the Southern politician seemed dispose to pursue was manifest. The proposed Caucus was postponed under the excitement, and the most eager anxiety watched every incident from Washington. The heat of the moment subsided, and Caucus, agreeably to appointment, met

last night with great dignity and composure, and proceeded to nominate their electoral ticket, which you will see.

The sentiment against a compromise has settled into conviction that we must resist it, not perhaps on account of the value of the territory or the disadvantage of the bargain so much, as that is against principle and manifests what we consider a spirit of injustice and want of faith in the Northern politician, which if yielded to would lead only to farther and more daring and vital usurpations. I have seen your last letters to Col. Yancey. They have given me and many other of your friends great satisfaction, and I am confident I can say to you that unless it may be with those who never were your friends, that your standing in the legislature is not injured.

Your resistance of the pretensions of the Northern views was applauded by all here, and the frankness and candor of your course since, in the difficult and trying situation in which you are placed, have been duly appreciated. We here have not perhaps perceived the whole ground, nor seen through all the mazes of this perplexity and unprincipled attempt to destroy the harmony and union of the States. For myself I rest with confidence on the wisdom and patriotism of our statesmen. My own opinion is that even Mr. King will pause before he lets slip the dogs of war. The Northern interests cannot be promoted by disunion; it has everything to lose and nothing to gain in the conflict. Ambition urges their statesmen on to deeds beyond their strength, but interest, I think and hope, will keep the balance true. Our session will terminate in a few days. We passed yesterday a bill to open the great Western communication through the James and Kenawha Rivers.

With every good wish for your happiness, I am sincerely

Yr. friend, Wm. F. Gordon.

N. B.—Mr. Hunter, of Essex, requests me to refer you to a letter he has written to Mr. R. T. Garrett in relation to a gentleman by the name of Rich[d] R. Boughan, who wants an appointment at Valparaiso. If you can serve him, it will be a favor to me. Mr. Hunter tenders you his respects.

W. F. Gordon.

FROM LINN BANKS.

RICHMOND, 20th *Feby*, 1820.

Dr SIR:

Your favor of the 16th inst. came safe to hand. I thought it most correct to defer an immediate reply to the inquiries which you suggest, with a view of ascertaining as far as practicable the wishes and sentiments of the members of the Legislature. From the various conversations which I have had with members of both branches of the Legislature, my mind has been brought to the following conclusions as the sense of the present Legislature in relation to the momentous questions now before you:

First. That the Constitution of the United States confers no right or power on Congress to restrict any new State about to be admitted into the Union; Congress shall only guarantee to the State admitted a republican form of government. After the admission of a new State into the Union the inhabitants thereof have an undeniable right as a free, sovereign and independent people to frame their own constitution or system of government, so that *that* constitution or system of government is not repugnant to, or in conflict with, the Federal Constitution. Upon this branch of the subject we all agree (with the exception of some four or five).

Secondly. With respect to the constitutional right of Congress to prohibit by law the introduction of slavery into the Territories of the United States there appears to be a diversity of opinion. A majority I think of the Legislature would say that Congress possesses no such right, even if the right was conceded, humanity to the slaves themselves, and sound policy would forbid the adoption of such a measure.

It is contended that it never could have been the intention of the framers of the constitution, in relation to the power of Congress over the Territories, by using the words all "needful rules and regulations," that Congress in its discretion might destroy the Territories. Slaves by our laws are considered property, and if Congress have the right to say we shall not carry this description property with us, Congress exercising the same discretionary power might say, with the same propriety, that no person who should hereafter migrate to any particular Territory of the United States should carry with him his horses or any

other property which he might possess. Again, if Congress possess the power of restricting the Territories relative to the admission of slaves, might not Congress say that no person should become an inhabitant of any Territory belonging to the United States, unless he carried with him one or five or any other given number of slaves? Can it then be considered that Congress, under the language used in the Constitution above referred to, do any act by which the purpose intended to be subserved and promoted, would be entirely defeated. It is, moreover, contended that if a compromise of this kind be constitutional and expedient, it would lead directly to a dissolution of the Union, by giving an unjust influence in the National Councils, by which the Southern people would become the "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for those of the North. They will have it in their power to tax the whole agricultural interest of the South for the interest of their manufactures. They would have it in their power to legislate exclusively for our property of every description, and, I have no doubt, from the language ascribed to Mr. King, would sound the tocsin of freedom to every negro of the South, and we may live to see the tragical events of St. Domingo repeated in our own land. I have thus given you a hasty outline of what I believe to be the views and sentiments of the present Legislature. I regretted very much to see that inordinate and unjustifiable passion prevail which took possession of many persons some weeks ago in this place, because I did not think the occasion required it.

The Legislature will not, I suspect, undertake to express any further opinion upon the subject than that contained in the preamble and resolutions heretofore adopted. For my part, I have entire confidence in our representatives, and I am confident that whatever they have done or may hereafter do has been the result of pure and disinterested patriotism. You are upon the spot; you have an opportunity of knowing the views, feelings and wishes of every section of the Union much better than those who are at a distance, and whose information is generally partial and imperfect. I see the bill has passed your House uniting Maine and Missouri also restricting the Territories west of the Mississippi, N. 36° 30′.

We have nominated the members of the Electoral College, which you will see in the last *Enquirer*. You will perceive that Judge Roane is not on the ticket; this was owing to the circum-

stance of his not being considered a resident of the county of Hanover.

I expect we shall adjourn on Wednesday or Thursday next.

The deficit of the late Treasurer, as at present ascertained, amounts to the sum of $122,371.86. Present my respects to your brother, and accept the assurance of my undiminished confidence and friendship.

L. BANKS.

FROM JOHN W. EPPES.

BUCKINGHAM, NEAR RAINES, *May* 3, 1820.

DEAR SIR:

It seems almost too late to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th of March. The duties of friendship, however, are always fulfilled with pleasure, and when from accident or other causes we fail to perform them, our feelings never cease to reproach us until the debt is discharged. During the present winter I have been occasionally severely afflicted with a pain in my head, whether nervous, gouty or rheumatic the physicians have not decided. At the moment of receiving your letter I was laboring under this dreadful affliction, which continued rather longer than usual, and my first monitor was your letter, which I had placed in my writing box for the purpose of answering.

I have seen with great interest the difficulties with which you have been surrounded. Whether, as I advance in age, I become less sanguine I know not, but I have become strongly impressed with the opinion that a disposition exists in many to slide back into the old Federal notions of 1798, which brought our principles in jeopardy. It is in your power to render real service to your country, and greatly to increase your fame by reviving in their full force the true principles of our system. Nature seems to have bestowed on you the kind of talent peculiarly adapted to enforce and diffuse the great principles of civil liberty. I am glad to see that this subject occupies your attention at present. Our system of government, while confined to general objects and such measures as really and properly belong to the United States in their Federal character, is perhaps the best plan ever formed for the security and happiness of man. It combines the two great principles of free government, moderate powers, with ade-

quate and complete protection and security. Any number of millions of people and any extent of territory may enjoy its blessings without vesting in those who govern powers dangerous to civil liberty—without, in fact, increasing, but for these general purposes, the mild powers vested in the States before the formation of the Federal government. Whenever, however, the period shall arrive for the Federal government to extend its arm from Washington city to Missouri, for general as well as local objects, we must of necessity infuse into our system a degree of energy which will ultimately destroy the liberty it was designed to protect. The amalgamation of parties of which they speak so much, and which it is said Col. Monroe is to accomplish, makes me fear that in such a union all that is valuable of our principles will be lost. What sort of amalgamation, for instance, could you or myself make with King or Otis? Are we to surrender our principles or will they abandon theirs? We could not surrender ours, and if I am uncharitable, the Lord forgive me, but I confess that all their recantation would not give me confidence in their sincerity.

Perhaps my fears are unfounded. I think, however, that I see a change working as to this great amalgamation spoken of. If accomplished, it must be on the principle of give and take. What great principle of civil liberty are we willing to surrender as the price of Federalism? Our triumph has been complete, both in peace and war. The great body of the American people are with us. If, therefore, we unite, we have a right to dictate the terms. Let our opponents abandon their errors and profess the true faith. A union on any other principle would neutralize or destroy the most valuable features of our government.

A great majority of those I have seen or conversed with were opposed to restrictions, either on the States or Territories. It is generally considered in this State as one of those questions on which those interested, whether States or Territories, ought to have the exclusive right to decide. The exercise of the power, however, by Congress in relation to Territories is far less exceptionable than when applied to States, and under the general power of legislation for the Territories capable of being supported on grounds at least plausible, however unsound. The vote of Pleasants and yourself was generally viewed as you have stated it, not as a matter of choice, but of necessity. Great credit is in

my opinion due you for having so long kept them at bay with a decided majority against you on the principle, and for having at last obtained terms which, although not such as we would have dictated, were in some degree softened by the serious apprehensions at one time entertained of a complete triumph over the Constitution.

I had before seen and read your speech with great pleasure. Secluded almost entirely from the world here, I have nothing interesting to communicate. I need not say I shall feel great pleasure in hearing occasionally from you. Present me to Pleasants. Tell Col. Johnson I live immediately on the route to Kentucky, and should be much gratified if he would come by and rest a while. Accept for your health and happiness my warm wishes.

Your friend, JNO. W. EPPES.

CHARLES CITY COUNTY.

(*Continued from Vol. IX., p.* 227.)

Patentees' names, date of patent, number of acres, and locality of lands.

Book No. 2.

PAGE 12. Walter Ashton. ————. 250 acres. West on the great river, East on the plantation of Causeys Care.

35. John Hacker. Octr. 17, 1645. 150 acres Lying on the west of Chipoake near Martin Brandon.

39. Captn. John Flower, mariner. Septr. 1645. 500 acres. Opposite to Swann bay in the upper Chipoakes Creek.

78. Walter Ashton. Augt. 12, 1646. 1040 acres. Part of the Land lying near unto Shirley hundred Southly upon a creek formerly called by the name of Wattkins Creek.

94. David Jones. Novr. 20, 1646. 650 acres. A neck of a Land, lying between two creeks opposite against Taphanna Marsh; upon the Northerly side of the river.

139. Captn. Francis Poythres. May 8th, 1648. 750 acres. Lying or near unto the mouth of the creek called Baylyes Creek.

168. Charles Sparrow. ————. 750 acres, Lying on the west side of Chipoakes Creek.

168. George Burcher. June 6, 1649. 300 acres. Lying at the head of upper Chipoakes Creek.

175. Captn. Jese Johnson. June 6, 1649. 639 acres. On the South side of James river opposite to Weynoke.

193. Walter Chiles. Octr. 29, 1649. 813 acres. On the Southo^{l}y side of Appomattox river. Beg.^{s} &c a run of water that parteth this from the land of Nath. Tatum, adjoin'g land of Mr. Tunstall.

200. John Sadler and Richard Quyny. Jany 11, 1649. 1140 acres. Lying from the head of Wards Creek up the Eastermost branch of the same the distance of four miles or thereabouts called by the name of the Pences.

203. Walter Chiles. Octr. 5th, 1649. 813 acres. Upon the Southerly side of Appomattox river.

248. Richard Tye & Charles Sparrow. Augt. 12, 1650. 500 acres. Lying near the head of Powells Creek adjoin'g to the land called Weynoake Old Town.

252. George Pace. Augt. 1, 1650. 1700 acres. On the South side of James river. Commonly called by the name of Matocks.

257. John Westropp. Augt. 30, 1650. 1500 acres. From a run below the ponds.

261. David Peoples. Augt. 5, 1650. 833 acres. Lying up Powells Creek, at the head thereof.

263. Richard Jones, Clerk. Augt. 30, 1650. 950 acres. Lying two miles or thereabouts from the river on the back of Merchants hope.

266. Stephen Hamelin. Octr. 26, 1650. 1250 acres. Lying on the north side of the flower De hundred Creeke bounded north on the land purchased by Mr. Pace, South upon Flower De hundred Creek.

289. Captn. Rich^{d}. Bond. Jan.y 10, 1650. 950 acres. Lying at or near the heads of Wards Creek.

323. James Ward. June 7, 1651. 150 acres. Up Powells creek upon a swamp issuing thereout called the Reedy Swamp.

Book No. 3.

7. Thomas Stegg ye son & heir of Thomas Stegg Esq. dec^{d}. Novr. 24, 1653. 1698 acres. Part of the land lying between two creeks, one called the Old mans creek the other Queens creek.

9. Francis Grey. Novr. 24, 1653. 750 acres. Being a middle ground between ye heads of Mr. Sparrow John Wall & Jo^{n}. Hackers land.

55. John Dipdall, Clerk. Novr. 24, 1753. 756 acres. On the South side of James river, between the heads of Florida hundred & Powells Creek.

76. Nicholas Perry. March 11, 1652. 250 acres. Swamp and Marsh, on the South side of James river, on the northwest side of Upper Chipoakes Creek.

77. Maj^{r}. Abraham Wood. June 9, 1653. 1557 acres. On the South side of Appomattox river; Beg.g &c on the back of a little swamp on Appomattox river &c to the lower end of an Island called Flea Island & above the tenement of John Yowers, including the Island & Inletts.

144. Robert West. Augt. 2, 1652. 700 acres. Upon the branches of Baylies Creek, towards the South side of the head of the said creek.

170. George Pace. Decr. 6, 1652. 507 acres. On the South side of James river, & on the East side of Powells Creek.

171. James Warradine. Octr. 13, 1652. 1070½ acres—470½ acres of land & swamp, adjoining the land of John Chaplin & ——— Richards the residue 600 acres on the South side of James river, bounded &c commonly called & known by the name of M^{r}. Mathews' upper Indian fields.

219. Col. Francis Epps. Jan.y 23, 1653. 280 acres. On the South side of James river, & on the South side of Appomattox river adjoin.g the land of Captn. Batts, Walter Brookes, Nath: Tatum &c.

303. Walter Brookes. March 12, 1654. 460 acres. In the parish of Bristoll part of the land, on the Easterly side of the City Creek, where it bounds.

322. Thomas Felton. Feby. 6, 1654. 150 acres, on the South side of James river, and on the west side of an Indian Swamp, commonly called & known Ohoreek.

322. William Lea. Feb.y 6, 1654. 500 acres. On the South side of James river & on the west side of an Indian Swamp commonly called & known by the name of Ohoreek.

334. William Bayly. May 1st, 1655. 400 acres. Situate or being at Wards Creek.

369. Firdinando Austin. Feb.y 25, 1653. 1200 acres. On the north side of James river and on the East side of Queens Creek.

372. Thomas Cole. Apl. 18, 1653. 300 acres. On the north side of Wards Creek near the Mill, 270 ac^{s}. is in the base thereof join.g to the Creek, &c.

377. Richard Jones C^{l}. Mar. 12, 1655. 1500 acres.—950 ac^{s}. part thereof being two miles or thereabouts from the river on the back of Merchants hope north on the said M^{e}chants land.

377. Symon Symons. Septr. 15, 1655. 320 acres. On the South side of James river and the East side of Powells Creek.

379. Captn Daniel Luellin. Mar. 10, 1655. 636 acres. 270 ac^{s}. part thereof beginning on the head of Sherly hundred commonly known by the name of rich level—&c.

Book No. 4.

11. Robert Nicholson. Jany. 3, 1655. 500 acres. On the north side of James river, being opposite to Tapahanna Marsh.

40. John Rutherford & Mycum Curry. Mar. 17, 1655. 500 acres formerly granted to William Lea viz Feby 6, 1654. On the South side of James river & on the west side of an Indian Swamp, commonly called and known by the name of Ohoreek.

147. Thomas Drew. June 4, 1657. 490 acres on the north side of Flower de hundred creek.

189. Thomas Tanner. Novr. 27, 1657. 250 acres with 34 per^{s}. which lies on point without the East line, on the South side of James river, and on the East side of the head of Powells Creek, near the old Town.

189. Mamico Rose. Octr. 10, 1657. 1400 acres. On the South side of James river, and on the Eastermost side of the head of Wards Creek.

450. Col^{o}. Edward Hill. Decr. 8, 1660. 2476 acres. The 1st part of the land lies in Shirly hundred adjoin.g Mrs. Aston. another part on Carneges Creek &c. The remainder of the land is bounded &c on Turky Island Creek.

486. Col^{o}. Abraham Wood. Septr. 16, 1663. 2073 acres. Lying at Fort Henry, on the South side of Appomattox river. Bounded &c from thence it crosseth a part of Appomat-

tox run to the lower end of an Island called Flea Island &c.

Book No. 5.

83. Patrick Jackson & Richard Baker. March 18, 1662. 1500 acres. Part of the land lies two miles or thereabouts from the river on the back side of Merchants hope. Bounded &c.

90. John Drayton. June 14, 1665. 150 acres. On Powells creek upon a swamp issuing thereout called the Reedy swamp.

125. William Humphries. Mar. 18, 1662. 200 acres. On the Easterly side of Turkey Island Creek opposite to the great or Long meadow.

142. Fardinando Austin. Mar. 18, 1662. 1200 acres. On the North side James river, & on the East side of Queens Creek.

143. Walter Brooks. Mar. 18, 1662. 460 acres. In the parish of Bristol. One part of the land lies on the Easterly side of the City Creek & north on the Appomattox river. The other part at the head thereof and runneth East along the head of Nath[l]. Tatum's land.

166. John Coleman. Mar. 18, 1662. 813 acres. Upon the southerly side of Appomattox river adjoining the land of Mr. Tounstall.

233. Daniel Clarke. Jany. 28, 1662. 1698 acres. The land lies between two creeks, one of them is called the Old mans creek & the other is called Queens Creek.

268. John Stith and Samuel Eale. Feby. 15, 1663. 500 acres. An irregular tract of land without the land of Capt[n]. Henry Perry, called Hening Creek or Brookland, & on the north side of James river.

273. William Heath. March 5, 166$\frac{3}{4}$. 250 acres. Beg.g &c in the swamp which parts Surry and Charles City Counties.

278. John Stith. July 29, 1664. 550 acres. On the North side of James river & on the westerly side of a run, where it boundeth from the said run.

278. Thomas Mudget. Dec[r] 19, 1663. 550 acres. Part in Charles City & part in Surry counties. Upon the Western branch of Upp— Chepokes Creek.

314. Col°. Guye Moulsworth. Mar. 18, 1662. 1460 acres. Part in Charles City County, and part in James City County adjoining the land of John Bishop, his own &c. thence &c. into a branch of Jones' creek called the upper back creek.

333. Peter Gill and Henry White. Feby. 15, 1663. 1000 acres. Upon the South side of Chickahominy main swamp. Beg.g at a corner oak by upper Westover path by a great branch.

336. James Paddam. Mar. 18, 1662. 203 acres Lying at the head of Wm Ditties land which the said Ditty bought of James Warradine commonly called and known by the name of high Poake &c.

346. James Jones. March 1st, 1663. 250 acres 34 per. which is on points without the East line, on the south side of James river & on the East side of the head of Powell's creek near the old Town bounds.

387. Mary Curry, daughter to Macum Curry deceased. Mar. 5, 1663 (part of the 500 acres granted to W^m^. Lea Feby 6, 1654). 250 acres. Being one half of a parcel of Land formerly granted unto Macum Curry & John Rutherford. Beg.g &c. on the westermost side of a swamp that parts Charles City Co^ty^ & Surry opposite to Thomas Folton's plantation.

510. Anthony Wyatt. Octr. 13, 1665. 282 acres Beg.g &c in a point between two bottoms, the one called the Deep bottom, the other Dry bottom.

270. Captn. Mathew Edlow. Feby 16, 1663. 850 acres. In James City & Charles City Counties. On the South west side of the head of Chickahominy river.

511. John Cogan. Octr. 12, 1665. 650 acres. On the South side of James river. Boundeth west over the poplar branch by the side of Jones' level.

511. Morgan Jones. Octr. 13, 1665. 100 acres. On the South side of James river adjoin.g the land of Thomas Crooke thence &c crossing the great swamp at the mouth of the Cross swamp.

516. David Jones. Octr. 20, 1665. 479 A. 2 R. 19 P. On the north side of James river; Beg.g. &c that parts Joseph Harwood & David Jones; thence &c to a branch that runs into Kittawan creek.

518. Joseph Harwood. Octr. 20, 1665. 42 A. 2 R. 25 P. On the north side of James river in Weynock.

518. John Tate. Octr. 20, 1665. 80 acres. Upon the north side of James river and extending along a line of marked —— that parts Peter Plummer & the said John Tate.

519. Robert Coleman Junr. Octr. 20, 1665. 450 acres. On the South side of Appomattox river. Beg.g. at Robert Coleman Senior^{s} head line.

519. Richard and Henry Blanks. Octr. 20, 1665. 150 acres at the head of Queens Creek & on the north side of James river.

520. Thomas Chapple. Octr. 20, 1665. 80 acres. On the north side of James river & on the north side of Kittawan Creek.

521. Hammon Woodhouse. Octr. 20, 1665. 42 A. 2 R. 25 P. Upon the north side of James river, in Weynoke. Begin'g &c to Kittawan Branch.

525. Daniel Clarke. July 25, 1665. 2029. 2. 20. Between two Creeks, one called Old mans creek, the other called Queens Creek. 1698 acres part of s^{d}. land formerly gt^{d}. to Captn. Thomas Stegg by pat^{t}. dated Novr. 24, 1653, the same gt^{d}. s^{d}. Clark by pat^{t}. dated Jan.y 28, 1662, the residue of s^{d}. tract &c.

559. Robert Evans. Octr. 20, 1665. 80 acres. In Weynock, on the north side of James River.

559. Same. 41 acres, 23 po. In Weynoke; on the north side of James river. Beg.g &c that parts Francis Redford and Robert Evans.

560. Robert Evans. Octr. 20, 1665. 60 acres. 3 R. 9 po. In Weynock. On the north side of James river. Beg.g &c parting Thomas Cable & Robert Evans.

560. William Lawrence & James Lawrence. 95 A. 16 po. At the lower end of Weynock, next to the land formerly known to be William Claies, being on the north side of James river.

561. Same. 240 acres. Same date. Joining to David Jones upon an ash swamp. Beg.^{s} at the river.

561. Peter Plummer. Octr. 20, 1665. 80 acres. On the north side of James river and on the North side of Kittawan Creek.

561. Thomas Calloway. Feby 27, 1665. 766 acres. On the north side of James river between the head of Florida hundred and Powells Creek.

567. Robert Abernathe. Mar. 7, 1665. 100 acres. On the south side of James river & on the head of the poplar run, where it boundeth on the land of James Wallis.

574. William Hunt. Mar. 21, 1665-6. 340 acres. " Beg. &c. about a mile from the river, on the north side, joining to John Stiffs patent formerly granted.

595. Stephen Hamelyn. Mar. 29, 1666. 1400 acres. Escheated land. Formerly granted unto Stephen Hamelyn deceased.

635. David Lewellin. Mar. 15, 1666. 636 acres—270 acres part thereof. Beg.g on the head of Shirly hundred commonly known by the name of Rich Level &c.

646. Ferdinando Austin. Jany 5, 1664. 1500 acres. Situate in Charles City and James City Counties; and on the north and South side of the head of Moyses run.

658. John Cannon. Octr. 20, 1665. 80 acres upon Kittawan Creek on the back of Weynock. Bounding as followeth running along David Jones's head line.

658. William Justice. Octr. 20, 1665. 143 acres, 24 po. In Weynock and at the heads on the other side of Kittawan.

COLONIAL ATTORNEY-GENERALS OF VIRGINIA.

Peter Jenings (Jennings), the first Attorney-General, was born in 1631, and died in 1671. He is spoken of as one who "faithfully served" King Charles I. In March, 1662, he, as "attorney for the King's most excellent majesty," presented for high misdemeanors Capt. Giles Brent and Col. Gerard Fowke for imprisoning Wahanganoche, king of Potomac Indians. In 1663, he was a member of the House of Burgesses for Gloucester county. In June, 1666, Capt. Jenings was made one of the commissioners to treat with the Maryland authorities about a cessation of tobacco. He married Catherine, daughter of Sir Thomas Lunsford, and in 1668 addressed the following letter to the court of York county:

Honrd Gentlemen: I am necessitated to intercede in the behalfe of Doctor Haddon,* in case of his non appearance at your court, and doubt not of a candid interpretacon of my desires since the occasion wch causes his absence proceeds from that wch Law itself dispenses with necessity. In fine, my daughter's sickness hath occasioned his stay, nor dare I suffer his absence from her. I shall leave it to you to judge, since you are all fathers, whether on such an occasion as this, where the life or death of the child in probability depends, that latitude may not be allowed wch in another case may be judged intolerable. I shall, therefore, humbly beseech you that the Drs absence may not prejudice him in his affayres, but that all businesse depending may be suspended till the next court, wch will be a determinacon wch I hope will be accounted both just and reasonable beside the obligacon you will putt upon

Yor most humble servt, PETER JENNINGS.

March the 6th, 1668.

Direction—ffor my most Honrd ffriend, Major Daniell Parke & the rest of the justices for Yorke County.

September 16, 1670, he received a grant for the Attorney-General's office. October 12, 1670, he was admitted and sworn one of his Majesty's Council. He died in 1671, and his widow, Catherine, married Ralph Wormeley, Esq.†

GEORGE JORDAN came to Virginia in 1635, and resided in Surry county, near "Four Mile Tree," on James River. He was a justice of Surry county, and had the title of lieutenant-colonel in the militia. October 11, 1670, he was appointed king's Attorney-General; but how long he served is not known. He married (1) Alice Miles, daughter of John Miles, of Branton, near Herreford, Gent., who died January 7, 1650-'51; (2) Elizabeth Coates. His will was proved in November, 1678, and he was buried, according to his request, with his wife and children in the garden of "Four Mile Tree," the residence of Major Browne.

* Dr. Francis Haddon, a physician of York county, who married Jane, the widow of Dr. Giles Modé (Moody). He died in 1675.

† Capt. Peter Jenings was undoubtedly of the same family as Edmund Jenings, who figured at a later date in Virginia, and who was son of Sir Edmund Jenings, of Ripon, in Yorkshire (and Margaret, daughter of Sir Edward Barkham) and grandson of Sir Jonathan Jenings, of the same place. (See QUARTERLY, III., 154.)

The following extracts from the proceedings of the General Court are of value: April 6, 1671, Robert Bulloch, sonne and heir of William Bulloch, wch was sonne and heire of Hugh Bulloch, and Col. Peter Jennings, guardian to the orphans of Col. Mathewes deced &c. Mrs. Catherine Jennings, admr. of Col. Peter Jennings deced &c, 23 March 1671-2.

He left no descendants, but his brother Arthur Jordan is numerously represented.

Edmund Jenings was son of Sir Edmund Jenings, of Ripon, Yorkshire, England, and his wife Margaret, daughter of Sir Edward Barkham, Lord Mayor of London 1621-'22. He was born in 1659, and died June 2, 1727. He came to Virginia at an early age, and settled in York county. He was appointed Attorney-General in 1680, and retained the office till after 1692. He was appointed to the Council in 1701, and remained a member till his death. In 1704, he was appointed Secretary of State, and from June, 1706 till August 23, 1710, he was acting Governor. Later he would have again become Acting Governor, but was set aside on account of his feeble health. He married Frances, daughter of Henry Corbin, of Buckingham House, and had issue (1) Frances, married Charles Grymes, of Moratico, Richmond county, and was ancestress of Gen. R. E. Lee; (2) Elizabeth, married Robert Porteus, of New Bottle, Gloucester county, who afterwards removed to England, where she became the mother of Beilby Porteus, Bishop of London; (3) Edmund, Secretary of Maryland, married in 1728 Anna, widow of James Frisby and Thomas Bordley, and daughter of Matthias Vanderheyden, by which marriage he was father of Ariana (who married John Randolph of Virginia, and who was mother of Edmund Randolph, first Attorney-General of Virginia, and of the United States), and a son, Edmund, who died unmarried in 1819.

Edward Chilton was a barrister of the Middle Temple, who came to Virginia some time before 1682, when he was clerk of the Council and of the General Court. In 1697, he had a part in the compilation of a pamphlet called "The Present State of Virginia," his co-laborers being Henry Hartwell, Esq., and Dr. James Blair. After the burning of the State House at Jamestown in 1698, he advised that the seat of government should be removed to the Middle Plantation, "where the College was." In 1699, he was appointed Attorney-General of Barbadoes. He married Hannah, daughter of Col. Edward Hill, of Shirley, in Charles City county, Va., but she died without issue.

Bartholomew Fowler was commissioned Attorney-General June 22, 1699. He resided in Henrico county, and died about 1703, when his widow, Sarah (Archer?), married Dr. Archibald Blair.

JOHN CLAYTON, born 1665, died November 18, 1737, was son of Sir John Clayton, of London, and grandson of Sir Jasper Clayton, of St. Edmunds; studied at one of the universities, was admitted to the Inner Temple June 6, 1682, and coming to Virginia in 1705, was appointed Attorney-General of the colony in 1714, and held the office until his death. He was also judge of the Court of Admiralty, and frequently a member of the House of Burgesses. He was father of the distinguished botanist of the same name. (See *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography,* Vol. IV., p. 163.)

EDWARD BARRADALL succeeded Clayton at Attorney-General, and died in 1743, aged thirty-nine. He was also judge of the Admiralty Court. He married Sarah, youngest daughter of William Fitzhugh, Esq. He prepared the MSS. of the first reports of Virginia cases decided in the General Court. He is buried in the church-yard of Williamsburg, where a large monument to his memory may be seen. Part of the original MSS. of his reports is in the custody of the Virginia Historical Society. The copy of another part is in the Virginia Law Library.

WILLIAM BOWDEN was the next Attorney-General (1743-1748), though little is known of him.

PEYTON RANDOLPH became Attorney-General in 1748, and continued such till 1754, when he was suspended by Governor Dinwiddie for going to England at the request of the Burgesses to support their petition against the pistole fee, which Dinwiddie exacted for granting land patents. George Wythe was appointed in his stead, but on Peyton Randolph's return after a few months, some understanding was arrived at with the Governor, and he was reappointed. He then served till 1766, when he resigned, and his brother John was appointed. Peyton Randolph was educated at William and Mary, and studied law at the Middle Temple in London.

GEORGE WYTHE (born 1726 in Elizabeth City county, Va., died in Richmond June 8, 1806) was appointed Attorney-General by Governor Dinwiddie in 1754 in the absence of Peyton Randolph in England. He accepted the office only to retain it a few months till his friend's return in the fall of 1754. He studied law under his uncle-in-law, Stephen Dewey, and was the first college professor of law in the United States.

JOHN RANDOLPH, born in Williamsburg, Va., in 1727, became

Attorney-General in 1766, and retained the office till his departure for England in August, 1775. When hostilities became apparent, he considered it inconsistent with his oath of office to assist a rebellion. He died in England January 31, 1784, but his body was brought to Virginia, and interred in the chapel of William and Mary College, where were buried also his father, Sir John Randolph,* and brother, Peyton Randolph, first President of the Continental Congress. He was the last of the Colonial Attorney-Generals. His son, Edmund Randolph, was first Attorney-General of the new Commonwealth of Virginia. John Randolph was educated at William and Mary College, and studied law, it is believed, in England.

A CHAPTER FROM A PURITAN WRITER.

The following is an extract from a book entitled *The Wonder Working Providence of Sion's Savior, a History of New England from the English Planting in the Yeare* 1628 *until the Yeare* 1652, by Edward Johnson. It is interesting because of its account of things in Virginia during a period within which our own records are defective. The unlovable character of Puritanism, which gloried in its own righteousness, and gloated in the misfortunes of "the ungodly," is strongly manifested in this work. The massacre, with all its revolting cruelties, was an event in which the pious Mr. Johnson rejoiced. He condemned persecution in Virginia because it was a persecution of "the godly," but persecution by Puritans of the other sects in New England met with no rebuke. By the side of this vindictive and soul-killing Puritan philosophy, even the gross human faults of the Cavaliers seemed pardonable.

CHAPTER XI.

Of the gratious goodness of the Lord Christ, in planting his Gospel in the purity of it, in VIRGINIA: and of the first Church gathered there according to the rule of the Gospel.

About the yeer (1642) the Lord was pleafed to put it into the heart of fome godly people in Virginia, to fend to New England for fome of the Minifters of Chrift, to be helpfull unto them in inftructing them in the truth, as it is in Jefus. The Godly Mr.

* It is often stated that Sir John Randolph (father of Peyton and John) acted as Attorney-General at one time, but I have found no authority for the statement.

Philip Bennet coming hither, made our reverend Elders acquainted with their defires, who were very ſtudious to take all opportunities for enlarging the kingdome of Chriſt: and upon ſerious conſideration, the reverend Mr. Knowls of Watertowne, and Mr. Thompſon of Braintree were ſent unto them, who arriving there in ſafety, preached openly unto the people for ſome good ſpace of time, and alſo from houſe to houſe exhorted the people daily, that with full purpoſe of heart they would cleave unto the Lord; the harveſt they had was plentifull for the little ſpace of time they were there, till being oppoſed by the Governour and ſome other malignant ſpirits, they were forced to return to N. E. again. It were much to be defired, that all people would take notice of the hand of God againſt this people, after the rejection of theſe Miniſters of Chriſt: and indeed it was none other but the thruſting Chriſt from them; and now attend to the following ſtory, all you Cavaliers and malignant party the world throughout, take notice of the wonder-working providence of Chriſt toward his Churches, and puniſhing hand of his toward the contemners of his Goſpel. Behold ye deſpiſers, and wonder. Oh poor Virginia, doſt thou ſend away the Miniſters of Chriſt with threatning ſpeeches? No ſooner is this done, but the barbarous, inhumane, inſolent, and bloody Indians are let looſe upon them, who contrive the cutting them off by whole Families, cloſely carrying their wicked councills till they had effected their defires, their bloody deſigne taking place for the ſpace of 200 miles up the River: the manner of the Engliſh Plantations there being very ſcattering, quite contrary to N. E. people, who for the moſt part deſire ſociety. The manner of the Indians' proceeding was thus, they divided themſelves into ſeverall companies, and beſet the Engliſh houſes a little before break of day, waiting for the firſt perſon that ſhould open the doore and come forth, whom they cruelly murdered, beating out their brains, and then forthwith entered the houſe and ſlew all they found within, ſometimes firing the houſes, and leaving the living children miſerably to be conſumed with their dead parents in the fearful flames; ſome people fleeing from this barbarous maſſacre, as they paſſed by a fired houſe, heared a pitifull outcry of a poor Child, crying, I burn, I burn: although they could willingly have made haſte away, yet the miſerable outcry of this poor babe, cauſed them to haſt to the houſe, and reſcue it forth the flames, that was even

almoft ready to fcorch it: this cruel and bloody work of theirs put period to the lives of five or six hundred of thefe people, who had not long before a plentifull proffer of the mercies of Chrift in the glad tidings of peace publifhed by the mouth of his Minifters, who came unto them for that end: but chofing rather the fellowfhip of their drunken companions, and a Prieft of their own profeffion, who could hardly continue fo long fober as till he could read them the reliques of mans invention in a common prayer book; but affuredly had not the Lord pittied the little number of his people among this crooked generation, they had been confumed at once, for this is further remarkable in this maffacre, when it came toward the place where Chrift had placed his little flock, it was difcovered and prevented from further proceeding, and the Lord by this means did fo allay their fpirits of malignaty toward his people, they gathered in a church in the prefence of the very Governour himfelf, and called to office one Mr. Harrifon, who could not long continue among them by reason of their frefh renewed malignity, who had formally an evill eye toward them, and could no better refraine from oppreffing them then Pharaoh after he had reft from the plagues under which he was. After the departure of Mr. Harriffon, one Mr. Duren became an help unto them; but he and his people also were forced to remove many hundred miles up into the country, where they now remain; but affuredly the Lord hath many fcourges in ftore, for fuch as force the people to fuch fufferings; and therefore let this Church of Chrift continue in the way of his truth according to the rules of his Gofpel, and without doubt the Lord will preferve and continue them, let the adverfaries of his Truth be never fo potent. As alfo about this time, the Lord was pleafed to gather together a people in the Ifle of Bermoodas, whofe hearts being guided by the rule of the word, they gathered into a Church of Chrift according to the rules of the Gofpel, being provided with able perfons, indued with gifts from the Lord to adminifter unto them the holy things of God; and after they began to be oppofed, their reverend elder Mr. Goulding came into thefe parts, and from hence he went to England: but this little flock of Chrift not long after being banifhed from thence, went to one of the Southern Iflands, where they endured much hardfhip; and which the Churches of Chrift in thefe parts underftanding, about fix or eight of them contributing toward their want, gath-

ered about 800£ to fupply their neceffity: the which they fhipped in a fmall veffal hired for that end, and fent by the hand of two brethren both corne and other neceffaries; they arriving in fafety by the bleffing of God upon their labours, were well welcomed by their brethren, who abundantly bleffed the Lord for them, and with Godly and gratious expreffion returned a thankfull acknowledgement of the prefent good hand of the Lord Chrift, in providing for them: fo that as this book began with the wonder working providence of Sions Saviour, in providing fo wonderfull gratiously for his Churches the World throughout; fo it here ended with the fame; and it were to be defired, that the Churches of Chrift in Europe would gather up the wonderfull providences of the Lord toward them alfo, and more especially thofe in our native Country: for affuredly it would make much for the magnifying of his glorious works in this day of his power: and although the malignant and antichriftian party may fay they can fhew the like wonders (as Jannes and Jambres that withftood Mofes), yet were the worke of Chrift for his poor churches, within thefe few yeers, gathered together by fome able inftrument whom the Lord might be pleased to ftir up for that end, and laid open the view of all, they would be forced to confefs, this is the very finger of God, and no doubt but they would be a great ftrengthening to the faith of those, who are appointed of the Lord for the overthrow of Antichrift (the Lord Helping) for affuredly the time of his having mercy upon Sion is come.

JAMESTOWN ISLAND IN 1861.

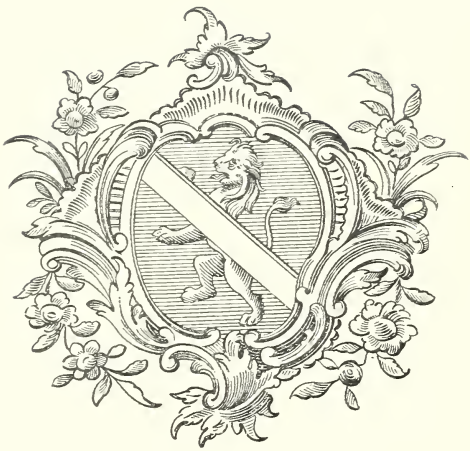
The following letter from Col. E. T. D. Myers, President of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railway Company, who, in 1861, was the military engineer at work at Jamestown Island, affords some valuable information as to the Island at that time:

RICHMOND, VA., *December* 28, 1900.

Lyon G. Tyler, Esq., Williamsburg, Va.:

MY DEAR SIR: It gives me pleasure to answer your letter of inquiry of the 24th instant, according to the best of my recollection.

There was no bridge across the creek in 1861, nor any causeway across the marsh on the north side of the creek, nor do I recall any evidence of the former existence of either. I built the bridge and causeway for military purposes soon after I went there.



CREST AND COAT-OF-ARMS FROM OLD SILVER (STILL EXTANT) OF THE VIRGINIA CHURCHILLS.

I do not distinctly recall any houses, other than the mansion itself, then not in very good repair, but entirely habitable, and the ruins of the old church. There may have been, and probably were, some small frame buildings at the shore end of the wharf. The island was in a very good state of cultivation, and I recollect General Lee bemoaning the sacrifice of a promising wheat field to a square redoubt. The island at that time belonged to William Allen.

The battery, which was built just above the old tower, was not far from the brink of the river bank, which I understand (for I have not been there since the war) has been heavily encroached upon by the river.

Yours truly, E. T. D. MYERS.

ARMISTEAD CHURCHILL AND HIS DESCENDANTS.

(*Continued from Vol. IX., p.* 246.)

ERRORS: 5-6, 5-7, 5-8, 5-9, 5-10, on page 249, Vol. IX., should be 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, respectively. As represented A. W. Churchill, Armistead Churchill, Judith Churchill, Mary Churchill and Samuel Churchill erroneously appear as children of 5 Henry Churchill, whereas they were his sisters and brothers.

Samuel Churchill and his wife Abigail Oldham had sixteen children:

10–1, Mary Eliza Churchill, born April 14, 1804, married May 27, 1824, Charles W. Thruston, and died February 9, 1842. For her children see 2.

10–2, Penelope Pope Churchill, born August 4, 1806, died January 26, 1812.

10–3, Julia Ann Churchill, born August 12, 1808, died August 6, 1821.

10–4, Armistead Ludwell Churchill, born October 27, 1810, married Miss Rebecca Catlett, and died May, 1873. They had five children: 1, Samuel, of Nobnoster, Mo., who married twice, and certainly had children by his first wife. 2, George, died in infancy; 3, Letitia, married; 4, Henry, married twice, and certainly had children by his first wife; 5, Fanny, married Dr. Calmes, and settled somewhere in Arkansas.

10–5, Samuel Bullitt Churchill, born December 6, 1812, married Miss Amelia C. Walker (living 1900) June 14, 1836, and died May 14, 1890. For many years resided in St. Louis, Mo., Where he was postmaster under President Tyler, member of the State Legislature, lieutenant-governor, and after returning to Kentucky was twice secretary of State. They had some twelve

children, all of whom are dead except Samuel B., of St. Louis, and William Christy, of Louisville, both of whom are single. Two of the children married. Mary married Dr. R. O. Cowling, probably the leading surgeon of his day in Louisville, and had three children—Matilda, single; Louise, who married Mr. Arthur Peter, of Louisville, Ky., and Amelia Cowling, single. The other child who married was named John, married Miss Eva Ferguson, and had two daughters: Matilda, married Mr. Herman D. Newcomb, of Louisville, and Eva, single.

10–6, William Henry Churchill, born September 14, 1814, married twice, and died some years ago. His first wife was Miss Kate A. Clark, daughter of Dr. William Clark, of Louisville, and his second wife was Miss Julia Williams, widow of Clarence Prentiss. He had no children.

10–7, Abigail Prather Churchill, born March 9, 1817, married January 9, 1834, Gen. Meriwether Lewis Clark, who served with distinction in the Mexican war, and later in the Confederate Army, and died January 10, 1852, leaving seven children: 1, William Hancock Clark, married and living in Washington, D. C.; 2, Samuel Churchill Clark, *d. s. p.;* 3, Mary Eliza Clark, *d. s. p.;* 4, M. Lewis Clark, Jr., recently suicided in Memphis, Tenn., married Miss Mary Anderson, of Louisville, Ky., and left a married son and two single daughters; 5, John O'Fallon Clark, *d. s. p.;* 6, George Rogers Clark, married, but *d. s. p.;* 7, Chas. Jefferson Clark married Miss Lena Jacob, of Louisville, and died in England of some fever contracted in the Transval, leaving three daughters, Susie, who married Clarence Houghton, Evelyn and Marguerite.

10–8, John Churchill, born March 20, 1819, married twice, and died March 21, 1897. His first wife was Mrs. Salena Gray Lawrence, to whom he was married March 2, 1858, and by whom he had one son, Wm. Henry, born December 2, 1858, and died August 2, 1859. His second wife was Miss Emma (Tina) Nicholas, to whom he was married November 11, 1890, when he was over seventy-one years of age, and by whom he had one son, John Churchill, Jr., born September 19, 1891, and who is still living.

10–9, A son, born July 2, 1821, died July 14, 1821, unnamed.

10–10, Emily Ann Churchill, born September 7, 1822, married March 31, 1842, Hampden Zane, of Wheeling, Va. (now

West Va.), but is now (1900) a widow, living in Louisville, Ky. They had three children: 1, Abigail Churchill Zane, born February 9, 1843, died on the verge of womanhood; 2, Mary Eliza Zane, born June 27, 1844, married December 27, 1866, Hon. George R. R. Cockburn, of Toronto, Canada, formerly president of Upper Canada College, and more recently a member of the Canadian Parliament, by whom she had three children: 1, Hampden Zane Churchill Cockburn, born November 19, 1867, a captain in one of the Canadian regiments in the Transvaal War; 2, George R. R. Cockburn, Jr., who died in infancy, and Emily St. Aubert Cockburn, born April 1, 1871, married Thomas Tait, of the Canadian Pacific railroad, and now living at Montreal, Canada, by whom she has one child, Winifrede Tait, born about 1892; 3, Thomas Hampden Zane, born March 2, 1846, and died May 3, 1862.

10–11, Thomas James Churchill, born March 10, 1824, was a lieutenant in the Mexican War, major-general in the Confederate Army, governor of Arkansas, etc. Something of a notice of him occurs in the QUARTERLY, Vol. VIII., page 201. He married Miss Annie Sevier, daughter of Hon. Ambrose H. Sevier, United States senator from Arkansas and minister plenipotentiary to Mexico. Both General and Mrs. Churchill are now (1900) living at Little Rock, Ark., and have had six children: 1, Abby Churchill, born March 25, 1854, and died on reaching womanhood; 2, Samuel Churchill, born May 17, 1856, married Miss Kate Hooper, daughter of Dr. Hooper, a distinguished surgeon of the Confederate Army, and has three children, Thomas J., Marie and Hooper Churchill; 3, Ambrose Sevier Churchill, born December 24, 1858, died in infancy; 4, Juliette Churchill, born January 20, 1861, married W. Rolph Goodrich, who died soon after; she has no issue; 5, Emily St. Aubert Churchill, born August 29, 1865, married John Calef, but has no children; 6, Mattie Johnson Churchill, born January 15, 1868, married Mr. Edward Langhorne, of Virginia, and has two children, Annie Sevier Langhorne and Thomas Churchill Langhorne.

10–12, Charles Thruston Churchill, born January 10, 1826, married March 21, 1850, Miss Susan Churchill Payne (see under

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NOTE.—Mrs. Zane told me some time since that she remembers her grandmother, Mrs. Elizabeth Blackwell Churchill, very well.—R. C. B. T.

5–4, ante), and died March 20, 1865. They were very nearly related. Henry and Samuel Churchill (brothers) married mother and daughter (Penelope Pope, widow of Col. William Oldham, and her daughter Abigail Oldham). Charles T. Churchill was a son of the younger couple, and his wife, Susan C. Payne, was a granddaughter of the elder couple. They had seven children, only one of whom ever married: (1) William Henry Churchill, born January 1, 1851, married October, 1875, Miss Maggie Talbot, by whom he had one child, Elizabeth Farr Churchill, born February, 1877, and later married Miss Clara Irwin, and died at New Orleans, La., October 12, 1892. (2) Hampden Zane Churchill, born January 30, 1853, living at Elizabethtown, Ky. (3) Mary Payne Churchill, born October, 1855, died 1856. (4) Abby Oldham Churchill, born August, 1857, died in infancy. (5) Samuel Thomas Churchill, born August 18, 1859, living in Louisville, Ky. (6) Eliza Churchill, born March 28, 1862, died September 24, 1868. (7) Charles Thruston Churchill, Jr., a posthumous child, born July 20, 1865, living in Louisville, Ky.

10–13 and 14, Twin sons, still-born August 23, 1827.

10–15, Isabella Penelope Churchill, born July 21, 1829, married Altreus J. McCreary, of St. Louis, Mo., and *d. s. p.* February 14, 1861.

10–16, Julia Maria Preston Pope Churchill, born September 30, 1833, married November 11, 1657, Dr. Luke P. Blackburn, one of the most celebrated yellow-fever physicians our country has ever produced and late Governor of Kentucky. She is a widow now, living in Louisville, Ky.

10–1, Mary Eliza Churchill, eldest child of Samuel and Abigail Oldham Churchill, born April 14, 1804, married, May 27, 1824, Charles William Thruston. (On his father's side he was grandson of the Rev. and Col. Charles Mynn Thruston, one of Virginia's "Fighting Parsons," son of Charles Mynn Thruston, Jr., who at the age of thirteen fought at his father's side at the battle of Perth Amboy in the Revolution, nephew of John Thruston, of the Revolution, and of Hon. Buckner Thruston, United States senator from Kentucky, and later judge of the United States Court for the District of Columbia. On his mother's side he was nephew of Generals Jonathan and George Rogers Clark, Col. Richard Clough Anderson, Major William Croghan, Cap-

tains John and Edmund Clark and Lieut. Richard Clark, all of the Revolution, and of Gen. William Clark, of the war of 1812). She had four children, and died February 9, 1842.

(1) Samuel Churchill Thruston, born March 10, 1825, married September 17, 1850, Miss Kate Kellar, and was killed by lightning at his farm on Green River, Ky., April 26, 1854. They had no issue.

(2) Frances Ann Thruston, born November 30, 1826, married Andrew Jackson Ballard, of Louisville, Ky., April 27, 1848, and died at Vienna, Austria, April 30, 1896. They had five children, see 2.

(3) Mary Eliza Thruston, born February 8, 1829, died May 22, 1835.

(4) O'Fallon Thruston, born February 2, 1831, died December 9, 1832.

10–1–2, Frances Ann Thruston, born November 30, 1826, married April 27, 1848, the late Andrew Jackson Ballard (born September 22, 1815, died August 17, 1885), for many years clerk of the United States Courts for the District of Kentucky, and died at Vienna, Austria, April 30, 1896, having had five children:

(1) Charles Thruston Ballard, born June 3, 1850, of Louisville, Ky., married April 28, 1878, Miss Emilina Modest (Mina) Breaux, daughter of Col. Gus. A. Breaux, of New Orleans, La., and had eight children: 1, Abby Churchill Ballard, born February 16, 1879, married June 1, 1899, Mr. Jefferson Davis Stewart, of Louisville, Ky.; 2, Emilie Locke Ballard, born September 18, 1880, died December 10, 1886; 3, Mary Thruston Ballard, born November 25, 1882, died February 5, 1884; 4, Charles Mynn Thruston Ballard, born November 28, 1886; 5, Gustave Breaux Ballard, born October 7, 1888; 6, Fanny Thruston Ballard, a twin, born April 30, 1890; 7, Churchill Ballard, twin to last, died February 18, 1891 8, Mina Breaux Ballard, born June 24, 1893.

(2) Bland Ballard, born October 29, 1851, died August 15, 1852.

(3) Abigail Churchill Ballard, born June 24, 1853, died at Mentone, France, April 2, 1874.

(4) Samuel Thruston Ballard, born February 11, 1855, of Jefferson county, Ky., married January 25, 1883, Miss Sunshine Harris, and has had four children: 1, Mary Harris Ballard, born

April 28, 1884; 2, Theodore Harris Ballard, still-born, September 14, 1886; 3, Samuel Thruston Ballard, Jr., born December 17, 1891, died December, 1895; 4, Rogers Clark Ballard, born August 11, 1897.

(5) Rogers Clark Ballard Thruston, born November 6, 1858, adopted his mother's family name, and lives near Louisville, Ky.

WOODSON FAMILY.

(*Continued from Vol. IX., p. 254.*)

21 Charles[5] Woodson, son of Tarleton Woodson and Ursula Fleming, "married, second, Agnes, widow of Samuel Richardson and daughter of Joseph Parsons." Confirmatory is a deed of Charles Woodson and Agnes his wife, recorded in Henrico in 1746, relating to land devised to Agnes by Samuel Richardson, her then husband; Charles Woodson, heir-at-law of Tarleton Woodson, late of Chesterfield, deceased, and Tarleton Woodson, of Goochland, brother of said Charles, and second son of said Tarleton, deeded land in Goochland in 1764.

14 JOHN[4] WOODSON (John[3], Robert[2], John[1]), son of John Woodson and Judith Tarleton, was a resident in Goochland county. In 1741, John Woodson, Gent., aged forty-six, deposed in Goochland that in 1729 he went in company with Capt. Richard Cocke, deceased, to the forks of James River to survey some land; that he surveyed 800 acres on the south side of the South Fork, and Capt. Cocke offered 400 acres thereof to his nephew, John Cocke, if he would come and live on the land. But John Cocke declined, and thereupon, at the request of Capt. Cocke, William Cannon paid the survey, and went and dwelt on the land. In 1724, he was made assistant surveyor of Henrico county under Capt. Francis Eppes. In 1732, he was commissioned as sheriff of Goochland, and in 1739 he is mentioned as "Major Woodson." He married Susannah (the widow of John Bates, of York county), who appears to have been a daughter of Charles and Susannah Fleming, of New Kent. He made his will January 3, 1748, and died May 21, 1754, and being childless, he left all his property to his wife Susannah. The will of his wife was proved in Goochland November 15, 1757, and names sons Charles, Fleming, John and James Bates, and daughter Hannah Easley.

15 ROBERT[4] WOODSON (John[3], Robert[2], John[1]). Calls himself

Robert Woodson, Jr., of St. James Parish, Goochland county, in his will proved June 17, 1729 (dated 12 April, 1729). He names wife Sarah "Womack," and brother Josiah and sister Elizabeth; wife Sarah, friend Thomas Randolph, and William Womack executors. He left no issue.

16 JOSIAH[4] WOODSON (John[3], Robert[2], John[1]) resided in Goochland county, where his will was proved November 16, 1736; names wife Mary "Royall" and children, 33 John, to whom the "plantation where I now reside bequeathed to me by my father, John Woodson, deceased;" 34 Joseph, to whom tract purchased of Joseph Parsons; 35 Elizabeth; mentions money due from Col. Thomas Randolph's estate, and brothers Tarleton and John Woodson.

17 STEPHEN[4] WOODSON, also brother of Tarleton Woodson, lived in Goochland county, made his will 21 February, 1735, which was proved November 16, 1736. He names wife Elizabeth "Branch," and children, 36 *Matthew*, 37 Elizabeth, and mentions his brothers John and Josiah Woodson, and makes them and Joseph Parsons executors. He had also 38 Stephen Woodson, and there is a bond of Matthew Woodson to his brother Stephen in 1762. He married Lucy Farrar May 9, 1758, and had Mary, born October 27, 1760.

36 MATTHEW[5] WOODSON, son of 17 Stephen[4] Woodson, married November 28, 1753, Elizabeth Le Villain, daughter of John Le Villain (will made in 1765) and Phillippa his wife.* Issue: (1) John Stephen, born August 17, 1757, married Anna Woodson, daughter of Col. John Woodson. (2) Elizabeth, born May 12, 1759, married Josiah Woodson in 1778. (3) Samuel, born July 24, 1761. (4) Francis, born October 22, 1764. (5) Jacob, born May 25, 1766. (6) Philip, born August 7, 1767. (7) Daniel, born April 29, 1769.

18 JACOB[4] WOODSON, another son of John[3] Woodson and Judith Tarleton, resided in Henrico county, where he made his will July 4, 1726. It was proved August 5, 1728. He had no issue,

* John Le Villain, whose full name was John Peter Le Villain, married Phillippa Dupuy, daughter of Bartholomew Dupuy, and sister of Martha Chastain (wife of Stephen Chastain). John Le Villain was son of Jean Le Villain, a French Huguenot, who states in his will, proved in 1746, that he was "natiff de Iesy en casse Normandié." Names sons John, Peter, Anthony, daughter Susanna Dupuy and goddaughter Olimpe Dupuy.

but devised to his brothers Josiah and Stephen land at the mouth of Genitoe Creek, in Goochland, formerly in possession of John Woodson, deceased, and devised by his will, dated 25 November, 1715, to his son Jacob. Tarleton, John, Robert and Jacob Woodson, executors of the will of John Woodson, deceased, sued Matthew Ligon, executor of Richard Ligon in Henrico, May Court, 1724.

5 ROBERT[3] WOODSON (Robert[2], John[1]) lived in Henrico, though he owned lands in Goochland. In his will he calls himself Robert Woodson, Sr., to distinguish himself from his nephew Robert Woodson, Jr. His will was made July 6, 1729, and recorded in Henrico court February, 1729. It names sons 39 Stephen (Stephen Woodson, of Henrico, who married Mary Woodson, daughter of 7 Joseph[3] Woodson, and died in 1761); 40 Joseph, to whom land in Goochland; 41 Robert, to whom land in Goochland; 42 Jonathan; 43 Elizabeth; 44 Sarah; 45 Judith. According to the *Standard* he had by Sarah Lewis Stephen, Joseph, who married Elizabeth Mattox; Robert left no issue; Elizabeth, married John Povall; Sarah, married Joseph Parsons, and Mary died unmarried; Agnes, married Richard Williamson, and by Rachel Watkins he had Elizabeth, married John Knight; Judith, married John Cooke, "mother of all the money-making Cookes." The will of John Knight was proved in Lunenburg March 12, 1772, and names wife Elizabeth, children Peter, William, Joseph, Rachel, John, Jonathan, Charles, Woodson, Mary Lea and Lucy Cooke. Witnesses, Miller Woodson and Thomas Jeffres.

40 "JOSEPH[4] WOODSON (Robert[3], Robert[2], John[1]) married Elizabeth Mattox, and had issue, 46 Joseph[5] Woodson, who married Elizabeth Parsons, and had issue (1) Frederick, (2) Robert, (3) William, (4) Milner, (5) George, (6) Sarah, (7) Mary. 47 William Woodson, married Mildred Redford, and had issue (1) John, (2) William, (3) Richard, (4) Elizabeth, (5) Sarah."

6 RICHARD[3] WOODSON (Robert[2], John[1]) married Ann Smith, daughter of Obadiah Smith. He made a deed in 1729 to James Hambleton for land in Henrico, part of a tract granted to Robert Woodson in October, 1704. According to the account by Mr. Brock in the *Standard,* he had 48 *Richard,* married Ann, daughter of Abraham Michaux, a Huguenot refugee. 49 Obadiah mar-

ried Constance, daughter of John Watkins, the tray-maker. 50 John married daughter of Thomas Anderson, of Henrico. 51 Elizabeth married, first, Thomas Morton; second Edmond Goode. "The descendants of this marriage and of Joseph Morton, who married Agnes Woodson, are numerous. From the first are Maj. James Morton, of Bordeaux, France, and others. From the last were William H. Watkins, of Charlotte county, Judge Joseph Venable, of Kentucky, and John R. Edmunds, of Halifax county, Va. 52 Judith married Jacob Michaux. 53 Mary married Richard Freeman. 54 Agnes married Joseph Morton."

48 RICHARD[4] WOODSON (Richard[3], Robert[2], John[1]) and Anne (Michaux) Woodson had (1) "Agnes, married Francis Watkins, clerk of Prince Edward county; ancestor of Henry E. Watkins, of Prince Edward, father of Judge F. N., Dr. Joseph, of Ben Lomond, Goochland, and Dr. Frank Ben. Watkins, late of Richmond, now of Rochester, N. Y. (2) Elizabeth, married Nathaniel Venable (ancestor of Col. Samuel Woodson Venable, Richard N. Venable, member of Virginia Convention of 1829-'30, Abraham B. Venable)."

7 JOSEPH[3] WOODSON (Richard[2], John[1]) married Mary, daughter of John[3] Woodson (John[2], John[1]), and Mary Tucker, his wife, orphan of Samuel Tucker, whose widow Jane married John Pleasants, of Curls, before 1680. (Henrico Records.) Mary Woodson, his mother-in-law, died in Henrico county in 1710, and names in her will the "child of my daughter Mary, wife of my son Joseph." "Issue: 55 Mary, who married Stephen Woodson; 56 Judith, who married Charles Christian; 57 Martha, married John Cannon; 58 *Tucker.*" There is a deed of John Cannon and Martha, his wife, of Buckingham to David Ross, of Goochland."

58 TUCKER[4] WOODSON (Joseph[3] Robert[2], and John[1]) lived in Goochland, and married, first, Sarah Hughes, daughter of Robert Hughes (Robert Hughes' will proved in Cumberland, 1752), and had (1) "Tucker, (2) Samuel, (3) Robert, (4) Joseph, (5) Jane." In 1760, Tucker Woodson made a deed of gift to his daughter Jane, who married Robert Lewis, of The Byrd. Tucker Woodson married, second, October 14, 1751, Mary, daughter of Wade Netherland, of Cumberland county, and had issue named in her brother's will, (6) Sarah, born September 22, 1764, married William Macon, (7) *Wade,* (8) John Pleasants, born May

21, 1766; (9) Benjamin, born August 21, 1768; (10) Henry Macon, born March 22, 1770. Besides these there was (11) Tarleton, named in Brock's account.

"Wade Woodson, son of 58 Tucker Woodson, married Mary Harris, of Powhatan county, daughter of Col. John Harris, and his wife, Obedience, daughter of Thomas Turpin and Mary Jefferson, sister of the President; another daughter of Col. Harris, named Judith, married John Crittenden, of Kentucky, and was mother of John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, United States senator, etc. From Tucker Woodson it is believed were descended Gov. Silas Woodson, of Missouri, Samuel Hughes Woodson, member of Congress from Kentucky, 1821-1825, and Judge Tucker Woodson, of Nicholasville, son of the last."

(*To be Continued.*)

LEWIS FAMILY OF WARNER HALL.

(*Continued from Vol. IX., p.* 259.)

On page 263, Vol. IX., an error is made in referring to Judge Fielding Lewis Taylor, as a son of Archibald Taylor. He is a son of Col. Fielding Lewis Taylor, and grandson of Archibald Taylor.

The tombstone of 23 Fielding[6] Lewis, son of 12 Col. Warner[5] Lewis, is at "Lower Weyanoke," and bears the simple inscription: "Sacred to the memory of Fielding Lewis, who departed this life June 13, 1834, aged seventy-one years."

Mary Chiswell Lewis, wife of 19 Warner[6] Lewis, died November 1, 1776, aged twenty-eight (not in 1726, as printed).

27 Warner[7] Lewis married, in 1772, Courtenay Norton, daughter of John Hatley Norton, and Sally Nicholas (not Nicholson, as printed), eldest daughter of Robert Carter Nicholas.

26 James[6] Lewis, son of Col. Warner[5] Lewis, married Sarah Thruston (not Miss Thornton, as printed) December 18, 1784, and had issue, Sarah, born June 24, 1786, who married Dr. Samuel Stuart Griffin, son of Judge Cyrus Griffin, of Yorktown, and Lady Christina, daughter of John Stuart, Ninth Earl of Traquair, in Scotland. (For issue see *Virginia Magazine*, I., 256). James Lewis died February 22, 1788, aged thirty-five.

30 Eleanor[7] Lewis, daughter of 19 Warner[6] Lewis, married John Fox, and had (1) John W. Fox, (2) Eliza Lewis Fox, who married Dr. George D. Baylor (born 1789, died April 18, 1868.)

14 COL. FIELDING[5] LEWIS, born July 7, 1725, son of Col. John[4] Lewis and Frances Fielding, his wife, resided in Spotsylvania county. He was a prominent patriot of the Revolution, and ad-

vanced £7,000 to carry on the factory for the manufacture of arms at Fredericksburg. His beautiful home, "Kenmore," in Fredericksburg, is an object of great interest to visitors to that historic city. He married twice; first, on October 18, 1746, Catherine, aunt to General Washington and daughter of Major John Washington, of "Highgate," in Gloucester county, and Catherine Whiting, daughter of Col. Henry Whiting, by whom he had issue, 40 *John Lewis,* born June 22, 1747. His uncle, Mr. John Lewis, and Mr. Charles Dick, godfathers, and Mrs. Mary Washington and Mrs. Lee, godmothers. 41 Frances Lewis, born November 25, 1748; Fielding Lewis and George Washington, godfathers. Miss Hannah Washington and Mrs. Jackson, godmother. She died without issue. 42 Warner Lewis, born November 29, 1749. His uncle, John Lewis, and Capt. Bailey Seaton, godfathers; Mrs. Mildred Seaton, godmother. He died infant. Mrs. Catherine Lewis died February, 1749-'50, and Fielding Lewis married, second, May 7, 1750, Betty, only sister of General George Washington, and had issue. 43 Fielding Lewis, born February 14, 1751, his uncle, George Washington, and Mr. Robert Jackson, godfathers; and his grandmother, Mrs. Mary Washington, and Mrs. Frances Thornton, godmothers. 44 Augustin Lewis, born January 22, 1752, his uncle, Charles Lewis, and Charles Washington, godfathers; his aunt, Lucy Lewis, and Mrs. Mary Taliaferro, godmothers. He died when four years old. 45 Warner Lewis, born June 24, 1755, his uncle, Charles Washington, and Col. John Thornton, godfathers; Mrs. Mildred Thornton and Mrs. Mary Willis, godmothers. He died at eight months old. 46 *George Lewis,* born March 14, 1757, Mr. Charles Yates and Mr. Lewis Willis, godfathers; Mrs. Mary Dick and his mother, Betty Lewis, godmothers. 47 Mary Lewis, born April 22, 1759, Mr. Samuel Washington and Mr. Lawrence Washington, godfathers; Mrs. Washington and Miss Mary Thornton, godmothers. Died December 25th following. 48 Charles Lewis, born October 3, 1760, Col. George Washington and Mr. Roger Dixon, godfathers; Mrs. Mary Washington and Mrs. Lucy Dixon, godmothers. 49 Samuel Lewis, born May 14, 1763, Rev. Musgrave Dawson and Joseph Jones, godfathers; Mrs. Dawson and Mrs. Jones, godmothers. He died September 3, 1764. 50 Bettie Lewis, born February 23, 1765, Rev. Mr. Thomas Price and Mr. Warner Washington, godfathers; Mrs.

Harriet Washington and Miss Frances Lewis, godmothers. She married Charles Carter, of Culpeper. 51 *Lawrence Lewis,* born April 4, 1767, Mr. Charles Washington and Mr. Francis Thornton, godfathers; Mrs. Mary Dick, godmother. 52 *Robert Lewis,* born June 25, 1769, Mr. George Thornton and Mr. Peter Marye, godfathers; Miss Mildred Willis and Mrs. Ann Lewis, godmothers. 53 *Howell Lewis,* born December 12, 1771, Mr. Joseph Jones and Mr. James Mercer, godfathers. Miss Mary and Miss Milly Dick, godmothers. *Willis Family of Virginia,* p. 97).

Col. Fielding Lewis' will is on record in Spotsylvania county, and bears date October 19, 1781. It names wife Betty, sons John, Fielding, George, Lawrence, Robert, and Howell Lewis, and Charles Carter, "my son-in-law."

40 JOHN[6] LEWIS, son of 14 Col. Fielding[5] Lewis, married, it is said, five times: First, Lucy Thornton, daughter of Col. John Thornton, of Caroline, by whom one child (1) Mildred Lewis. (*Hening's Stat.,* Oct., 1778.) He then married another Miss Thornton, of whom little is known. He married, thirdly, Elizabeth Jones, daughter of Gabriel Jones, of the Valley, and had (2) Warner Lewis, died young; (3) Fielding Lewis, died young; (4) Gabriel J. Lewis, born September 10, 1775, died February 7, 1864, married Mary Bibb November 24, 1807, and had Elizabeth, born November 11, 1813, who married Col. Samuel McDowell Starling. (Marshall Family.) He married, fourth, Mary Anne Fontaine, the widow Armistead, who had a daughter, married Keeling Terrill. He married, fifth, Mildred Carter, widow of Robert Mercer, son of General Hugh Mercer, and daughter of Landon Carter. John Lewis moved to Kentucky and his posterity lives there.

43 FIELDING[6] LEWIS, son of 14 Col. Fielding[5] Lewis, married Miss Alexander, probably a daughter of 8 Gerard[4] Alexander (QUARTERLY, IX., 253), since George Dent Alexander in his will in 1777 leaves legacies to the sons of Fielding Lewis: (1) George Warner, (2) Austin and (3) Betty Alexander (Mrs. Spotswood?).

46 MAJOR GEORGE[6] LEWIS, captain of Washington's Life Guard, married Catherine Daingerfield, of "Coventry," in Spotsylvania, and had issue, (1) Samuel, born November 11, 1780, who had Alloway Lewis, Henry Howell Lewis, late of Baltimore, Mary Lewis, married John Casey; George, Thomas and John

Lewis. (2) Mary Willis Lewis, born June 24, 1782, married Major Byrd Charles Willis. (3) Daingerfield Lewis, born 14 July, 1785, married Miss Pratt, daughter of Thomas Pratt and Jane Brockenbrough. Major George Lewis died at his seat at Marmion in King George county, Va., in 1821.

51 LAWRENCE[6] LEWIS, son of Col. Fielding[5] Lewis, married Eleanor Custis, adopted daughter of Gen. Washington, and had issue, (1) Judith, who married Rev. E. C. McGuire, who had Bettie, married Rev. Charles E. Ambler, also (2) a daughter who married Frederick Conrad, of Baton Rouge, La., son of Frederick Conrad and Fanny Thruston, sister of Judge Buckner Thruston. (QUARTERLY, VI., p. 17.) Lawrence Lewis was the grandfather of Audley Lewis, of Clarke county, Va.

52 ROBERT[6] LEWIS, son of Col. Fielding Lewis, married Judith Carter Browne, daughter of William Burnet Browne and Judith Carter, of Clive, in King George county, daughter of Col. Charles Carter. They had Betty Burnet Lewis, who married George Washington Bassett, born August 30, 1800, of "Eltham," in New Kent. (QUARTERLY, V., p. 37.) William Burnet Browne was the son of William Browne, and Mary Burnet, daughter of Governor William Burnet, of New York and New Jersey, who was son of Bishop Gilbert Burnet.

53 HOWELL[6] LEWIS, married Miss Pollard, and had Fannie, married Brooke Gwathney (Marshall Family).

17 CHARLES[5] LEWIS, brother of Fielding[5] Lewis, and son of Col. John[4] Lewis and Frances Fielding, resided in Caroline county, where he married Lucy Taliaferro, daughter of John Taliaferro and Mary Catlett,* of Snow Creek, Spotsylvania county, and had issue, 54 *John*[6] *Taliaferro Lewis,* 55 Charles Augustine, and 56 Mary Warner Lewis, who married Philip Lightfoot, of Cedar Creek, Caroline county (QUARTERLY, III., p. 107-109). Col. Charles Lewis kept a journal detailing very minutely all the marches and movements of a company of men, commencing October 10, 1755. The detachment was a part of the command of Andrew Lewis. This Col. Charles[5] Lewis died

* The will of Mary Taliaferro, dated in Spotsylvania January, 1771, names daughter Mary Jones, wife of Joseph Jones, "her present husband," and daughter Lucy Lewis, grandchildren John Taliaferro Lewis, Charles Augustine Lewis, and Mary Warner Lewis. Makes sons Charles Lewis and Joseph Jones exors.

about 1770 at Port Royal, Caroline county, Va. His journal was in the possession of his grandson, Warner Lewis, of Miller's Tavern, in Essex county, in 1860.

54 DR. JOHN[6] TALIAFERRO LEWIS, of Culpeper, son of 17 Col. Charles[5] Lewis, graduated at the University of Edinburgh, and married Susannah Waring, fourth daughter of Col. Thomas (Quaere, Francis?) Waring. They had issue, (1) Charles Augustine, (2) Lucy, (3) John, born 1785, married Frances Tasker Ball, daughter of Spencer Ball; (4) Warner, of Miller's Tavern, Essex county; (5) Joseph Jones Lewis.

7 CHARLES[4] LEWIS (John[3], of Warner Hall, John[2], of Poropotank, John[1]), lived, first, at "Chemokins," or "Chemohocans," in St. Peter's Parish, New Kent county, a plantation deeded to him in 1717 by his father, Major John[3] Lewis, as part of a patent granted to Major William Lewis. (*Hening's Stats.*, VII., p. 377.) He moved thence to Goochland county, where his residence was called "The Byrd." He married Mary Howell (she died in Goochland, 1783), daughter of John Howell, of King and Queen county, and had issue, 57 John, born in New Kent county, Oct. 8, 1720. 58 *Charles Lewis,* born March 14, 1721, died May 14, 1782. 59 Elizabeth Lewis, born April 23, 1724, married May 3, 1744, William Kennon, of Chesterfield county, father of Richard, William, signer of the Mecklenburg Declaration; Charles and John Kennon (Note 1). 60 *James* Lewis, born Oct. 6, 1726, died May 1, 1764. 61 *Howell Lewis,* born Sept. 13, 1731. 62 Anne Lewis, born March 2, 1733, married Edmund Taylor. 63 Robert Lewis, born May 29, 1739, married Feb. 20, 1760, Jane Woodson (daughter of Tucker Woodson). (Douglass Marriage Register.) 64 Frances Lewis, born August 1, 1744, married Robert Lewis, Jr., of Louisa county. (QUARTERLY, VII., 102.)

The will of Col. Charles Lewis, of "The Byrd," was dated September 21, 1779, and was recorded in Goochland county, December 20, 1779 (published in *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography,* Vol. VII., p. 294). He names son Charles, to whom he leaves the Byrd tract; daughters Elizabeth Kennon, Ann Taylor and Frances Lewis, and the daughters of his son James Lewis, deceased; sons John, Charles, Howell and Robert, and friend William Holman, exors.

57 JOHN[5] LEWIS, eldest son of Col. Charles[5] Lewis, of "The

Byrd," moved to Pittsylvania county, where his will was probated July 21, 1794. He married his cousin, Jane Lewis, daughter of his uncle, Robert Lewis, of Albemarle (and Jane Meriwether, his wife), and widow of Capt. Thos. Meriwether. Issue named in his will, three sons and three daughters, (1) John Lewis, bachelor, (2) Robert Lewis, married Anna Ragland, and had Capt. John Willis Lewis, of Milton, N. C.; (3) Charles Lewis, married Garthrey Johns, and had issue: Nicholas Meriwether Lewis, who married Lucy Bullock (no children), and Lucy Meriwether Lewis, who married Dr. Ajax Walker (son of Robert Walker, of Amherst county, and grandson of Baylor Walker, of King and Queen). Walker children: Nicholas Lewis Walker, married Emily F. Hunt, Nancy Ajax Walker, married Owens, and Fielding Lewis Walker, who married Penelope Campbell Wilson, and has issue, sons and daughters, living in Danville, Va. (4) Jane Lewis, married Jonathan Read, son of Col. Clement Read, whose granddaughter, Mrs. Nannie Watkins, lives at Milbank, Va. (5) Mary, married Capt. William Williams, from whom is descended Mr. Fielding Lewis Williams, Bristol, R. I., and (6) Elizabeth Lewis, married Hopson, but left no issue.

58 CHARLES[5] LEWIS, son of Col. Charles[4] Lewis, married Mary Randolph, and his will was proved in Albemarle county July 12, 1782. Issue named in the will: (1) Charles Lilburn, who married in 1797 Betty Lewis, daughter of Robert Lewis; (2) Isham, (3) Mary, (4) Jane, married Charles Hudson; (5) Elizabeth, married Bennett Henderson; (6) Anna, married Jefferson; (7) Frances, married John Thomas; (8) Mildred. Names grandson Howell Lewis, granddaughter Sally Elizabeth Willis Lewis, grandsons John Henderson, Randolph Lewis, and Charles Lewis, granddaughters Jane Lewis, Mary Lewis Hudson, Sally Henderson and Mary Howell Thomas, makes friend Thomas Jefferson, sons-in-law Charles Hudson and Bennett Henderson, and sons Charles Lilburn and Isham Lewis exors. The will of Isham Lewis mentions nephew Charles L. Thomas and "sisters;" brothers-in-law John Thomas and Edward Moore, friend Thomas Garth. Proved in January, 1790.

60 JAMES[5] LEWIS, son of Charles[4] Lewis, of The Byrd, made his will May 5, 1764, and it was proved 13 Sept., 1764, in Lunenburg county. It names three sons, (1) James, (2) John, (3) Charles, and daughters, (4) Catherine, (5) Mary. Appoints

wife Elizabeth, brother Howell Lewis and Robert Lewis, and friends Philip Taylor and Edmund Taylor, executors. Witnesses, Edmund Taylor, Robert Lewis, Jr., Ann Taylor and Charles Kennon.

61 HOWELL[5] LEWIS, son of Col. Charles[4] Lewis, of The Byrd, married Elizabeth Willis, daughter of Col. Henry Willis and Mildred Howell, and moved to Granville county, N. C. He had issue as far as known, (1) Howell, born April 2, 1759, and married, in 1780, Betty, daughter of Robert Coleman, of Goochland county, Va. (Marriage Bond, QUARTERLY, VIII., 93). (2) Mildred, married John Cobb, first of Goochland county, and then of Georgia (*Virginia Magazine,* Vol. IV., p. 209), and had issue, Howell Cobb, Mary Willis Cobb, Susannah Cobb, Henry Willis Cobb, John Addison Cobb, and Mildred Lewis Cobb. (Howell Cobb was Secretary of the Treasury under Buchanan.)

(*To be Continued.*)

CLOPTON FAMILY.

(*Continued from Vol. V., p.* 80.)

As already shown, the ancestor of this family in Virginia was 1 WILLIAM[1] CLOPTON, aged about thirty in 1685. In 1682 he was constable of Hampton Parish, York county, and on January 23, 1682-'83 he made a deed of gift to his daughters Ann and Elizabeth. He married Ann Booth, widow of Thomas Dennett, and daughter of Robert Booth, clerk of York court.

Robert Booth died in 1657, leaving a widow Frances and three children, viz.: A daughter Elizabeth, who married Dr. Patrick Napier, of York county; a son Robert, who married Anne Bray, and who is mentioned in the General Court Records as heir to lands in New Kent patented by his father, and a daughter Anne already mentioned as marrying, first Thomas Dennett; second, William Clopton. Dennett's will, proved in York court August 25, 1673, names children Anne, John, Sarah, and Ellinor, and makes his "loving brothers John Baskervyle and Robert Booth overseers" of his will. Dennett calls Baskervyle "brother" because Baskervyle married Mary, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel William Barber, one of the justices of York county (born 1602), and his wife Mary, widow of John Dennett (died before 1646),

and mother of Thomas Dennett, first husband of Anne Booth. On March 24, 1679-'80, "Ann Clopton, as relict of Thomas Dennett, deceased," swore to his inventory in York court.

The following, taken from the records of York, illustrate the times. It appears that Mrs. Clopton was not satisfied with the length of the service awarded her by the court against Elizabeth Cole, her servant girl, for running away:

"26 February, 1682-3. Ordered that Elizabeth Cole, servant of Mr. Wm. Clopton, serve her said master for forty-four days for being absent from her master's service twenty-two days, and pay to her master one pound five shillings or serve for the same, being for the charges in retaking of her."

April 24, 1683. Elizabeth Cole, servt to Mr William Clopton, comeing before Otho Thorp and Samuel Tympson, two of his Majesties Justices of the Peace, this 28th day of March, 1683, Examineth saith that on the 26th day of feb.ry last in the house of said Mr William Clopton, did heare Jno Dennett, sonn to the said Clopton's wife, say that there was no justice done at York Court, but what was done for Esq. Bray.* Then Mr William Clopton did say noe noe, Jack, if there had been any done to-day I should have had some done. Then this Examinant did heare Mrs Clopton make reply, noe, Jack, if thy father had been as rich a man as Capt. Archer † hee had justice done him as well as Capt. Archer, but hee being a poore man, there was none for him, belike, and yt on the 26th day of this Instant March this examinant did hear the said Mrs Clopton say upon the delivery of the last ordr of Yorke Courtt to Mr ‡ William Clopton yt she care not for her nor her ordr neither meaning Yorke County Courts ordr and that she would certainly baist her this Examinant duely every day for the time she had to serve, for all the order of Yorke Courtt, to which this Examinant is ready to depose & hath subscribed her name the day and yeare above.

(Signed) Eliz. [E.] Cole.

This Examinacon taken the day and yeare above sd before us Tho. Thorpe, Samuell Thompson, Aprill 24th, 1683. Sworn to in open Courtt & is recorded. Teste, E. Jennings, *Cl. Cur.*

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* The term "Squire" at this time was a title given in Virginia to members of the Council only. Squire Bray was James Bray. Anne Clopton's brother, Robert Booth, married Squire Bray's daughter Anne.

† James Archer, Jr., is meant, an ensign in the regiment of Col. Herbert Jeffreys, sent over to subdue Bacon's Rebellion. He settled in York county, and was at this time one of the justices.

‡ The title "Mr." was one of respect. Persons below the status of yeomen or gentlemen had either no handle to their names or were addressed as "goodman."

William Clopton moved, not long after this, to New Kent county, where the family was resident for many years.

Issue of 1 WILLIAM[1] CLOPTON (born 1655, died ———) and Anne Booth, his wife, (born 1647, died March 4, 1716-'17) "three sons and two daughters" (inscription on tombstone of Anne Clopton). 2 *Robert Clopton;* 3 *William;* 4 *Walter;* 5 Anne, who married Nicholas Mills; 6 Elizabeth, who married William Walker, January 19, 1713, and, second, Alexander Moss, of New Kent. (The will of Alexander Moss was proved in Cumberland county.)

2 ROBERT CLOPTON (William[1]), married, first, Sarah Scott December 18, 1711. She died October 24, 1719, after which Robert Clopton married, second, Mary ———. Issue by first wife: 7 Bertha, born August 19, 1722; 8 daughter, born July, 1714; 9 Margaret, born April 8, 1717. Issue by second wife, 10 Frances, born February 2, 1722-'23; 11 William, born November 11, 1721; 12 Robert, born July 28, 1728. There is preserved an old deed dated July 12, 1733, from Robert Clopton, Walter Clopton, of New Kent, Nicholas Mills, of Hanover county, who married Ann Clopton, and Alexander Moss, of New Kent, who married Elizabeth Clopton, empowering Micajah Perry, of London, merchant, and Ebenezer Adams, of New Kent, to get possession of an estate left by one William Hammond, of Stepney Parish in the county of Middlesex, in Great Britain, gent., to William Clopton for his life, and afterwards to the children of said William, or to so many as should survive him, and the said Robert and Walter Clopton, and Anne Mills and Elizabeth Moss are the survivors in 1733. William Hammond, of Ratcliffe, in the Parish of Stepney, als Stebonheath, it seems, made his will in July, 1732, and devised all that his freehold farm with the buildings at Thundersley, in the county of Essex, and two copy hold farms at Eastwood, in same county, "to my uncle William Clopton, of Virginia, for life, and to his children surviving him;" two freehold messuages in possession of John Thompson, watchmaker, and Joseph Scrafton, perukemaker, he devised to friends Samuel Skinner, of Ratcliffe, Esq., and Josiah Cole, of Ratcliffe, apothecary, to sell the same, and out of the proceeds to give £500 "to my servant Christian Walters, and £500 to Mary Hamond, als Waters," to whom he gave also his plate and jewels.

3 WILLIAM[2] CLOPTON (William[1]) married Joyce Wilkinson

on January 27, 1718, and had issue, 13 Waldegrave, born Nov. 19, 1719. 14 Anne (who married William Divers), born January 16, 1720-'21. 15 *William,* born February 2, 1721-'22. 16 George, born January 14, 1773. This William Clopton was dead before 1733, as already seen, and in 1761 (as shown by an old bond from Waldegrave Clopton, of New Kent, to William Clopton, of Hanover) his children, Waldegrave, William, George and Anne, wife of William Divers, had commenced suit in the General Court against Walter Clopton, Alexander Moss and others for the property devised by another Hammond, Henry Hammond, of London. By this bond Waldegrave Clopton sells his interest to William Clopton, of Hanover, for 10,000 pounds current money. The witnesses to the bond are Daniel Ford and William Jones.

4 WALTER[2] CLOPTON (William[1]), married Mary Jarratt, sister of Rev. Devereux Jarratt, and daughter of Robert Jarratt (see Life of Devereux Jarratt), and had issue, 17 Anne, born July 3, 1712; 18 child born November 19, 1714; 19 Walter, born March 24, 1720-'21; 20 Robert, born June 4, 1725; 21 Devereux, born August 30, 1727; 22 Margaret, born September 9, 1729; 23 Naomi, born January 11, 1735.

15 WILLIAM[3] CLOPTON (William[2], William[1]) resided in Hanover county, and married Elizabeth Dorrall Ford, sister of Rev. Reuben Ford, a Baptist minister, and had issue: 22 Robert[4], of Cumberland county (eldest son); will dated April 17, 1783, proved April 22, 1793; died without issue. 23 (Hon.) *John*[4], born in St. Peter's Parish, New Kent, February 7, 1756; 24 *Reuben*[4], 25 *George*[4].

23 JOHN[4] CLOPTON (William[3], William[2], William[1]) studied at the University of Pennsylvania, 1773, was a captain of Virginia militia during the Revolution, served several terms in the General Assembly. He represented the Richmond District in the United States House of Representatives continuously from 1795 to 1816, except in 1799-1801, when John Marshall defeated him. He was succeeded in Congress by John Tyler. He was a member of the order of the Cincinnati. He died September 11, 1816. He married May 15, 1784, Sarah Bacon, daughter of Edmund Bacon, of New Kent, and had issue, 26 John Bacon[5] Clopton, a distinguished judge of Virginia, who married Maria G. Foster, and had two sons (1) Francis Bacon, (2) Judge William Izzard, of

Manchester, Va., and one daughter, (3) Joyce, who married Charles M. Wallace, of Richmond. 27 William Edmund[5], who married Mary Apperson, and had two sons, (1) William Edmund, Jr., deceased; (2) Dr. John Clopton, deceased, late assistant physician at Eastern Hospital for Insane, Williamsburg, Va.

24 (REV.) REUBEN[4] CLOPTON (William[3], William[2], William[1]) was at his death, in 1795, established as a minister in a parish in King William county. He married Elizabeth Hales, and had issue: 28 Elizabeth H.,[5] 29 William H.,[5] 30 Reuben[5], 31 Samuel[5]. Of these William Hales Clopton left three sons, (1) Dr. J. A. Clopton, of Huntsville, Ala.; (2) William Hales, (3) John Hales, of Aberdeen, Miss.

25 GEORGE[4] CLOPTON (William[3], William[2], William[1]) married Frances ———. There is a deed in Hanover, dated 1783, from Mrs. Mary Anderson to her granddaughter Frances Clopton, wife of George Clopton. Issue: 32 Sarah, married Robert Ellyson; 33 Ann Lain, married ——— Meredith, of Hanover county; 34 William D.; 35 Elizabeth, married Nathaniel Hill.

See chancery papers in Williamsburg, *Clopton's admr.* vs. *Clopton, etc.* In these papers it is stated that William Clopton, Sr., made a deed for land in Cumberland county to son Robert, dated July 8, 1791, which was witnessed by Samuel Meredith and Elisha Meredith. In 1761 there was a suit in York county between John Hudson and Anne Jones, his wife, William Johnson, and Martha (Jones), his wife, Roger Gregory, guardian of Orlando Jones, infant, William Johnson, guardian of Rolling [Rowland] Jones and Frances Barber Jones, infants, William Clopton, guardian of William Jones, an infant, *vs.* William Graves and John Ferguson, exors. of Anna Maria Thornton, deceased. Comparing this with QUARTERLY, V., 184 and 196, it might appear that Orlando Jones married Mary Anderson (daughter of Mrs. Mary Anderson in deed above), and had Frances Jones, who married George Clopton(?).

(To be Continued.)

WYATT OR WIATT FAMILIES.

An account of the various families of this name was given in QUARTERLY, III., p. 35, 74; VI., 257. Owing to the loss of county records the statement is not as conclusive as might be wished. In this place I shall, with the aid of some newly discovered material, state the case anew, referring the reader to the previously published articles for authority as to many of the details already given. The early Wyatts in Virginia who cannot be directly connected are:

1 RALPH WYATT, who leased lands on the Appomattox River in 1636 next to the land of Capt. William Button. In 1639, he presented a petition to the king, stating that he had served in the Isle of Rhé, where he had been wounded, but received no compensation for the cost of surgery; that he married the widow of Capt. William Button, to whom certain land was assigned in Virginia, amounting to 7,000 acres, which is now in the possession of the petitioner. He prayed for the confirmation to him of the land under the great seal. Captain Button referred to was employed by the colonists as their agent in England, and in 1634 the Privy Council of England allowed him land on both sides of the Appomattox River. There is a deed recorded in Essex county, dated 1710, according to which Richard Wyatt and Catherine his wife sold 458 acres called Button's Range to Robert Beverley, according to a decision between said Richard and Capt. Thomas Pettus.

(2) CHRISTOPHER WYATT appears in York county, aged twenty-six, in 1672, and was probably a son of an earlier emigrant.

(3) RICHARD WYATT resided in York county, and patented lands in Gloucester county in 1645. His son and heir was Thomas Wyatt, who in 1666 patented 500 acres in Gloucester county, formerly granted to Richard Wyatt, deceased.

(4) REV. HAWTE WYATT, who came to Virginia in 1621 with his brother, Sir Francis Wyatt. He married twice, and "left issue in Virginia," according to a monument at Boxley, in Kent county, England. In the family records the names of three of his sons were Edward, George and John. Edward and George lived at Middle Plantation in Virginia. Edward married Jane (Conquest?), and had Conquest "son and heir," who patented lands in Gloucester county in 1672. Conquest Wyatt was vestryman of

Petsworth Parish in 1690, and sheriff in 1705. He had probably four sons, (1) Francis, vestryman of Petsworth Parish, in 1710-1728. It appears from the records of Spotsylvania county, that on August 29, 1745 division was made of 2,946 acres in Spotsylvania, which had been devised by Francis Wyatt, late of Gloucester Co., deceased, to William, Edward, Thomas and Ann Wyatt, the latter of whom had, since her father's death, married John Thruston. In 1746 Edward Wyatt, of Gloucester county, conveyed his portion of the above mentioned lands, and in 1747 William Wyatt, mariner, did the same. Thomas Wyatt, of Essex, and Sukey, his wife, daughter of John Edmundson, conveyed part of the land above mentioned. Shortly after, as shown by another deed, Thomas Wyatt removed to Spotsylvania, where he was a justice in 1762. (2) Conquest, vestryman in 1727. Conquest Wyatt and Edward Wyatt, merchants, executed a bond recorded in Middlesex county in 1732. (3) Capt. Edward Wyatt, vestryman of Petsworth in 1740. (4) Capt. John Wyatt, vestryman of Petsworth in 1753. But he may have been a son of one of the preceding. In 1766, John Wyatt, Jr., and Conquest Wyatt or Wiatt, as the name began now to be spelt, removed from Gloucester to Prince William, and in 1779 John Wiatt and Mary his wife, of Prince William county, sold some land in Cumberland county (which had been sold in 1764 to "John Wiatt, Jr., of Gloucester county" by Edward Tabb and Lucy his wife, of Kingston Parish, Gloucester county). According to a Bible record, this John Wyatt was born May 15, 1732 (O. S.), and died January 5, 1805. He married Mary Todd, daughter of Captain Christopher Todd, of Toddsbury, Gloucester county, and was father of Dr. William E. Wyatt (born 1762, died December 26, 1802), who married Mary, daughter of John Graham, of Prince William, and had issue, 1, John, married Cecilia Dabney; 2, Dr. W. G. Wiatt, married Louisa, daughter of John Stubbs; 3, Eliza Maria, married Walker Jones; 4, Eleanor, married Col. Scott, of Petersburg; 5, Col. Thomas Todd, never married; 6, Col. Hawte, never married.

George Wyatt, of Virginia, "cooper," the other son of Rev. Hawte Wyatt patented lands at Williamsburg in 1642. In 1671, Henry Wyatt, son and heir of George Wyatt, of the Middle Plantation, made a deed to John Page, of Middle Plantation, merchant, for fifty acres of land without the palisades. In

1679, Henry Wyatt patented land in Henrico county on the Southside of the Chickahominy, and in 1682 he patented land near Chickahominy Main Swamp. In 1686, he was vestryman of St. Peter's Parish, New Kent. According to his deposition in Henrico, he was born in 1647, and married Alice ———. Among the Adams MSS. in the Virginia Historical Society is a bond of Richard Wyatt, George Clough and Richard Barnhouse, reciting that whereas "Richard Wyatt, guardian and *prochein ami* of Henry Wyatt, his son, and legatee of Henry Wyatt, late of New Kent county, deceased, hath recovered a certain legacy of the said Alice Wyatt, executrix of Henry Wyatt, late of New Kent county, deceased," etc. This Richard Wyatt was probably another son of George Wyatt and grandson of Rev. Hawte Wyatt. The legatee Henry Wyatt had a daughter, Mary, born September 20, 1726. (St. Peter's Parish Register.) In the same register occurs Joseph Wyatt, who married Dorothy, and had Peyton, born November 15, 1763, and Joseph, born August 24, 1767. Joseph Wyatt was probably a son of Henry Wyatt. Col. Joseph Wyatt, of Charlotte county, died April 28, 1843, aged ninety-two or ninety-three years, as near as he could arrive at it. He was a native of New Kent, and was for forty-four years successively a member of the House of Delegates.

(4) Major William Wyatt (of whom hereafter).

(5) Capt. Anthony Wyatt (of whom hereafter).

(To be Continued.)

TALBOT NOTES.

(Communicated by Mrs. Robert B. Claytor.)

In November, 1753, Bedford county, Va., was erected from Lunenburg, and on May 27, 1754, the first court was held in Bedford, and at the house of Matthew Talbot.*

October, 1754, Matthew Talbot, Charles Talbot, Mark Cole, nominated in the Commission of Peace for this county, took the oaths to his majesty's person and government, and subscribed the abjuration oath and repeated and subscribed the test.

The will of Matthew Talbot was written the 4th day of Janu-

* In 1746, Matthew Talbot was one of the justices of Lunenburg Co.

ary, 1758, and admitted to probate in Bedford County Court November 27, 1758.

His wife's name was Jane Talbot, his sons were as follows: Charles, Matthew, James, John, Isham, and daughter Mary Arthur.

The will of Charles Talbot was written the 4th day of July, 1779, and admitted to probate in Bedford County Court August 23, 1779.

His wife's name was Drusilla Talbot; his sons were as follows: Williston, Charles Moile, Providence, George, Yaskey, David Given, daughters Christiania Talbot and Mary Thurston, wife of Plummer Thurston.

The will of James Talbot was written ———, 1777, and admitted to probate in Bedford County Court March 24, 1777. His wife's name was Elizabeth; his sons were Isham, James Smith, John, Williston, daughters, Nancy, Martha and Sarah.

John Talbot married, first, Sarah Anthony, of Bedford; secondly, Phœbe Moseley, of Henrico; moved to Wilks county, Ga., in 1784. His children: Phœbe, Thomas, Matthew and Mary.

Matthew Talbot, son of Matthew Talbot (the first), married first, Mary Day, secondly, Agnes ———; moved to North Carolina, 1784.

SMITH NOTES.

[*Communicated by Mrs. R. B. Claytor.*]

1768. Extracts from the will of Bowker Smith, of Russell Parish, Bedford county.

His wife's name is Judith. His sons' names are as follows: John, Stephen, Bowker, Guy, William, Achilles, daughters Elizabeth and Judith. His brothers John and Guy Smith the executors. Thomas Smith, witness.

1781. January 10th. Guy Smith's will.

His wife's name is Ann, married daughters, Elizabeth Bird Smith, Joannah Haile, Ann Trigg; unmarried daughters, Lucy Susannah, Katie Booker, Jennie Bird Bowker; sons, Bird B. Smith and Guy Smith. Guy to be educated.

Executors, Daniel Trigg, Stephen Smith and Bird B. Smith.

ALEXANDER FAMILY.

(*Continued from Vol. IX., p. 252.*)

CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS.

7 John[4] Alexander[4] (Robert[3], Robert[2], John[1]) married Susannah, daughter of *Simon* Pearson (not *Thomas* Pearson). See Note 1, *Pearson Family*. The list of his children is incorrectly given. They were (1) Charles Alexander, (2) John, (3) Susanna, married her first cousin Pearson Chapman; (4) Simon, (5) Elizabeth, (6) Ann (eldest daughter), wife of Charles Binns, and had eight children, viz.: John Alexander Binns, Charles, Thomas, Simon Alexander, William Alexander, Susanna Pearson, married Alexander Waugh, Ann Alexander, married W. H. Harding, Elizabeth Alexander. (7) Robert, (8) Thomas Pearson Alexander, (9) William Pearson Alexander. (See John Alexander's will at Manassas.)

32 Gerard[5] Alexander (Gerard[4], Robert[3], Robert[2], John[1]) was not the Gerard whose marriage and children are given in the last paragraph of the ALEXANDER FAMILY, p. 254. This last was his son. According to Mrs. Calvin Perkins, of Memphis, Tenn., who has given much study to the family history, 32 Gerard[5] Alexander married Jane Ashton. She thinks that she was a daughter of Henry Ashton and Jane Alexander, daughter of Col. Philip and Sarah Hooe Alexander. But as Jane Alexander was not married to Henry Ashton till 1748, it is more probable that Gerard Alexander's wife was Jane Alexander, widow of Henry Ashton. They had issue, it is believed, (1) Gerard, who married Elizabeth Ashton Alexander; (2) Dr. Ashton Alexander, (3) Elizabeth, married Thomas Lee, of Parke Gate; (4) Mary Dent, married Griffin Stith, of Brunswick, second, William Black, of Chesterfield; (5) Sarah, married Needham Washington; (6) Jane, married, first, Otho Callais, second, Traphegan; (7) Sidney, died single.

Of these Gerard[6] Alexander (Gerard[5], Gerard[4], Robert[3], Robert[2], John[1]), married Elizabeth Ashton, daughter of Col. William Alexander, of "Effingham," in Prince William county, a descendant of Philip Alexander, second son of the emigrant. Their descendants will be given in another place.

30 Philip[5] Alexander (Gerard[4], Robert[3], Robert[2], John[1]) had four sons as given—Philip, George, Gerard and Austin. His

wife was probably a Washington. George was a surgeon in the Revolutionary war, and died unmarried. (Letter of Miss Fanny B. Hunter.)

34 Walter Stoddert Alexander, married Catherine F. Dade, daughter of Baldwin Dade and Catherine West. The late Mr. Columbus Alexander was their son, and his sons reside in Washington. (Miss Fanny B. Hunter.)

One of the daughters of 12 Charles[5] Alexander, Susannah Pearson, who married her cousin George Chapman, was omitted in the list given on page 253. Note 2, *Chapman.*

In Brunswick county lived Col. Robert Alexander, a man of very large estate. He died in 1784, when, as shown by the records, there was a suit between Martha Alexander, his widow, Sarah Alexander by James Baugh, her guardian, John Alexander, by Amasa Palmer, his guardian, and William Alexder and Nancy Jones Alexander by Martha Alexander, their guardian (which said Sarah, John, William and Nancy Jones Alexander were children of Col. Robert Alexander) *versus* Robert Alexander, eldest son and heir-at-law of Robert Alexander, Esq., deceased. Martha Alexander, Richard Jones and Henry Walker were administrators of Col. Robert Alexander, deceased.

In the same county lived Mark Alexander, who married Lucy Bugg in May, 1789, and is ancestor of Judge Alexander, of Brunswick.

NOTE 1.—*Pearson Family.* The origin of the Pearsons and Wests as given by Mr. Hayden seems to be erroneous. Instead of coming from Pennsylvania they were resident in Virginia long before William Penn settled Pennsylvania. In a grant to Richard Cocke, of Henrico, Thomas Person appears as an emigrant as early as 1639. In the *Bland Pedigree* Thomas Pierson, of Wisbeach, in the Isle of Ely, Gent., married Susanna Bland, born about 1617, sister of Theodorick Bland, of Westover. It is suggestive that in 1692 Theodorick Bland, his nephew, was surveyor of Stafford county, where the Pearsons and Wests also settled. The name Susannah persevered among the Pearsons as a family name. In the records of the Northern Neck there is in 1698 a grant to Susannah West, widow of John West, deceased, for land, with remainder to her son, John West, who is stated to be "the eldest son" of said John West, deceased. The land was given to said John West, deceased, by the will of Richard Cocke, of Northumberland county. There is a grant in 1703 to John West, Sr., of Stafford county, and in 1706 one for 4,639 acres in Stafford county to John West, William Harrison, Thomas Pearson, and Thomas Harrison. The line of the Pearsons seems to run Thomas Pearson[1] of the Isle of Ely, and Susannah Bland, his wife, had

issue Thomas[2] Pearson, who had Thomas[3], who had Simon[4] Pearson, who married twice, and had issue by his first wife the following children, named in his will, dated December 7, 1731, and proved November 16, 1733, viz.: (1) Constantia, born about 1714, will dated September 18, 1774, proved 21 February, 1791, married Nathaniel Chapman, of Maryland. (2) Susanna, born December 29, 1717, married John Alexander December 11, 1734, died October 6, 1788. (3) Thomas; will dated December 4, 1743, proved May 18, 1744; names daughter Margaret Pearson, wife and "other children." (4) Margaret, born March 5, 1720, married January 27, 1735, William Henry Terrett, second, John West (Terrett Bible). Her will dated December 2, 1796, proved January 10, 1798. The second wife of Simon Pearson, Hannah Pearson, survived him. She was the daughter of Joseph Ball, who married in 1696 Raleigh Travers. Her will, proved in Stafford county 1748, names her three children, Raleigh Travers, Eliza Cooke and Sarah Daniel, son-in-law Peter Daniel, and grandchildren, Travers Cooke, Hannah Cooke, Hannah Daniel, Elizabeth Travers Daniel.

West Family.—November 8, 1704, the following letter of John West to Col. George Mason was ordered to be recorded by Stafford Court: "I thought to come to court, but my son Pearson, seeing great signs of Indians, and the inhabitants in great fear of them, that I cannot come. If I come, I leave but one man at home, therefore would desire that the court would let my business be till the next court. By that time hope it will be ————, as not else at present from him that is, Sir, yr humble servant to command, Jno. West." The line probably runs as follows: John[1] West, of Northumberland county, had John[2] West, who married ——— Pearson, daughter of Thomas Pearson, had issue (1) Pearson[3] West, (2) *Hugh*[3] *West*, (3) *John*[3] *West*. Hugh[3] West made his will in Loudoun county February, 1754 (proved November 21, 1754), and named his children (1) *John*[4], (2) *Hugh*[4], (3) *George*[4], (4) Rev. William[4], (5) Sybil[4]. Of these John[4] West, known as Capt. John West, Jr., of Fairfax county, married before 1755 Catherine, daughter of Major Thomas Colville by Mary Foster. Colville was the brother of Col. John Colville, of Fairfax, first cousin of Camilla Colville, who married Henry Bennett, Earl of Tankerville (see Pedigree in *Æliana Archæologia* of the Society of Antiquaries of New Castle-upon-Tyne, Vol. XIX, and QUARTERLY, VI., p. 62). Capt. West made his will April 26, 1775, and it was proved February 18, 1777. It names children Thomas, John, Hugh, Catherine, married Baldwin Dade (Hayden, p. 733), Frances and Sarah; George West and Rev. William West, his brothers, and son Thomas, exors.

Hugh[4] West (brother of Capt. John West, Jr.) "attorney-at-law," made his will in Fairfax county, and it was proved June 18, 1767; names wife Elizabeth and children (1) Sybil, (2) Jemima, (3) Sarah; had lots in Alexandria, and makes brothers, John, George and William West executors. George[4] West, another son of Hugh[2] West, married Ann Fowke, daughter of Townshend Dade and Parthenia Alexander (daughter of Robert Alexander and George West). His will was proved in Fairfax April 18, 1786, and mentions first wife Anne Fowke Dade, and

second wife Penelope Payne, but no children; names his nephew George William West, and nieces Catherine and Sarah, daughters of brother John; names brothers John, Hugh and Rev. William West. Rev. William[3] West was a distinguished minister of the Episcopal Church (see sketch in Appleton's *Cyclopedia of Biography.*)

Major John[3] West, son of John[2] West and Miss Pearson, made his will March 7, 1776, and it was proved August 18, 1777. He married Margaret Pearson, daughter of Simon Pearson, and widow of William Henry Terrett (will proved May 16, 1758). Issue, (1) Ann, married Daniel Talbot (and had John, Monica and Elizabeth Talbot). (2) Hannah, married John Ashton; (3) Mary, married Richard Conway; (4) Elizabeth[3], (5) *Roger*[4]. Col. Roger[4] West married, first, Nancy, daughter of Allen Macrae. (For descendants, see *Hayden*, p. 342.) In QUARTERLY, Vol. VIII., p. 75, the descent of Prof. H. A. Washington, of William and Mary College, is traced from John and Margaret West through their daughter Hannah, who married John Ashton (No. 16 in Ashton Pedigree, QUARTERLY, VII., p. 116). In the Bland Pedigree John Bland, of Scarborough, Yorkshire, son of Theodorick Bland, of Virginia, married Ann West, of Muston, in Yorkshire.

NOTE 2.—*Chapman Family.* The inventory of "Nathaniel Chapman, Gent., late of Charles county, in the Province of Maryland," was taken, 14 April, 1761, by James Tebbs, Thomas Thornton and Benjamin Tyler, in Loudoun county. Dower allotted to his widow Constant Chapman. Her will as "of Charles county, Md., widow of Nathaniel Chapman," was proved in Fairfax February 21, 1791, but dated September 18, 1774; it names son George and grandchildren John Weems, H. C. Weems, Jas. Wm. Lock Weems and Sarah Louisa Weems; Sally Harrison, daughter of Robert Hanson Harrison. (For a full account, see *Richmond Standard, Alexander Family,* May 7, 1881. For arms of Pearson and Chapman, QUARTERLY, IV., p. 164.)

(*To be Continued.*)

HISTORICAL NOTES AND QUERIES.

JAMESTOWN.—TERCENTENNIAL CELEBRATION. September 7, 1900, the citizens of Williamsburg decided to appoint a committee to urge upon the country the plan of a national celebration at Jamestown on May 13, 1907. October 5, 1900, the committee was named as follows: Lyon G. Tyler, chairman; W. T. Roberts, B. D. Peachy, Prof. T. J. Stubbs, H. D. Cole, J. B. C. Spencer, John S. Charles. On October 15, 1900, the chairman brought the subject to the attention of the Tidewater Commercial League, who gave it their unanimous endorsement. The committee next interested Hon. D. Gardiner Tyler, representing

the Thirty-eighth Senatorial District in the Senate of Virginia, and he introduced, and had passed through the General Assembly a joint resolution having the same object in view. The committee on February 12, 1901, next prepared a communication to be addressed to the country at large, and subsequently distributed many copies of the printed letter. The responses up to date have been very encouraging. The plan proposed for honoring the Tercentenary Anniversary embraces a great civil celebration and naval demonstration.

The ladies of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, and the Virginia Historical Society have also been enthusiastic in urging the celebration. His Excellency, J. Hoge Tyler, is to issue his proclamation, inviting the co-operation of the cities and towns of Virginia in the movement, and in a great State Fair, to be held in Richmond in 1907, first proposed in the resolutions, which passed the General Assembly, by Col. George Wayne Anderson. Jamestown is distant seven miles from Williamsburg.

Digges Family.—Quarterly, I., p. 148. Ludwell Digges, son of Edward Digges and Elizabeth Gascoigne (sister to R. H. Lee's wife), married Sarah Lee Gordon, and left issue as follows: Edward, Churchill, Eliza, who married John Gillison Beale, Sarah Gascoigne, Lucy Gordon and Alice Moncure.

Bennett Tombstones.—The following inscriptions were communicated by Mrs. Rebecca Lloyd Shippen, of Baltimore, being taken from tombstones at Bennett's Point, between Wye River and Eastern Bay, Maryland:

Here lieth the body of
Richard Bennett, Esq.,
Who was born 16th Sept., 1667, and
Died 11th Oct., 1749.
His Father died young.
His Grand Father, who was also named Rich[d] Bennett, was
Governor of Virginia.

No man more esteemed in life by all ranks of people than he, and this esteem, from his benevolent & charitable disposition, added to a vast depth of understanding. To his memory this Tombstone is dedicated by his nephew, Edward Lloyd, Esq.

Here lies interred the Body of
Elizabeth,
Wife of Richard Bennett, Esq.

She was the daughter of John Rowsby, Esq., by Barbara his wife, and dyed the 3rd day of April, Anno Domini 1740, in the 58th year of her age.

NEW YORK WILLS.—The New York Historical Society has undertaken the publication of "Old New York Wills," to comprise some twenty-five volumes, the first of which has been issued. In this volume there are many interesting items, but one of importance to Virginia, on which you can possibly throw more light. Colonel Southey Littleton, of Virginia, leaves many acres of land in Virginia. One plantation of 2,270 acres was in Accomac county. His will was executed at Albany upon Hudson in 1679. —*J. H. Whitty, Richmond, Va.*

YANKEE.—Referring to the article entitled "Yankee" on page 269 of the April, 1901, issue of the WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE QUARTERLY, I am prompted to send you the following:

YANKEE—WHAT IS A YANKEE?

At a recent trial in a personal injury suit against a Virginia Railroad Company, a witness for the plaintiff was asked:

Q. I desire to ask you an omitted question—of what nationality are you?

A. I have four nationalities. I have the Holland Dutch, called the Knickerbocker blood; they built New York, my ancestors did; Rip Van Winkle lived amongst them. I am French, and my maiden name was Culver, that is English, and my grandmother was Scotch from the Osborne's, so that I am mixed equally—that makes a Yankee, I suppose.

Is the above the proper VIRGINIA *definition of the word?*—G. C. CALLAHAN, *Philadelphia, Penn.*

ERRORS.—Two very serious errors in spelling occurred in the last number of this Magazine (Vol. IX., No. 4). "Fort Christiana," on page 214 *et seq.*, should read *Fort Christanna,* and "Fullham Palace" should read *Fulham Palace.*

QUERIES.

Ross.—John Ross and wife Mary, of Fauquier county, Va., want father and mother of John Ross; also brothers and sisters. Want

maiden name of Mary and her parents, and date of marriage, and in what county. Also the dates of deaths of John and Mary and wills. The names of their children were *Capt. Walter Raleigh Ross*, born 1793, lived and died in Alabama on his plantation, in Green county, June 26, 1850. *Elizabeth Ross,* married a Mr. Prithy, and moved to Alabama. *John Ross, Jr.*, remained in either Fauquier or Stafford county, Va. *Lucy*, married a Mr. Latham, and moved to Ohio. Capt. Walter Raleigh Ross, left Virginia when in his teens; was on Gen. Claiborne's staff, Massachusetts, in war of 1812; was at New Orleans with Jackson; settled in Alabama, when part of Mississippi Territory; was first postmaster in Alabama; member of Legislature, and a large planter, and left a large fortune. He married three times: Married, first Miss Ross; second, Ann Spencer (the widow McCarroll); third, Ann Davis Sorsby (the widow Boyman, from North Carolina). His widow Ann Davis Sorsby Ross drew a pension as long as she lived from the government for his services rendered during the war of 1812. Will be glad if some one will give me information of this family of Ross. Also the Revolutionary record of John Ross, and date of his death. A letter in the possession of Capt. W. R. Ross's only daughter by third marriage, Mrs. James T. Searcy, of Tuskaloosa, Ala., written by Capt. Ross's mother, Mary, was written from Stafford county in the early 1800's to her son, so she may have lived in that county.

MISS ELIZABETH BENAGH, *Tuskaloosa, Ala.*

BOOK REVIEWS.

THE EARLY HISTORY OF STICHILL, etc. By the Rev. George Gunn, M. A. With a Memoir of the Author. Aluwick. Printed and published by Henry Hunter Blair.

THE REAL LINCOLN. By Charles L. C. Minor. With Article by Lyon G. Tyler. Edited by Kate Mason Rowland, Richmond, Va. Everett Waddey Company. 1901.

Recently Paul Leicester Ford gave the public "The True George Washington," and now Miss Rowland comes forward with "The Real Lincoln." It is fortunate that so many years have passed since the war that the touchstone of history may be applied even to the "martyred President." The evidence depended upon by Mr. Minor is entirely drawn from Northern sources, and this evidence by no means supports the extravagant idea of the moral character or intellectual endowments so long attributed to Mr. Lincoln. The fact is that Seward, Chase, Staunton and Greeley had very ordinary opinions of Mr. Lincoln.

POLITICAL ECONOMY AND HUMANISM. By Henry Wood. Boston: Lee & Shepard, Publishers. 1901.

TEACHING AS A BUSINESS. Four Addresses by C. W. Bardeen.

THE TIERNAN AND OTHER FAMILIES. By Charles B. Tiernan, Baltimore: William J. Gallery & Co. 1901.

This is an exceedingly attractive work. The family history of the Tiernans, Van Sweringens, Somervilles, Bernards, Robertsons and Bollings is made exceedingly attractive by illustrative letters, extracts from diaries, wills and other original data. The book has also a neat index, and is in every respect a successful work.

UNITED STATES HISTORY, as the Yankee makes and takes it. By a Confederate soldier.

The author of this pamphlet devotes his attention chiefly to the errors propagated by Prof. Goldwin Smith in his history of the United States, the general plan of which is an unsparing villification of the South. Capt. Cussons, of Glen Allen, Virginia—for he is the author of the pamphlet—gives the Professor a deserved castigation for his libels, and shows the many absurdities of his work.

THE VIRGINIA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION. Its Possibilities. By A. F. Thomas, Lynchburg, Va.

THE LADY OF NATURE. By Richard Hayes McCartney. The Fleming H. Revel Co., Chicago.

The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography. Jan. No. 1901. W. G. Stanard, Editor, Richmond, Va.

English Politics in Early Virginia History. By Alexander Brown, D. C. L., author of the *Genesis of the United States*, *The Cabells and Their Kin*, and *The First Republic in America*.

We are fortunate in having such a patient and careful historian as Dr. Brown, one who takes his place among the great historians of the age. It follows that everything proceeding from his pen has a distinct historic value. In the present work Dr. Brown presents the case of our patriotic founders, which, because of the complete control over evidences held by their opponents, has been misrepresented for over two hundred and fifty years. The press in the early days of the colony could publish only what was pleasing to the court party. Undoubtedly, then, Dr. Brown makes good his contention that the story as told by John Smith, being in great part the story of the court party, must be accepted with many grains of allowance. Dr. Brown is not one of those writers who reduces the history of Virginia to an account of personal quarrels, hair-breadth escapes, and romantic incidents, but he moves on a plane in which these things dwindle into comparative insignificance. The origin of the charters under which the colony took form, the political parties in England, which directed the government, the great movements leading from tyranny to popular rule are the topics which interest the genius of our historian. Captain John Smith was undoubtedly an important man in his way, but Sir Edwin Sandys, who drafted the great popular charter of 1609, and Sir George Yardley, who called the first representative body in America, loom above him in the domain of real and true history. They are what may be called epoch-making names.

The book is like all of Dr. Brown's books, prepared with great care, and worthy of his great fame.

Philip Vickers Fithian: Journal and Letters, 1767-1774. Student at Princeton College, 1770-1772; tutor at Nomini Hall in Virginia, 1773-1774. Edited for The Princeton Historical Association by John Rogers Williams. 1900.

This work is a real valuable contribution to the history of Princeton College, and especially of social life in Virginia just before the Revolution. Situated as he was at Nomini Hall, in Westmoreland county, a focus for the wit and fashion of the neighborhood, Fithian became at once a frequent guest at the homes of some of the best and most influential families in the colony of Virginia, among whom were the Lees, of Stratford, Lee Hall and Chantilly, the Washingtons of Bushfield, the Tayloes of Mount Airy, and the Turbervilles of Hickory Hill. The account which he gives is a most delightful picture of the social life of the period, of refinement and culture, of elegance of living, and lavish hospitality, of balls and fox-hunts, and an almost constant round of entertainments. The shortness of Fithian's stay in Virginia detracts, however, from the value of his conclusions, as he appears to have been too much impressed with the superficial appearances of things. He was

credulous and garrulous, and does not seem to have made any profound study of society.

THE STORY OF GEORGIA AND THE GEORGIA PEOPLE (1732 to 1860). By George Gilman Smith, D. D.

In this book Dr. Smith aims to give a series of pictures rather than a mere detail of events. Georgia history, so far as it concerns itself with much the larger part of its first settlers, begins in Virginia. Many Georgia families count their origin as North Carolinian when it was really Virginian, and many South Carolinian people who came to Georgia had an ancestry which one hundred years before was in Virginia. Dr. Smith has acted as his own publisher, and has done the work of publication very creditably.

THE JAMESONS IN AMERICA. By E. O. Jameson. Published in Boston, Mass.

This volume embodies the results of more than forty years of inquiry and research for a knowledge of the Jamesons in this country. The work has been done as completely as any work of its nature can be done. The Virginia branch has been splendidly treated. Among the names most prominent are those of Col. John Jameson, who captured Major André, the British spy, and Col. David Jameson, of Yorktown, who was Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia. Then there are the Jamesons of Massachusetts, of Pennsylvania, of New Hampshire, of Maine and other States, all of whom have received a fair and impartial treatment from the author. The book comprises 599 pages, and is profusely illustrated.

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Historical · Magazine.

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Quarterly Historical Magazine.

Vol. X. OCTOBER, 1901. No. 2.

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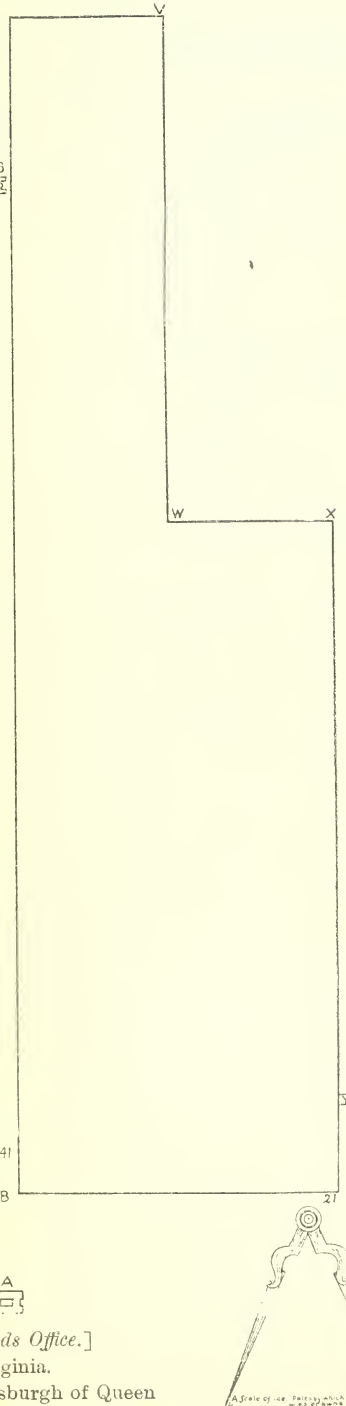

4, 5, the 26 course, ---------S. 25^{d} E., ---------- 35 Pol
5, 6, the 27 " ---------S. 3 E. ---------- 9 P.
6, 7, the 28 " ---------S. 20 W., ---------- 22 P.
7, 8, the 29 " ---------S. 55 W. to Archer's hope Creek, ---------- 32 P.
8, 9, the 30 course, being the meanders of Archer's hope Creek up and along the same, ---------- 37 P.
9, 10, the 31 course, --------N. 12½ E., ---------- 42½ P.
10, 11, the 32 " ---------N. 30° E., ---------- 10 P.
Y. 21, the 23 " --------W. ¼ S., ---------- 20 P.
21, B., the 34 " --------N. ¼ W. to the beginning, - 80 P.
31, 41, the Colledge line – 41, the Colledge stone.
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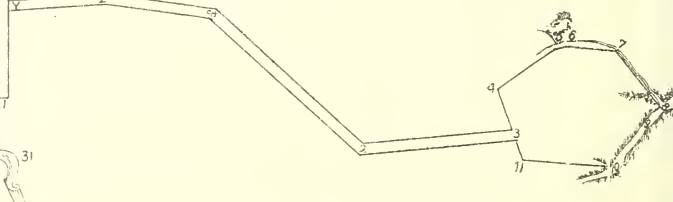

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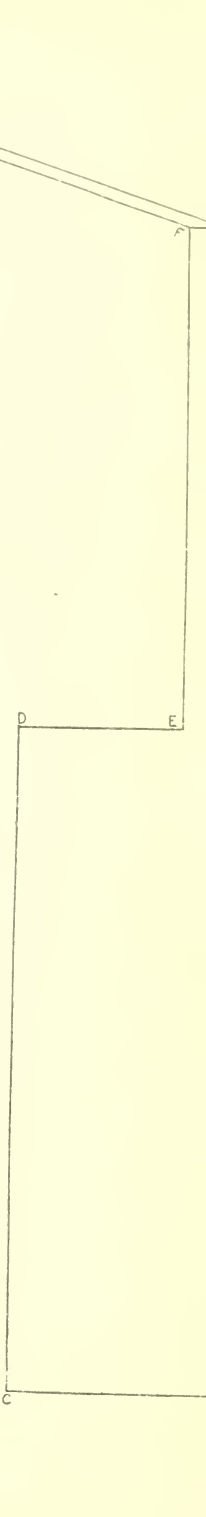
A., The Colledge. Foot Square, The black lines Represent the Building already erected ; the prickt lines that part which is to be built.

B., The beginning bearing from the Colledge east ¼ N. 24 Po. And from the Colledge stone at number 41, ------ 10 P.
B. C., the course, ---------N ¼ W.,---------- 80 P.
C. D., the 2 " ---------E. ¼ N., ----------160 P.
D. E., the 3 " ---------S. ¼ E.,---------- 40 P.
(119 Po.)—E. F., the 4 " ---------E. ¼ N., ----------119 P.
F. G., the 5 " ---------N. 17¼ E. along the road to Queen's Creek, ---------- 117½ P.
G H., the 6 course,--------N. 58½ W.,---------- 12 P., 11 links.
H. I., the 7 " ---------N. 33¼ E.,---------- 92 P., 4 links.
I. K., the 8 " ---------N. 9 E.,---------- 68 P.
K. L , the 9 " ---------N. 37 E., ---------- 44 P. 15 l.
L. M., the 10 " ---------N. 9 W. to ye land laid out for the landing of Queen's Creek, ---------- 76 P. 8 l.
M. N., the 11 course-------N. 64 W.,---------- 28 P.
N. O., the 12 " --------N. 30 E. to the bank of Queen's Creek, ---------- 20 P.
O. P., the 13 course, ------ N. 40 E. to the brink of Queen's Creek, ---------- 25 P.
P. Q. R., the 14 course, being the meanders of Queen's Creek, ----------
R. S., the 15 course, -------S. 10 W.,---------- 48 P.
S. M., the 16 " ---------N. 64 W. to the before mentioned road to Queen's Creek, ---------- 19 P.
T. V., the 17 course, -------S. ¼ E.,---------- 64 P.
V. W., the 18 " -------W. ¼ S ,----------120 P.
W. X., the 19 " -------S. ¼ E.,---------- 40 P.
X. Y., the 20 " -------W. ¼ S. to the road that goes to Archer's hope Creek,---------- 134 P.
Y. Z., the 21 course,---- --S. 3 E., along the road that goes to Archer's hope Creek. ---------- 46 P.
Z. &., the 22 course, -------S. 10½ W.,---------- 54 P.
&. 2. the 23 " -------S. 48¼ W.,---------- 98 P.
2, 3, the 24 " ---------S. 5½ W. to the land laid out for the landing place at Archer's hope Creek,---------- 72 P.
3, 4, the 25 course, --------N. 36 E., ---------- 20 P.



DRAFT OF THE CITY OF WILLIAMSBURG AND QUEEN MARY'S PORT AND PRINCESS ANNE'S PORT IN VIRGINIA.

[By Theodorick Bland, Surveyor.]

[*From the*
Endorse
Draught of the Cit

William and Mary College
Quarterly Historical Magazine.

Vol. X. OCTOBER, 1901. No. 2.

THE BUILDING OF WILLIAMSBURG.

On October 31, 1698, the State House at Jamestown, in which the General Assembly and General Court held their sessions, was burned down. This building was the last of three State Houses built at that place, which had perished by fire; and, it being of absolute necessity that another building should be raised, the authorities resolved to erect the new edifice at Middle Plantation. This was a place distant about seven miles from Jamestown, and which was recommended by its natural advantages. It lay on a ridge between the York and James Rivers, and by the means of two large creeks was well drained. Its dryness caused it to be free, to a great extent from malaria and mosquitoes.

The advantages of the place had been discovered as far back as 1630 by Dr. John Pott, the physician of the colony, who had established nearby his plantation, called Harup after a place of that name in Yorkshire, England. In 1677, after Bacon burned the second State House, the people of York county had united in a petition to the Assembly to rebuild at the Middle Plantation; and now in 1698, after the State House at Jamestown once more fell a victim to the flames, Gov. Francis Nicholson used his influence to change the seat of the capital from Jamestown to Middle Plantation.

At a General Assembly begun at "James City," on the 27th day of April, 1699, an act was passed for laying out the new town, and for building the new government house. Two hundred and eighty-three acres, thirty-five poles and a half of land, bounded according to a draught made by order of the Governor, was appropriated for the proposed capital. The ground was apportioned into half-acre lots. The main street was to run east and west, and to be called Duke of Gloucester street, in honor of Queen Anne's eldest son, and in this thoroughfare no house was to be built of less than ten-foot pitch, and the front of each house was to come no nearer than six feet from the street. The houses were to be at least twenty feet in width and thirty feet in length, and it was provided that if a house was not finished in twenty-four months after

the grant of a lot, the said lot should revert to the feoffees of the city, and the first feoffees were Lewis Burwell, Philip Ludwell, Jr., Benjamin Harrison, Jr., James Whaley, Hugh Norvell and Mongo Ingles.

Governor Francis Nicholson, Edmund Jenings, Esq., of the Council; Philip Ludwell, Esq., and Thomas Ballard, Gentlemen, of the House of Burgesses, and Lewis Burwell, Philip Ludwell, Jr., John Page, Henry Tyler, James Whaley and Benjamin Harrison, Jr., Gentlemen, or any five or more of them, were appointed to act as directors for the building.

The city was to be called Williamsburg, in honor of King William, and to have a port at each creek (Queen's and Archer's Hope), about a mile distant, and the land there was to be apportioned, at the discretion of the directors, into lots of not less than sixty feet square.

It was ordered that the sale of lots should not begin till October 20, 1700.

And the Governor was to have the power, at the proper time, to incorporate the people into one body politic by the name of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Williamsburg.

At a session of the Assembly begun October 23, 1705, several new provisions were made, the chief of which were as follows:

In case of a grant of two lots, on Duke of Gloucester street, the building of a framed house fifty feet long and twenty feet broad, or of a brick house or framed house with two stacks or chimneys and cellars under the whole house, bricked, forty feet long and twenty feet broad, should prevent the forfeiture of the lots. Lots on the main street were to be enclosed within six months after the building, and as several of the directors had removed out of Virginia or into remote parts of the colony, the following persons were named as directors: Gov. Edward Nott, Edmund Jenings, Philip Ludwell, William Byrd, and Benjamin Harrison, Jr., Esqs., and Henry Tyler, David Bray, Frederick Jones, Jr., Archibald Blair, Chicheley Corbin Thacker, and William Robertson, Gentlemen.

In the same acts provision was made for the building of the capitol as follows. It was to be called "The Capitol," a title attributed by Robert Beverley, the historian, to Governor Nicholson, who had great hopes of the new city. Four hundred and seventy-five feet square of land, already surveyed, was to be for its use. The new structure was to consist of two buildings seventy-five feet long, from inside to inside, lying perpendicularly to Duke of Gloucester street. These buildings were to be connected by a gallery. Each building was to be two stories high, to be surmounted with a high roof, shingled with cypress, and having dormer windows. The ground floors were to be covered with flagstones, and one end of each building was to be made semi-circular. A portion of each ground floor, twenty-five feet in length, was to be cut off and made into four compartments, one of which was to make room for a grand staircase to the story above. This left in each building a room fifty feet long, that in the front building being for the Council and General Court, and that in the rear building to be for the House of Burgesses. The space in the second story of each building was to be divided

into rooms for the respective uses of the officers and committees of the Council and officers of the General Court and the House of Burgesses.

The width of each part of the capitol was ordered to be twenty-five feet from inside to inside. The approach to each building was to be by a circular porch, having an iron balcony overhead. The grand folding doors, six feet in width, opened upon these porches and afforded an entrance into the respective buildings.

The first story was to be fifteen feet pitch, and the second story ten feet pitch.

The whole was to be of brick—the foundations up to or near the surface of the ground four bricks thick; thence to the water table three bricks and a half a brick thick; thence to the top of the first story three bricks thick; and thence to the top of the second story two bricks and half a brick thick.

The gallery joining the two parts of the capitol was to be thirty feet long and fifteen feet wide each way, raised upon piazzas, and built as high as the other parts of the building. Over the middle of the gallery was ordered a cupola to surmount the rest of the building. In it was to be a clock, and upon the top was to float, upon proper occasions, the Union Jack of Great Britain.

The building of the capitol was placed in the hands of the committee which had been appointed to make a revision of the laws of the colony.

On July 8, 1722, the Governor and Council, in pursuance of the authority vested in them, granted a charter to Williamsburg, making it an incorporated city. Such it remains to-day, in name, though it has no longer a board of aldermen or a hustings court.

In this connection I print for the first time, (1) the description of the first survey, and a draft of the first plot of Williamsburg, (2) the proceedings of the Committee appointed to inspect the proceedings of the Committee who directed the building of the capitol, (3) the charter of Williamsburg taken from a copy now hanging in the library of the College of William and Mary.

FIRST SURVEY OF WILLIAMSBURG.*

Board of Trade Papers, Virginia, Vol. VII.

Virginia fs.

Then surveyed by the Order of his Excellency Francis Nicholson Esq: his Majesty's Leivtenant and Governour Generall of Virginia The honourable Councill of State, and the Worshipfull house of Burgesses, Two hundred and Twenty Acres of Land appointed for a Towne and Fifteen acres forty four Poles and a Quarter of Land for the Road or way towards Queens Creek on

* Communicated with a letter of Francis Nicholson, Esq., his Majesty's Lieutenant and Governor-General of Virginia.

Yorke River, and fourteene Acres seventy one Poles and a Quarter of Land on the said Queens Creek for a Landing place, and ten acres forty two Poles and a halfe of Land for the Road or way towards Archers hope Creek on James River, and Twenty three Acres thirty seaven Poles and a halfe of Land for a Landing place on the said Creek, the whole Quantity being Two hundred Eighty three Acres thirty five Poles and a half of Land scituate lying and being in James Citty and York Countys on Each side of the maine Road and bounded as followeth (Viz^{t}.) Beginning at a stake standing Twenty four Poles in an East and a Quarter of a Degree North course from the Center of the Colledge gate and tenn Poles from a Corner Stone of the said Colledge Land in the midle of the maine Street, and runing thence North a Quarter of a Degree West Eighty Poles to a stake, Thence East a Quarter of a Degree North One hundred and Sixty Poles to a stake, Thence South a Quarter of a Degree East forty Poles to a Stake, Thence East a Quarter of a Degree North One hundred and Nineteen Poles to the road or way which goeth down to the said Queens Creek to a Stake, Thence along the said Road or way North Seaventeen degrees, and a Quarter East one hundred seventeen and a halfe Poles to a Stake, Thence North fifty Eight and a halfe Degrees West twelve Poles and Eleaven links to a Stake, Thence North thirty three and an halfe degrees East ninety two Poles fourteen links to a Stake, Thence North nine Degrees East sixty Eight Poles to a stake, Thence North thirty seaven degrees East forty four Poles fifteen Links to a stake at the head of a deep Valley, Thence North nine degrees west Seventy Six Poles Eight links to the above-mentioned Land laid out for a Landing place to a Stake, Thence North sixty four degrees West twenty eight Poles to a stake, Thence North thirty degrees East twenty Poles to a high bank Thence North forty degrees East twenty five Poles to the said Queens Creek to a Stake on the marsh thence downe the said Creek its severall courses to a Stake being thirty one Poles from the other stake on the said Creek on a right line, Thence South ten degrees west forty eight poles to a stake, Thence North sixty four degrees west Nineteen Poles to a stake of the before mentioned road or way leaving its due breadth of Six Poles, Thence Parallel with the severall courses of the above-mentioned road or way carrying its said breadth of six Poles to the before mentioned Two hund^{d} and

twenty acres of Land laid out for the Towne as aforesaid to a stake, Thence south a Quarter of a Degree East sixty four Poles to a stake, Thence west a Quarter of a degree south One hundred and twenty Poles to a stake, Thence south a Quarter of a degree East forty Poles to a stake, Thence west a Quarter of a degree south One hundred thirty four Poles to the road or way, which goeth down towards Archers hope Creek to a Stake, thence along the said road or way south five degrees East forty six Poles, Thence south ten and a halfe degrees West fifty four Poles, Thence south forty eight and a Quarter degrees west ninety eight Poles to a stake, Thence South five and a halfe degrees, west seaventy two Poles, to the above mentioned land laid out on the said Archers hope Creek for a Landing place to a stake, Thence north Eighty degrees East twenty Poles to a stake on the brow of a hill, Thence south twenty five degrees East thirty five Poles to a Spanish Oak, by the marsh near the mouth of a small branch, Thence south three degrees East Eight poles, Thence south twenty degrees west twenty two Poles to a point of Land by the said Marsh, Thence south fifty five degrees, West thirty two Poles to the said Creek, Thence up and along the said Creek thirty seaven Poles, Thence north twelve and a halfe degrees East forty two and a half Poles, crossing the mouth of a small Branch to a stake, Thence north Eighty degrees East tenn Poles to the said road or way to a stake leaving its due breadth of Six Poles Thence Parallel with the severall Courses of the said Road or way carrying its said breadth of Six Poles, to the said Two hundred and twenty Acres of Land laid out for the Town as aforesaid to a Stake, Thence West a Quarter of a degree south Twenty Poles to a Stake, and thence north a Quarter of a degree West Eighty Poles to the place it began, Also in the Platt of this Survey is described the maine Street of the Towne of Six Poles broad with the true distance of the places where the church and Colledge stand, Likewise the Platt on which the Statehouse is to be Erected, and the Colledge line how it intersects with the Line of the Towneland, dated this Second day of June, One thousand six hundred ninety nine

℔ Theodorick Bland, Surveyo^{r}.

BUILDING OF THE CAPITOL.*

Wednesday 7ber the 3d 1701.

By the Committee

Appointed to Inspect the Act directing the building the Capitol &c. and to Examine the proceedings of the Comtee appointed by the said Act to oversee the building of it and to State the Whole Matter as it appeares to them and also a perticular Accott. of the Moneys disbursed or Ordered by the Comtee. for that Service &c.

Present

Mr. Tayloe

Mr. Bland. Mr. Barbar

Mr. Corbin. Mr. Cooke

Upon Consideration of the Several Matters refer'd to this Comtee. aforesaid they find and accordingly report

That in psuance of a Clause of the before Recited Act of Assembly which is in these Words

"And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid and "It is hereby Enacted that the Comtee. Appointed for the Revisall "of the Lawes are hereby Impowered and required from time to "time to Inspect and Oversee the said building until it shall be "ffinished and to Covenant and agree with Such and so many "Undertakers or Overseers of the said building as they shall "think fit and to give such Necessary Orders and directions "therein from time to time as they shall see Cause for the Carry-"ing on furtherance and finishing the said Work according to the "aforesd. Rules and directions and that the said Comtee be like-"wise Impower'd by Virtue of this Act on the Publick Account "and Risqe to send for out of England Iron Work Glass paint "stone and all other materialls as they shall think necessary for "and towards the Carrying on and finishing of the said building, "And Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid and It is "hereby Enacted that the said Comtee. as often as they shall have "Occasion for money for the Uses aforesd. shall from time to time "apply themselves to the Governr. or Commander in chiefe for "the time being to issue out his Warrant to the Treasurer of this "his Majests. Colony and Dominion requireing him to pay So

* Communicated to the Board of Trade by Francis Nicholson, her Majesty's Lieutenant and Governor-General of Virginia, with his letter of December 2, 1701.

"much money as they shall have Occasion for not Exceeding the "Sum of two thousand pounds Sterling who is hereby Impowered "and required to deliver and pay the same to the said Com^tee^. "upon Such Warrant which said Sum or Sums the said Com^tee^. "shall Account for to the next meeting of the Assembly and also "make report of their proceedings in the building of the said "Capitol

The said Com^tee^. on the 7th day of July 1699 takeing into Consideration what methods were best to be taken to procure the most able and fit psons to be Imployd in that affair on

July the 8th. 1699

Proceeded to address his Excel^cy^. the Govern^r^. that he would be pleased to Issue out his proclamation into the respective countys within this Dominion to give Notice that all manner of psons that should be desierous to be Concerned in all or any part of the Work of the Capitol either as Undertaker Overseer or Workman might repair to James City where the said Com^tee^. would be to treat with them (upon which his Excel^cy^ was pleased to issue his proclamation accordingly.

The Com^tee^. also presented his Ex^cy^. an Invoice of pticulars wanted from England for the Capitol as also an Address to his Ex^cy^. to send for the same

Novem^r^. ye 9th. 1699

A Petition of Mr Henry Cary to his Excel^cy^. to be Imployed to Oversee the building of the Capitol and by his Ex^cy^. refer'd to the Consideration of the Comittee, being considered

The next day being the 10th of the s^d^ Instant 9^ber^.

The Com^tee^. desired the said Henry Cary to agree with any Capeable pson to make 500 000 bricks for the Capitol at 18^s^. p m and at the same time promised to pay him for all Such Trouble as he should be at in makeing bargains for the Com^tee^. as they directed according to the Merit of his Service.

Aprill the 4th. 1700

M^r^. Henry Cary for the better Conveniency of building the Capitol was desired with all Expedition to get two houses built &c. to buy and get in place what Oyster Shells he possibly Could, Timber and plank for the Capitol, and to make a bargaine for 500 000 bricks at 20^s^. p Thousand,

His Excel^{cy}. the Govern^{r}. having been pleased at the request of the Com^{tee} to send for some pticulars from England for the Use of the Capitol (and to disburse his owne money for the same) amounting to the sum of £104. 11. 2 Sterling the Com^{tee}. humbly praid his Ex^{cy}. to issue his Warrant to the Treasurer for repayment^{t}. of the same.

August ye 9th. 1701

Order was granted Colo. Miles Cary for the sum of fifty three pound ten Shill^{s}.

Upon the motion of M^{r}. Henry Cary it was Ordered that he should have liberty to sel at his discretion any of the Tooles &c. which were Come in for Supplying the Workmen to be Imployd in building the Capitol

August ye 10th. 1700

The Com^{tee}. having rec^{d}. of Col^{o}. Miles Carey Sixty pounds Sterl: to Send to England for three brick-layers and three Carpenters for the Capitol, Sent a letter to Mr Micajah Perry and Comp^{a}. &c for that purpose accordingly and,

Ordered that the said Cary should be repaid that sum

August ye 12th. 1700

The Com^{tee}. agreed with John Tullit for makeing Six hundred thousand bricks for the Capitol at twenty Shill^{s}. a thousand and

Ordered to be put into Col^{o}. Miles Carys hands the sum of Six hundred pounds Sterling to be by him from time to time paid the said Tullet according to the directions of the Com^{tee}.

Septemb^{r}. ye 6th. 1700

M^{r}. Henry Cary was desired by the Com^{tee}. to get fit Scantlins Sawd of high land white Oak for the Capitol doore Cases and window frames So as the Same might be in a readiness to be wrought up the next Summer, and also to provide pine plank Inch thick for Scaffolding and Inch and quarter thick for floors and to buy twenty Barrels of Porke one hundred and fifty bushels of Corne and twenty Bushels of pease for diet for the Workmen

Novem^{r}. ye 7th. 1700

Order was granted Col^{o}. Miles Cary for forty Six pound ten Shillings for so much paid M^{r}. Henry Cary by order of the Com^{tee}.

Aprill ye 3^d^. 1701

Order was granted M^r^. Henry Cary for one hundred and fourteen pounds Eleven Shill^s^. and Six pence halfe penny for Severall Charges and disbursem^ts^. made by Order of the Com^tee^.

Order was granted M^r^. Henry Cary (for his pticular Attendance and Service upon the business of the Capitol til that time) for the Sum of fifty pound Sterl:

May ye 10th. 1701

The Com^tee^. agreed with M^r^. Benjamin Harrison Junr. to allow him for bringing the Shels for the Capitol from the landing into place at the rate of fifteen pence ℔ hogshead, and ten Shill^s^. a Thousand for bringing from thence about five Thousand foot of Plank to the Capitol, and for what further Supply of lime should be Wanted for the Capitol to give him Seven pence halfe penny ℔ Bushell to deliver the same at his owne Cost and Charge on the Capitol Ground

June ye 5th. 1701

The Com^tee^. Ordered the Workmen Should have notice Given them to Attend the Com^tee^. at their next meeting

July ye 4th. 1701

M^r^. Henry Cary was Ordered by the Com^tee^. as followeth Viz^t^. to provide for and proceed to the laying the foundation of the Capitol with all Convenient Expedition, to receive the Bricks from John Tullet from time to time, to provide all necessarys for the Workmen

Order was granted M^r^. Henry Cary for the Sum of fifty five pound three Shill^s^. and two pence for charges and disbursements made by Order of the Com^tee^., and

Ordered that the sum of twenty five pound Sterl: should be put into the hands of the said Henry Cary for purchasing several necessarys which may happen to be Wanted and defraying Several Small Charges which might arise in Carrying on the building of the Capitol.

Ordered That the Brick layers and Carpenters which are Contracted with all to build the Capitol enter into that Service on the 7th of July 1701

The Committee agreed wth. M^r^. Henry Cary that he Should now take upon him the Charge of overseeing the building of the Capitol &c. and for his Service therein to give him one hundred pounds Sterl: ℔ annum

July ye 7th. 1701

Ordered That the Sum of one hundred and twenty pound Sterl: Should be put into the hands of Col°. Miles Cary for the purchaseing four Negro men to Labour in the Business of the Capitoll

Ordered That the Sum of two hundred pounds Sterl: should be put into the hands of Col°. Miles Cary to pay M^r^. Benjamin Harrison Ju^r^. for lime

Ordered That the Sum of one hundred and Eighty Seven pound ten Shill^s^: should be put into the hands of Col°. Miles Cary for paying the Bricklayers and Carpenters Wages as the same Should become due

Ordered That the Sum of one hundred pounds Sterling should be put into the hands of Col°. Miles Cary for paying Workmen and Laborers Imployed on the Capitol, and other necessarys as occasion should require

Test Miles Cary Cl: Com^tee^.

A true Cop W^m^. Randolph Cl H Burg

An Acco^tt^ of the money Disbursed and Ordered by the Commitee

Viz^t^.	To his Excel^cy^ the Govern^r^.	£104	11	2
	To Col°. Miles Cary	53	10	0
	To D°. Cary	60	00	0
	To D°. Cary	600	00	0
	To D°. Cary	46	10	0
	To M^r^. Henry Cary	114	11	6½
	To D°. Cary	50	00	0
	To D°. Cary	55	03	2
	To D°. Cary	25	00	0
	To Col°. Miles Cary	120	00	0
	To D°. Cary	200	00	0
	To D°. Cary	187	10	0
	To D°. Cary	100	00	0
		£1716	15	10½

Test Miles Cary Cl: Com^tee^.

A true Cop W^m^. Randolph Cl H Burg^s^.

endorsed: N°. 191 *Virginia* Report of ye Committee appointed to inspect ye proceedings of ye Com^tee^. for inspecting the Building of ye Capitol. Dated Septr. the 5th 1701

C referred to in Col^l^. Nicholson's Letter of y^e^. 2^d^. Decr. 1701

Rec^d^. } Jany. 31. 170½
Read }
G. 26

The Capitoll is	Dr.		
To Severall Disbursements already made	£1716	15	10½
To Timber Carpenters &c. more according to M^r^. Sneads proposition	1100	00	00
To Lime and hair more than w^ts^. already paid for	300	00	00
To plastering more than the Workmens allowed for	50	00	00
To Glaizing &c	100	00	00
To 12 Labourers Whereof four are Capitoll negroes	300	00	00
To more provision	100	00	00
To Salary to the Overseer	150	00	00
To more Nailes oyle and colouring	100	00	00
To Stone to lay the floors	100	00	00
	£4016	15	10½

Pr.	Contra	Cr.		
By two houses to be sold at finishing the Capitol		£150	00	00
By four Negroes to be sold att finishing D°.		120	00	00
By Severall Tooles sold				
By beding and other necessarys to be sold				
By Ballance		3746	15	10½
		£4016	15	10½

A true Cop W^m^. Randolph C^l^. H. Burg^s^.

endorsed: An Estimate of the Charge in building the Capitol.

Charter of Williamsburg.*

George by the grace of God of Great Britain, France, Ireland, and the Dominions thereunto belonging, King, Defender of the Faith &c. To all and singular our faithfull Subjects, Greeting. Whereas a healthful, pleasant & commodious place by Act of the General Assembly of our Colony & Dominion of Virginia, hath been appointed & laid out for a Town, in Honor to our Royal Predecessor, King William the third, called Williamsburg, and for two ports thereto adjoining, where our capitol for the reception of our General Assembly and courts of Judicature and a commodious House for the reception of our Governor which said Town and Ports of late years especially during the Administration of our Trusty and Well-beloved Alexander Spotswood Esqr., our Lieutenant Governor and Commander in chief of our said colony, have very greatly increased in the Number of Inhabitants and of public and private Buildings, Know Yee, that we being willing to encourage all our good and faithfull Subjects, as well at present residing and Inhabiting, as which shall or may hereafter reside and inhabit within the said Town of Williamsburg, and the said Ports, at the Instance and Petition of our Dutifull and loial subjects the Burgesses of our present General Assembly, of our Royal Grace, Good Will, certain Knowledge and meer motion, with the Advice of our Council of our said Colony, Have Constituted and erected, and by these our Letters patents, do constitute and erect the said Town of Williamsburg, and the said Ports thereto adjoining, including the Lands heretofore laid out for the said Town and Ports a City by the name of the City of *Williamsburg;* and for us, our Heirs and Successors Do, by these Presents grant to the Inhabitants of the said City, That the said City shall be a City incorporate, consisting of a Mayor, one person learned in the Law, stiled, and bearing the office of, Recorder of the said City, six Aldermen, and twelve other Persons to be common councilmen of the said City: Which said Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Councilmen shall be a Body Incorporate, and

* Taken from a copy by the first town clerk, Joseph Davenport, formerly in the desk of the City Council and framed by me for the library of William and Mary College, where it now hangs. The original is followed closely. In 1742, the General Assembly passed an act amending the charter in various particulars. (*Hening's Stats.*, V., p. 204.)

one Community, for ever, in Right, in Fact, and by the Name of Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council, of the City of Williamsburg, and as such shall be Persons able and capable in Law to acquire, purchase and receive manors, Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments, not exceeding Two thousand Pounds Sterling per annum: And all Goods and Chattels whatsoever to have, hold, and enjoy to them and their Successors for ever; And also that they the said Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen & Common Council, by the same name may plead and be impleaded, prosecute and defend, answer and be answered, in all and singular causes, Complaints, Actions, Real, Personal and mixt, of what kind of nature soever, in all courts and places, and before all Judges and Justices whatsoever. And also that the said Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council and their Successors shall have one common Seal to be used for their Causes and businesses, And that it shall be lawfull for them, the said Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council and their Successors, their said Seal, at their pleasure, to break, change, and to make anew, from time to time as to them shall seem expedient. And we will, and by these presents declare, name and appoint John Holloway Esquire, to be Mayor of the said City for the year ensuing, and afterwards, untill the Day for the electing a Mayor herein after appointed. And John Clayton Esquire, to be Recorder of the said City, and John Randolph, John Custis, James Bray, Archibald Blair, William Robertson, and Thomas Jones, Gentlemen, Inhabitants of the said City, to be Aldermen thereof, for so long time as they shall well behave themselves in their respective offices & places. And we do further order and direct that the said Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen & Common Council before they shall enter into and upon the Execution of their said offices shall take the several oaths by law appointed for the Security of our Person and government and the oath by our said Lieutenant Governor, appointed to be taken by the Mayor, Recorder & Aldermen of the said City and subscribe the Test: Which Oath shall be administered to them by our said Lieutenant Governor, or by such Person or Persons as he shall authorize and appoint to administer the same. And we grant that the said Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen or the Major Part of them shall elect and chuse other of the most sufficient of the Inhabitants of the said City, being *free men* thereof to be of the Com-

mon Council of the said City, for so long a time as they shall well behave themselves in their respective places. And, to perpetuate the Succession of the said Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Councilmen, in all time to come, We do grant that for the future they shall assemble in some convenient place in the said City, upon the feast day of Saint Andrew, in every year, and shall elect and chuse by the major vote of such of them as shall be then present one other of the Aldermen of the said City for the time being to be Mayor of the said City for the ensuing year: And upon the Death or Removal of the said Mayor of the said City for the time being, or upon the Death or removal of the said Recorder or Aldermen, or the resignation of any of them, or within one month after such respective Death or Deaths, Removal or Removals, or Resignation or Resignations, the rest of the said Aldermen, together with the said Mayor and Recorder (if they shall be living) and Common Council or the major part of them shall *at a time by them to be appointed* meet within the said City and elect and Nominate some other Person and Persons to be Mayor, Recorder, Alderman and Aldermen of the said City, in place and places of such person or persons so deceased or removed, as the case shall Require; so as the said Mayor so to be Elected and nominated, be at the time of such Election and nomination be actually one of the Aldermen of the said City, and so as the said Recorder so to be elected and nominated, *be a Person learned in the Law,* so as the said Alderman and Aldermen so to be elected and nominated at the time of such Election and Nomination be actually of the Common Council of the said City, the said Mayor, Recorder, Alderman and Aldermen so elected and nominated, shall at the time and place of Election, take the several Oaths above mentioned, and subscribe the Test: Which oaths the said Mayor, Recorder, or any one of them, & Aldermen may and is hereby required to administer; *And shall then likewise,* or on the said Feast of Saint Andrew, out of, and from among the *Inhabitants* and *Freeholders* of the said City, Elect and Nominate so many persons to be of the Common Council as shall be wanting to make the full number of twelve Persons, *And that the Persons hereby appointed* and named, or hereafter to be elected and Nominated Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen, be Justices of the Peace within the said City, the Precincts and Liberties thereof, and Directors of the Buildings and Streets in the said

City, and that THEY OR ANY THREE OF THEM, whereof the Mayor or Recorder, for the time being, shall be always one, shall have within the said City and the Precincts thereof, full power and Authority, *to make Constables, Surveyors of the Highways, and other necessary officers* and to rule, order, and govern the Inhabitants and Buildings and the streets thereof as Justices of the Peace and Directors are or shall be authorized to do; And shall have power and may execute all the Laws, Ordinance & Statutes in that Behalf: made as fully and amply as if they were authorized thereto by Express Commission. *Willing and commanding that no other Justice of the peace or Quorum, within our said Colony do at any time hereafter take upon them, or any of them to execute the office of a Justice of the Peace within the said city, or Precincts thereof in any cause, matter, or thing, hereby declared to be cognizable by the said Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen; notwithstanding any commission at large authorizing them thereto.* Saving Always the Authority and Jurisdiction of our Judges of the General court, and Justices of Oyer and Terminer and Goal Delivery, and our *Justices of the Peace of our County of James City,* now or at any time hereafter to be assigned *during the time of their holding their several and respective Courts in the said City.* Saving also to all and every other Judges, Justices and officers all such Rights, Powers, Jurisdiction and Authorities granted or which shall be granted to them or any of them by any Statute or act of Assembly of this Colony: Provided also that nothing herein contained shall be construed, deemed or taken to give any power, Jurisdiction or authority to the said Mayor, Recorder, or Aldermen, or any officer by them appointed to hold plea of any Matter or Thing arising within the Bounds of the Land appropriated for the Governor's House, or to serve any process or Execution on any Person or Persons being within Governor's House, or of his Family without the Licences of such Governor for the time being: And further we Will and Grant the said Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council for the time being full power and authority to erect work Houses and Houses of correction and Prisons within the said City and to *make, order, and appoint such By Laws, Rules and ordinances for the Regulation and good government of the Trade and other Matters Exigencies & things within the said City and Precincts as to them or the Major part of them shall seem most to be conso-*

nant to Reason and Justice, and not contrary but as near as conveniently may be agreeable to the Laws, Acts of Assembly and Statutes now in Force: Which said By Laws, Rules, and ordinances shall be observed, Kept, and performed, by all manner of Persons trading or residing within the said City, under such reasonable pains, penalties and forfeitures as shall be imposed by the Said Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Councilmen or the Major part of them assembled from time to time, not exceeding forty Shillings Current Money of Virginia, Which said pains, penalties, and forfeitures shall be levied by Distress and Sales of the land of the Person offending, and be imployed for the Public Benefit of the said City Discretion; And further We have given and granted to the said *Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen & Common Council* of the said City, and to their Successors, for ever, and to all Freeholders of the said City, Owning one whole Lott of Land, with an House built thereon according to Law, and to all Persons actually residing and inhabiting in the said City, having a visible Estate, of the value of fifty Pounds Current Money at the least, and to all persons, who hereafter shall serve five years, to any Trade within the said City, and shall after the Expiration of their time of service be actually Housekeepers and Inhabitants in the said City, and for us, and our Successors, by these presents, Do give and grant to them full power and absolute Authority to Name, Elect, and send one Citizen out of the Inhabitants actually residing and being within the said City: Which Citizen elected, shall have a freehold or visible Estate within the said City, of the value of Two Hundred Pounds sterling and if such Person so elected, be not actually residing in the said City, then he shall have a Freehold or other visible Estate of the Value of five Hundred Pounds Sterling, to be present, sit, and vote in the House of Burgesses of our said Colony of Virginia and there to do and consent to those things, which by the Common Council of our said Colony shall happen to be ordained. And we do hereby grant and order that *Writ or Writs of Election of a Citizen for the said City shall be issued and sent to the said Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen for the time being, when and so often as a General Assembly shall be called or occasion shall require.* Provided always that all such electors and Voters, shall and do, before they be admitted to give their vote at such Election, make oath of their Freehold, and of

the value of their personal Estate if the candidate or other Elector shall require the same to be done. And further we of our Especial Grace, certain Knowledge, and meer motion, for us, our Heirs and Successors by these Presents, Give, and grant, to the said Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Councilmen of the said City and to their Successors, for ever, full and free Licence, Power & Authority to have, hold, and keep two markets weekly in some convenient place in the said City, to be by them appointed (that is to say) on every Wednesday and every Saturday, in the week; and also two Fairs yearly to be held and kept on the twelfth day of December, and on the twenty-third day April, commonly called Saint George, his day in every Year, or on the Day next following, each or either of them in case they shall happen to fall on a Sunday, for the Sale and Vending all, and all manner of Cattle, Victuals, provisions, goods, wares and merchandizes, whatsoever. On which Fair days, and on two Days next before and on two days next after, each of the said Fair Days, all persons coming to or being at the said Fairs, together with their Cattle, Goods and merchandizes, shall be exempt and priviledged from all arrests, Attachments, or Executions, Except for Toll and Process from the court of Pipouder. And that the said Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council and their Successors, for ever, shall have power to sett such reasonable Tole upon all such cattle, Goods, Wares and Merchandizes and other Commodities as shall be sold in the said Markets and Fairs respectively, as shall be by them thought reasonable, not exceeding six pence on every Beast and three Pence on every Hogg and the twentieth part of the Value of any such commodity sold therein. Provided Always that the Toll to be rated and assessed on the wares and goods, so sold, which shall be belonging to the Freemen Inhabitants of the said City shall be BUT ONE HALF of the said Tole, which shall be rated on other Persons not freemen of the said City, and that the said Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen or any three of them, of which the Mayor, and Recorder shall be one, shall and may hold a court Pipouder during the time of the said Fairs for the hearing and determining all controversies, suits and Quarrels that may arise and happen therein, according to the usual and Legal Course in the like cases in England. And we do for us and our Successors give and grant to the said Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and

Common Council and to their Successors for ever, all and every the Tole Profits, and Perquisites, arising, due or incident from or to the said Markets, Fairs and court of Pipouder, to be by them or the major part of them used, laid out and Expended for the benefit, and advantage of the said City. And further we do grant *for us and our Successors that the said Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen and their successors or any four or more of them, of which the said Mayor, Recorder, or the last preceding Mayor shall be one, shall hold a court of Hustings* once in every month within the said City, of which court they are hereby empowered to appoint and make clerks and other proper officers * * * the fees now settled and allowed in the County Courts of our said Colony, and shall have jurisdiction and hold plea of Trespass and Ejectment and of all Writs of Dower for any lands and Tenements within the said City and ports thereof; And as a court of Record give Judgment, and award Execution thereon, according to the Laws and Statutes of England and of the said Colony. Provided the Demand in the said action personal or mixt do not exceed twenty pounds current Money, or four thousand Pounds of Tobacco. And provided never the less, that any party or parties, Plaintiff or Defendant shall be at Liberty to Appeal from the Judgment of the said Court of Hustings to the General Court, or to obtain a Supercedeas to such Judgm^{t}. returnable to the said General Court under such limitations, Rules and Orders as are already prescribed and Sett down by the Acts of Assembly of the said Colony, for obtaining and prosecuting Appeals and Writs of Supersedeas from the Judgment of the County Court to the General Court. Provided Always that no Person hereafter elected Aldermen shall take upon him to act as a Justice of the Peace or sit as such in the Court of Hustings, unless he be a Justice named in some commission of the Peace within this Colony. And further We Will and by these presents, name, constitute and appoint Joseph Davenport Gent: Town Clerk of the said City to hold and enjoy the said office of Town Clerk with all Toll claims and perquisites which shall be due or arising therefrom, for so long a time as the said Joseph Davenport shall well behave himself in the said office. In Witness whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made patents. Witness our Trusty and well beloved Alexander Spotswood Esqr. our Lieutenant Governor of our said colony and Dominion of

(Endorsed on the back: "1678, Mapp of lands for Mr Secretry Ludwell done by R. B., June 1678, Shewing the land sold to Page and Ballard by Secretary Ludwell.")

[College Land, p. 91.]

Virginia the twenty eighth day July in the Eighth Year of our Reign. ALEXANDER SPOTSWOOD.

Truly recorded and examined with the original by Joseph Davenport Town Cl

A D 1722

THE COLLEGE LAND.

The College of William and Mary was originally built upon a tract of 330 acres, most of which has been sold off. Only about thirty acres remain. This tract was originally the property of Hon. Thomas Ludwell, Secretary of State from 1660 to 1678, who lived at "Rich Neck," on the west side of Archer's Hope Creek. He sold the land in March, 1674-'5, to Hon. Thomas Ballard, of the Council, by the deed below, accompanying it with a plat by Robert Beverley, surveyor-general, Middlesex. In 1693, Ballard sold the same tract to the trustees of the college, and the deed evidencing the sale existed at the college until about ten years ago, when it unaccountably disappeared. In a corner of the paper containing the old survey by Robert Beverley is written, "And by Col. Ballard sold to ye Colledge of Wm & Mry on which ye Colledge now stands, 1755."

Ludwell to Ballard.

Know all men by these prnts that I Tho: Ludwell esqr Secretary of Virga. for & in Consideracon of one hundred & ten pounds Sterl mee in hand paid by Tho: Ballard Esqr have Bargained & sould & by these Prets doe Bargaine & sell Unto the said Tho: Ballard esqr & to his heires & Assigns forever a Certain pcell or tract of Land Conteyning three hundred & thirty Acres or thereabouts be the same more or lesse Situat lying & being in Brewton ℔ish in James City County in Virga aforesd being part of a Greater divdt of Land now belonging to me Thomas Ludwell, Purchased from John White & bounded as ffoll beginning at a Certaine marked white oake Corner tree standing on ye East or North East side of Archers hope swamp & thence by a line of mked trees northeast 147 poles to A mked Corner poplar tree standing neer ye Negroes Quarter thence South East ¼ Easterly 49 p. to a Hiccory Corner tree standing on ye sd. Ballards Cleared feild thence North North East ¼ North 129 poles to a Spanish Oake & No: North East ½ North 42 pole to a small white oak Saplen by ye Roade Side leading from Middle plantation to New Kent & soe along ye Road as it winds & turns to a Gum by ye old path by mked trees untill it meets Againe wth ye New Road at a Dead Red Oake & soe keeping ye New Roade to a certaine Valley

to ye Runn thereof & by ye Run to ye runs of Archers hope swamp and by y^t^ Run to ye place first began at, and the said Thomas Ludwell doth hereby Covenant & Agree with ye s^d^ Thomas Ballard to give vnto him ye said Tho: Ballard his heires or Assigns whensoever it shall be demanded a more sure firm & good Conveyance of all ye s^d^ Lands Against him ye said Thomas Ludwell his heires & Assigns to ye^e^ said Tho. Balard his heires & Assigns forever & further ye said Tho: Ludwell doth pmise, Agree & obliged himselfe his heires &c. that if on an Exact & true survey of ye said land there shall Appeare to be five Acres Lesse then three hundred & thirty Acres in ye whole, within ye bounds & Lines naturall and mked before Recited, that then he the said Tho: Ludwell his heires &c shall & will vpon demand pay back to ye s^d^: Tho: Ballard or to his Assigns tenn pounds sterl., & if ye same shal be found to Containe above three hundred & thirty Acres then he the said Tho: Ballard to have & to enjoy ye whole In Testimony whereof the said Tho: Ludwell hath herewith subscribed his name & set to his seale this 28th day of Jan^ry^ 1674

Thomas Ludwell [SEAL].

Signed Sealed deliv^rd^:
in Presence of Vs ——
interlined before sealing
& delivering these following
words by purchase from Jno
White—William Cole, Robert
Beverly, fira Kirkman
Otho Thorpe

March 167 4-5
Acknowledged in Court by Ja:
Bray Esq by virtue of A.
Power from Tho: Ludwell
Esqr

PATENTS ISSUED DURING THE REGAL GOVERNMENT.

(*Continued from Vol. IX., pages* 139 *to* 144.)

The book in which the patent was recorded, the page, the patentee's name, date of issue, number of acres, and the locality of the lands.

JAMES CITY COUNTY.

Book No. 2.

Page 1. Thomas Woodhouse, Mar. 24, 1644. 200 Acres, upon the Southerly side of James river near about two miles from the said river.

2. John Newman, Apl. 1, 1644. 150 acres, Lying near the head of Smith's fort Creek on the West side.
4. Jeremiah Clement, Jany 10, 1643. 200 acres, Lying on the South side of James river, at the upper Chippoke.
8. Captn. Henry Brown, Feby. 25, 1643. 900 acres, Beg'g. at Journing point Creek, at a small Creek that issues out of Journing point creek on the west side thereof &c.
10. John White, Augt. 28, 1643. 1 acre, In James City, west upon the Churchyard, East upon the land appertaining to the State house.
10. John Watson, Augt. 23d. 1643, 1 acre, In James City, near the Brewere point.
11. Richard Sanders, Augt. 28, 1 acre, near the Blockhouse. In James City.
11. Richard Brooks, Augt. 28, 1643, 1 acre, In James City. North upon the Doctor's Swamp &c.
11. Radulph Spraggon, Augt. 18, 1643, 1 acre. In James City. South upon the land of George Gilbert.
12. Edward Challis, Augt. 28, 1643, 1 acre. In James City. West upon the river, East upon the marsh.
18. James Taylor & Lawrence Baker, May 12, 1643, 500 acres, Called by the name of Hogg Island mayne, formerly granted unto Thomas Stamp by patent, dated May 12, 1640.
40. Captn. Thomas Peters (see page 65) April 7, 1643. 886 acres. Lying near Bekeys creek. Boundd. viz: Et. and north upon the Secretarys land.
46. Thomas Hill, Octr. 10, 1645, 600 acres. Lying at the rich neck. By purchase from Richard Kemp it being part of a patt. of 1200 acres dated Feby 23d 1636. gtd to George Menefie as by patt. &c.
47. Richard Clarke, June 5, 1646. 1½ acres. In James City Island, near the Frigget.
51. William Davis, June 2d, 1646, 500 acres, Lying in the forest betwixt the house path and head of Archers hope Creek.
53. Lucy Webster, Judith Webster & Jane Webster, July 20, 1646. 500 acres, Commonly known by the name of Archers hope.
54. George Watt, Octr. 4, 1645, 250 acres, At the Middle plantation. Bounded No. by Et. along the Pallisadoes.

55. Nicholas Watkins, Octr. 5, 1645. 130 acres, Lying upon the head of Archers hope Creeke.
57. Thomas Crafton, Augt. 6, 1646, 670 acres, Being at the head of sunken marsh, near the upper Chipoke.
65. Captn. Thomas Peters (see page 40) Apl. 11, 1643. 886 acres, Lying near Jockeys neck, bounded E^{t}. & north upon Secretarys Land.
81. Col^{o}. Henry Bishop, Octr. 20, 1646, 1200 acres, On the South side of James river, bounded as followeth, northerly upon James river, Easterly upon Chipoaks Creek.
96. Captn. Robert Hutchinson, Augt. last, 475 acres Up within Chichehomonie river, adjoin'g the patented land of George Manoyn & Easterly upon the Sunken marsh.
99. William Lawrence, Ap^{l}. 6, 1647. 300 acres. On south of M^{r}. Thomas Stamp, north towards Shippeaks Creek. Lying on Hogg Island main.
100. William Browning, Ap^{l}. 10, 1646, 650 acres. Within the limits of Archers hope, South upon the river, north into the woods, west upon the fresh creek.
103. Nicholas Williams, Augt. 7, 1647. 50 acres, On the north side of a Creek called Ralphs Creek over against James City.
111. William Egberows, Augt. 26, 1647. 500 acres, In upper Chippoaks Creek on the Southermost side of said Creek.
129. Robert Wetherall, May 20, 1648, 1000 acres In Chickahominy—Part of the Land adjoining Thomas Stouts & Richard Bells; South into a branch of Poetam swamp.
132. Richard Brewster, July 19, 1646, 750 acres, Land & Marsh, called the great Neck of Barren Neck, next adjoining to lutteyes neck.
140. John Laynes, July 3^{d}, 1648. 250 acres, Lying near Smiths fort, bounded &c. N. W^{t}. upon the Creek S^{o}. E^{t}. upon the main branch of Powells Creek.
141. Thomas Hill, Decr. 23, 1649. 3,000 acres, near the head of upper Chipoakes Creek.
143. William Ewen, July 8, 1648, 1,400 acres adjoin'g the land of M^{r}. Greendon S^{o}. E^{t}. upon the Sunken Marsh.
143. Williams Edwards & Rice Davis, July 10, 1648. 1080 acres, Upon the Sunken Marsh, main run.
144. John Watkins, July 3^{d}. lying above the head of Greys Creek

upon the northerly side of the main branch of the said Creek.

144. John Levy, March 6, 1648, 200 acres, upon the main branch of Powells Creek.

145. Thomas Hart Sonn unto Henry Hart decd. July 3d, 1648, 200 acres, At Smith Fort, Bounded on the north west by the Creek &c. upon & towards the land of Wm. Milnes.

146. Thomas Warren. Feby. 3d, 1640, 290 acres, At the head of the Eastermost branch of Smithsfort creek.

146. Thomas Woodhouse, Mar. 20, 1640, 200 acres, On the South side of James river, about 2 miles distance from the S. river &c, run'g along the marked trees of Henry Hart.

146. Same, July 3d, 1648, 400 acres, Lying near the head of the northermost branch of Smiths fort Creek.

147. William Barret, June 7, 1648, 850 acres, On the west side of Chickahominy river beg'g. upon the land of Edward Travers that he purchased of John Robins.

149. Captn. Robert Hutchinson (Lease) June 12, 1648, 200 acres, In Pasbehayes on the side poetan swamp.

Note, "Assignt. from Capt. Robert Hutchinson, June 13, 1648, unto ye Honble. Sr. Wm. Berkeley Knt. &c of the above Lease."

150. William Drumond, Lease, Octr. 10, 1648, 25 acres In the maine.

150. Jane Pirkins, Octr. 9, 1648, 27 acres, In the Maine, adjoining the Land of Anthony Coleman, North & upon a ditch parting this from ye land of John Fitchett.

151. James Mason, July 8, 1648, 60 acres, Commonly called by the name of Smiths fort about 2 miles up Smiths fort creek.

152. Same, July 8, 1648, 250 acres, Lying above the head of Greys Creek upon the Southerly side of the branch of the said creek.

154. Thomas Ludwell, June 16, 1648, 500 acres, On the north side of a creek called Jones' Creek in the Chickahominy river.

161. John Jennings, Apl. 11 1649, 211 acres upon the heads of the two Northermost branches on Breyes Creek.

161. William Batt, Apl. 11, 1649, 128 acres, Lying upon the lower Chipokes Creek called by the natives the Indian Pacotacke; bounded from the head of the pond swamp.

164. Roger Nicholls, Ap[l]. 17, 1649, 150 acres, On the South side of James river, a mile from the river, adjoining the formerly Thomas Crouches, John Bishop.

171. Bennet Freeman, Dec[r]. 20 1648, 400 acres, up Thomaham Creek being part of the dividend of Francis Fowler.

176. Christopher Lewis, July 4, 1649, 400 acres, Lying at Blackwater upon the Eastermost branch thereof pointing up to Chipoakes creek.

176. Henry White, July 4, 1649. 200 acres, Lying at Blackwater, upon the Eastermost branch pointing up to upper Chipoakes; adjoining the land of Francis England.

176. Robert Warren, Aug[t]. 6, 1649. 300 acres, Lying between the heads of Lawnes Creek and Lower Chipoakes.

183. John Spittimber, Nov[r]. 16, 1648, 100 acres, Lying near about one mile and an half above the head of Smiths Fort Creek.

189. Ben Harrison, the Son of Ben. Harrison dec[d]. Oct[r]. 9, 1649. 500 acres, On the South side of James river, near one mile and half into the woods, upon a branch of Sunken Marsh.

193. John Barker, Oct[r] 29, 1649, 300 acres, Lying at the very head of the maine branch of the lower Chipoakes Creek.

197. Arthur Allen, Mar. 14, 1649, 200 acres, Between Lawnes Creek, and Chipoakes Creek, Bounded North upon the Land of Capt[n]. Peirce now in the possession of Edward Blair.

205. Richard Winney, Feby. 9, 1649. 300 acres, upon the upper Chipoakes; adjoining the land of W[m]. Egborough & Jeremy Dickinson.

219. John Oliver, July 2[d], 1650. 300 acres, Lying upon the second branch of the Blackwater, pointing towards the head of the Lower Chipoaks Creek.

220. Roger Nicholls, June 6, 1650, 300 acres, On the South side the river, two miles from the river side, Bounded &c upon the land called the Colledge land.

220. Phillips Chesley, June 7, 1650, 400 acres, On the East side of Chickahominy, Bounded &c West upon little neck creek.

221. Lawrence Baker & James Taylor, June 11, 1650, 500 acres, near the head of Swanes Creek upon the westermost branch thereof.

227. Captn. John Flood, June 7, 1650, 1100 acres, On the South side of the river bounded &c adjoining the land of Captn. Henry Brown.

238. Phillip Chesley, June 7, 1650, 400 acres, Lying on the East side of Chickahominy. Bounded East into the woods, west upon little neck creek.

240. Randall Holt, Sonn and lawful heir of Mary Baylye, late of Hogg Island, sole daughter heyre of John Baylye of the S. Island called by the name of Hogg Island. Augt. 6, 1650, 1022 acres & ten acres in James Island, Bounded vizt. The said Hogg Island lying in James river, lying north & N. E^{t}., N. W^{t}. & S^{o}. E^{t}. on James river.

246. W^{m}. Egbrough, Augt. 6, 1650, 500 acres. In the upper Chipoakes Creek on the South West side of S^{d}. Creek, one hundred acres thereof lying next the Land of W^{m}. Bookins dec^{d}.

260. Samuel Abbott, Feby. 25, 1648, 775 acres, Part of the land of Checkroes neck, the remaining part, near unto the head of Checkroes creek lying on Chickahominy river.

264. Edward Knight, Septr. 25, 1650, 140 acres Lying at the head of Checkroes Creek, on the East side of Chickahominy river, adjoining land of Robert Holt and Saml. Abbott.

264. Same, Septr. 25, 1650, 400 acres, Lying near the Southermost branch of warring Creek on the East side of Chickahominy river.

264. Joseph Knight, Septr. 25, 1650, 1600 acres, Between the branches of Jones creek, Morgans creek & Warrany, on the East side of Chickahominy river.

265. Edward Overman, Decr. 18, 1650, 500 acres upon the north side of a Creek, in Chickahominy river. Formerly granted to Thomas Ludwell by patent dated the 16 Jany 1648.

268. John Holmewood, Octr. 26, 1650, 300 acres Lying at the head of the Sunken Marsh.

270. Captn. Charles Leech, No^{v}. 7, 1650, 1250 acres upon the head of one of the branches of Queens creek & upon the N. eastermost branch of Poreatan in the counties of York & James City.

271. Thomas Tilsley or Tilsey, Decr. 13, 1650, 300 acres, On the west side of Chickahominy river upon Moses' run.

277. Henry Berkeley, Apl. 1, 1651. 2400 acres on the north side of Chickahominy river, about the tree near the head of the S^{d}. river.

304. Robert Taylor, Ap^{l}. 10, 1651, 500 acres, West upon the upper Chipoakes, Beg'g at a bay called Swan bay pointing upon a swamp.

307. Phillip Charles, Feby. 7, 1650, 450 acres, On the south west side of Chickahominy river, upon Moses' run next above Thomas Tilsey.

310. Robert Sorrell, Ap^{l}. 10, 1651, 80 acres, an Island within Warrany Creek S°. & by E^{t}. towards the land of Edward Cole, north towards Joyners neck.

329. Toby Smith, June 7, 1651, 350 acres, On the west side of Chickahominy river, near unto Mattahunck commonly called Wickwabridge.

335. W^{m}. Gapeing. Xber 6, 1651, 250 acres, On the South side of the Burcher swamp, on the South side of upper Chipokes Creek. In James County.

349. Edward Greenwood, Novr. 19, 1651. 281 acres Lying on the North side of upper Chipoaks creek, in James County against Swan Bay.

351. Henry Soane, Novr. 24, 1651, 297 acres, Lying on the East side of Chickahominy river, in James County, comonly known and called by the name of Hogg Island.

362. Benjamin Harrison. Mar. 21, 1643, 500 acres —— County of James —— oak on the South —— &c.

366. John Senior. Ja— 1, 1643, 150 acres —— Westermost side of Smiths fort creek ——— James City.

367. Willm. Davies, May 27, 1644, 1200 acres, Being near the head of Archers hope creek.

367. Captn. W^{m}. Pierce, May 19—. 1170 acres. On the backside of Mr. Nich —— miles end at —— of ——.

363. Edward Travis, Feby: 27, 1643. 1080 acres Lying on the Weste —— City, bounded &c upon —— & upon Pease hill creek. This is an inclusive pat^{t}. & includes a former pat^{t}. of his own of 800 acres, dated Ap^{l}. 25 1639, which tract of land lies in James City County, also another tract of 300 acres in James City County Book N°. 1, 642. It is probable that this tract of land lies in said county tho. not mentioned in the pat^{t}. see N°. 1 page 643.

End of Book N°. 2.

WEYANOKE AND WESTOVER.

Extract from *History of the Rise and Progress of the Arts of Design in the United States.* By William Dunlap. Published 1834. George P. Scott & Co., Printers, New York.

I had become acquainted at Williamson's (Norfolk, Va.) with a very fine young man by the name of Douthat, who had married a lovely woman, and was settled on a fine plantation up James River, near the house of his father-in-law, Mr. Lewis, the proprietor of Wyanoke, famous in early Virginia history.* I had promised Douthat to visit Westover, the name of his residence. In the beginning of February, Williamson went up to Douthat's. On the 11th of February my young friend, John Williamson, called to show me a letter from his father, saying that Mr. Douthat was much disappointed at my not coming; had prepared a room for me, and engaged several portraits for me to paint, thus joining profit to the pleasure of visiting the hospitable planters of James River. Williamson pressed my coming up immediately, and I made my arrangements for so doing. On the 15th I went up the river in a good steamboat, passed James Island, where all that remains of the old Jamestown is a ruined belfry of a church; about sunset passed Wyanoke, where the English made their second attempt at settlement, and after dark, arrived at Westover, the third place attempted.† The whites chose an island and two Presque isles, as affording easier defence against the savages. Douthat came off in his boat, and escorted me to his splendid mansion. I found here my friends, Mr. and Mrs. Williamson, and the warmest welcome from Mr. and Mrs. Douthat. The next day we proceeded by water to Wyanoke, the plantation of Mr. Lewis.

This place, so well known in our early history as the second spot selected by the English for their settlement, is nearly surrounded by the waters of the James River. At the time of my visit it formed a model for a well-cultivated Virginia plantation,

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* Robert Douthat, Esq., married Eleanor, daughter of Fielding Lewis, son of Col. Warner Lewis and Eleanor Bowles, of Warner Hall, in Gloucester county.

† This history is incorrect. Kickotan, Charles City Point, Bermuda Hundred, Henrico and other places were settled before Weyanoke and Westover.

as worked by slave labor, under a wise and humane master. I have remarked in my journal that "I should not have known Virginia if I had not come up James River," for Norfolk and the neighborhood is by nature a part of North Carolina, and although my friend Williamson's plantation at Ferryville (once the site of a town, with a church long abandoned, and a court-house, where Patrick Henry was heard, and where now a part of the plantation negroes reside), although Ferryville was a source of delight to me and many more, its master's chief occupation being in Norfolk and the soil very poor, it did not represent the seat of a Virginia planter. At Wyanoke all was in high cultivation and perfect order. The overseer was intelligent, and was directed by the master. The house servants, though occupying a building separate from the mansion, as is the case on the plantations, and even in many instances in the towns of Virginia, were orderly and fully employed in the duties imposed by the owner's hospitality. I had lived well all my life (except with old Bobby Davy in London) and certainly the luxuries of Norfolk, and the good cheer at my friends Williamson did not mislead me in my estimate of the living at Wyanoke and Westover, but I could not avoid looking with surprise at the well-covered table, especially at breakfast, where the varieties of hot breads of the finest kind exceeded anything I had met with. Indian corn bread in three or four shapes, all excellent; buckwheat cakes; cakes of different kinds made of the best wheat flour in the world, and loaf bread of the same, all hot and all as perfect in the cooking as the material, and all this as accompaniment to the fish, flesh and fowl, and the usual liquid beverage of the breakfast table.

Westover, the third (?) station selected by the English colonists, is like Weyanoke, a presque isle. The estate had been recently purchased by Mr. Robert Douthat. The house had originally been the most splendid probably on the river, and was still a magnificent mansion. In the garden is a marble monumental ornament, with sculptured urns, shields and coats-of-arms; and an inscription commemorating the Hon. William Byrd, former owner of this and other great estates in Virginia. He died in 1744. Having been educated in England, he enjoyed the friendship of the great of that day, and was, after his return, president of his Majesty's Council for the Colony. He inherited his estates from his father, who lies buried, with others of his family, in a

large walled cemetery on the estate. The son of the president of the council [the third William Byrd] was likewise educated in England, *or at home;* is said to have been an accomplished gentleman one consequence of his *home bred* education; another was that he became famous for losing 10,000 guineas on one cast of the die; and the result is that the fourth generation are in comparative poverty, and have sold the estate and palace to one who begins a new dynasty, and calls America his home.

Discerning men have expressed astonishment at the servile adulation which Americans pay to the customs and opinions of England. It is an evil which has been planted in our courts of justice; but, with wigs and gowns, is giving way to common sense and the democratic principle; yet it shows itself mischievously even in our legislative councils, although our constitution of government is opposed to monarchy and aristocracy, but is it to be wondered at, when we recollect that men yet live who were taught in infancy to reverence the king next to God, and to obey him implicitly, and "all in authority under him," and that, up to this day we look to England for all our books, and fear to praise (almost to read) one of native growth, until some hireling English or Scotch reviewer has stamped it with the seal of his approbation?

At the time when the elder Mr. Byrd built his palace at Westover not only a man's opinions, but the bricks and stone and wood work of an American gentlemen's house, were imported from England (?!),* and if the colonists had not resisted the usurpations of the English aristocracy, we might at this time have sent our cotton and wool, our leather and fur, as well as our thoughts, to that country, to be worked over before we were permitted to use them.

There was more costly magnificence in and about the house at Westover than I had seen anywhere in our country, but all had become dilapidated, and was under the repairing hand of the present possessor. The wall which surrounded the house was entered through gates of lofty iron rail work; the brick pillars were ornamented with eagles, globes, vases, and other well-executed sculptures, all brought from *home.* The house is large

* This is about the earliest statement of the *myth* that the bricks of American houses were brought from England.

and heavy, with spacious hall and staircase. The rooms high and wainscoted from the floors to the highly decorated ceilings. All the sculptured work, and, in fact, every other part, if well wrought, was, at that time necessarily imported. The situation of the house was well chosen, commanding extensive views of the superb river, the opposite shores, and the surrounding plantation. The buildings on the Westover estate, beside the mansion house, consist of fourteen brick houses and several framed ones of wood. The dwelling place for the dead has been judiciously walled in, at a due distance from that of the living, who are to rest there and out of sight. I visited it one cold morning, and copied some of the inscriptions. It is not an uninteresting fact to Americans that the first husband of Mrs. Washington (Mr. Custis)* had been intended, by his father, as the husband of one of this Byrd family, Col. Byrd, of Westover being at that time —"from his influence and vast possessions—almost a Count Palatine of Virginia."

At Weyanoke was a son † of Chief Justice Marshall, and his wife, a daughter of Mr. Lewis, with occasionally other visitors. I remained among these hospitable and excellent people, sometimes at Douthat's and sometimes at Lewis's, until the 7th of March, and painted several portraits, etc.

LETTER OF COL. JOHN BANISTER, OF PETERSBURG, TO ROBERT BOLLING.‡

Dr Bob. VIRGINIA, *May* 12th, 1755.

Nothing could give me more pleasure than the receipt of your two letters, to which the improvement I find you have made in your own and other languages greatly contributes. How pleasant is the pursuit of knowledge when our endeavors are crowned with success; when each new day adds something to the improvement

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* Daniel Parke Custis married Martha Dandridge, daughter of Col. John Dandridge. She married, secondly, Gen. George Washington.

† This was Thomas Marshall, who married Margaret Lewis.

‡ Robert Bolling, of Chellowe, Buckingham county, Va., was at that time a student at the school of John Clarke, in Yorkshire, England. Original letter in possession of J. L. Hubard, of Nelson county, Va., a great-grandson of said Robert Bolling.

of the mind and affords a subject for agreeable reflection, the most substantial of all our joys, as it is the most lasting. The perusal of a French epistle from you was, I own, unexpected, as in your last you only mentioned your first attempt upon that language. I just retain enough of it to understand a letter or easy prose composition. If I can depend upon my own taste, your way of writing is adorned with the French address, and at the same time you do not confine yourself so much to their fashions as to neglect correctness, the finishing ornament of every language. Your censure of my confidence in Mr I—— is rather too severe!—however just! Is it not natural, nay, even prudent, when we have made a new acquaintance, in whose behavior no meanness appeared, and in whose mind no low sentiment was discovered, to conceive an advantageous opinion of that person, and is it as natural to ask the sentiments of a friend in confirmation or the contrary of that favorable opinion? I never thought him bright in his thoughts or language, but during my acquaintance with him, his manners were unexceptionable, open, and undesigned was his conversation, and uniformly so, which induced me to think him sincere and honest. Qualities more rarely seen in men than the more shining ones that attract the multitude. However, this conception of him was not immutably fixed; for all men I know are capable of Art! Thus far have I mentioned his qualities, such as I really thought he possessed, that you might think our acquaintance was not owing to a levity in my temper; tho' it might show want of penetration. The news of which you desire to be informed is buried deep in the bosoms of a few private persons in the expedition. No intention known, no schemes for action divulged; so that I can only relate the introduction to a summer of—I know not what! tho' in all probability of blood and contention. The Temple of Janus will shortly be opened. War! Universal war will make the earth tremble in the struggle of nations for Dominion. Marched from Alexandria about the 1st of last month G. Braddock (Alex[a] you know is a town near the Falls of the Potomac), commander of officers and common men, 3300 exclusive of those raised in the colonies. New England has raised 5000. 'Tis said when war is proclaimed they will exert themselves with vigor, for brave is the spirit that reigns among them. The rest of the colonies have raised considerable numbers for defence of their respective con-

fines, none of which are entirely secure from suspicion of incursions, should war be the consequence of our dispute with France. Our General from Alexandria proceeded in his march over the interior chain of mountains called by the planters the "Blue Ledge," thence to Winchester, a town built of limestone and covered with slate with which the hills abound. The inhabitants are a spurious race of mortals known by the appellation of Scotch-Irish. (They hold the best of our land beyond, and some are with the army.) From thence they extended their march to Wills' Creek, where the remains of Washington's men were employed last summer in building forts, thence over the great Alleghany mountains to the meadows, where Mr. Washington was attacked by the French. Near this place we built a fort called "Necessity," from the great difficulty of procuring necessaries for subsistence when our soldiers were there employed. The French have as yet quiet possession of this and all the English fortifications beyond the Alleghany mountains. 'Tis imagined that our General intends to continue his march if not opposed, and if opposed to repel his enemies 'til he arrives at the nearest forts and after dislodging the defenders to the rest, and in the same manner expel the French 'til they are obliged by conquest to own our title to the lands which Policy, not justice, prompted them to dispute. Mr. Washington was invited to the expedition by a very complacent letter from the General. He is of the General's household, and has a promise of preferment, to which his merit justly entitles him. To a brave and undaunted courage is added a modesty and diffidence of behavior very attracting for the completion of his character. Our Assembly is now in consultation about the most probable method of raising money for supplying the expense of the expedition. How it may be done is beyond conjecture for so great is our poverty that the money levied last summer is not yet collected. Many people that can supply the wants of their families are unable to command 5 pence for payment of tax, so low is the circulation of cash. The General has sent down the plan of a machine upon which the cannon is carried over the mountains. The expense of transporting the artillery to the Ohio will, 'tis imagined, amount to £20,000. We daily expect to hear of the army's arrival at the Ohio, and of course something remarkable will ensue, of which I will duly inform you. The Governor in his speech strongly re-

commended the augmentation of our Army, and at the same time informed them of the arrival of six men of war in Louisburg with transports. We are building two ships of war on Lake Ontario.* They are to be commanded by two Lieutenants from the Commodore's ships at Hampton. By this means we shall do the French the greatest injury by intercepting all supplies of men and provision. This is all the public news I can think of at present, and what I have related is of a month's standing in my memory. Your friends write by this ship. I am Dr. Sir, with the sincerest wishes for your health,

Yours affectionately,

J. BANISTER, JR.

Ps. S. Make my compliments to Mrs. Beverley & family & Mr. Clarke.

INSCRIPTIONS ON SOME OLD TOMBSTONES.

COPIED BY JOSEPH LYON MILLER, M. D.

Tombs at Winchester, Va.

MAJOR GENERAL DANIEL MORGAN
departed this life
On July the 6th, 1802.
. . . . 67th year of his age.
Patriotism and Valor were the
prominent Features of his Character
and
the honorable Services he rendered
his country
During the Revolution . . .
crowned him with Glo . . .
rema . . . in the Heart . . .
Countrymen
. . . petual Monum . . .
to his
Memory.

---

* Look into some modern geography for this lake and its discoverer—I think Schontino.

In Memory of
Mary, the beloved Wife of
Mr. Philip Dalby
late of Winchester.
She departed this Life
In Hope of a joyful Resurrection
Through Christ
The first day of January
1790
Aged 28 years.

This stone is a hard bluish black one, and has an elaborate border traced around the inscription. In one corner is the name of the maker—"Firinadge Leicister, Sculp., England."

Here Lieth the Body of
PRISCILLA ROBINSON,
Wife of
Albert Robinson
of Baltimore Towne,
who departed this life
The 7th of July, 1790
aged 30 years.
In her were blended
The affectionate Wife
& Sympathizing Friend
Amiable in her manners
& Sincere in her friendship
She possessed in an eminent degree
The love & esteem
of all who had the pleasure
of her acquaintance.

Mural tablet in the vestibule of the Episcopal church.

In Memory of
THOS. LORD FAIRFAX,
who died 1782,
and whose ashes
Repose underneath
this church,
which he endowed.

The Fairfax arms are cut above the inscription. The inscription is not correct, as Lord Fairfax died December 7, 1781.

There are many tombstones at Winchester antedating the civil war, but I did not make copies of them.

INSCRIPTIONS ON TWO OF THE OLD TOMBSTONES IN CHRIST CHURCH-YARD, ALEXANDRIA.

This Monument
Sacred to the once lov'd & esteem'd
CAPT. GEORGE MUNFORD,
late of New London, in the
colony of Conneticut. He
departed this Transatory
Life at George Town July 17th 1773
in the 28th year of his age.
Behold Fond Man
See here thy Pictured Life
Pass some few years thy flow'ry Springs.
Thy sober Autumn fading into age
pale concluding Winter comes at last
& Shutts the scene.

In Memory of
HENRY BOYER, who
departed this life
March 7th, 1799, Aged
43 Years and 4 days
All you that comes my
grave to see
Prepare yourselves to
follow me
Repent and Turn to
God in time
you may be taken in
your prime.

INSCRIPTIONS AT FREDERICKSBURG.

Here lyes the Body of
ARCHIBALD McPHERSON,
born in the county of Murray
in North Britain who died
August 17th 1754, aged 49 years.
He was judicious, a Lover of Learning,
Open-hearted, generous and sincere,
devout without Ostentation,
disdaining to cringe to vice in any Station,
Friend to good men an affectionate husband.
Hoap of . . . alone remains to Thee
. . s all Thou art and all th . . shalt be. Pop
Elizabeth, his disconsolate Widow
as a Testamony of their Mutual affection,
erected this monument to his memory.

. . . . . .

The Body of JAMES DUNCANSON.
He was born in Scotland
the 11th Feb. 1735,
arrived in Virginia in July 1752
Died the 1st March 1791.
Weed his Grave deare Men of Goodness
For he was your Brother—Stern.

Here lies the body of
WILLIAM LEWIS, who departed
this life january the 28th 1763.
Aged 40 years.
Also Ann his Daughter died.
in 1755 aged 13 months
and George his Son died
1763, aged 5 ye . . .

Fragment.

Also CHARLES M ROTHSO . . .
Departed this Life Septem . . .
29th 1084 Aged 3 years.

The second figure of the date is clear-cut as when first done, and there is not the slightest trace of some other figure having been erased. The "O" was probably intended to be a "6."

Fragment.

. . . Body of CATHARINE,
. . . Wife of James Maury
. . . iverpool in the 22ᵈ of May 1791
. . . living it was her Purpose
. . . returned & died among
. . . her own people
While dying she desired that these remains
Should rest here.
She was the best of Women.

IOHN : IONES
1752.

Sacred
to the memory of
GEORGE RICHARDSON,
Stone cutter
Who was killed by accident
May 12, 1807,
aged 45 years.

Stay passenger; thy steps; reflect awhile
Tho' now in health and vigour thou may smile
Tomorrow's sun thy obsequies may see
The silent gray may then thy mansion be
Then seek in life God's favour to possess,
And to thy soul secure eternal happiness.

WILL OF BENJAMIN HARRISON, OF SURRY COUNTY.*

In the Name of God Amen. I Benjamin Harrison of Surry County Knowing yᵉ Uncertainty of mans Life & how unfitt we are when pains & sickness comes upon us to settle our worldly

* Communicated by Mrs. Gulie C. Harrison, of Brandon. This Benjamin Harrison, was the second of the name, and was great-grandfather of Benjamin Harrison, signer of the Declaration of Independence. His tombstone is at Cabin Point.

affairs I Do therefore with Due Consideration make & Ordain this to be my Last Will & Testament hereby revoaking making void & null all other former Wills by me made; First I bequeath my soul to Almighty God that gave it me steadfastly believing through ye merritts of my Blessed Redeemer Jesus Christ I shall receive full & Absolute Pardon for all my sins my body I Committ to ye Earth from whence it was taken to be Decently buryed at ye Discression of my Executor & for ye worldly Estate that God of his mercy & Goodness he has bestowed upon me, I Dispose of that in manner following. I give unto my son Nathaniel One hundred Acres of Land whereon his Mill Now stands half an acre of Land in ye Town at Flowrerdy hundred & all my Land in Martins brandon in Prince George County all which parcells of Land I give to my said son & to his Heirs for ever. I give unto my son Henry ye Plantation whereon I now live with ye remaining part of ye Land I bought of John Barker which is not already Conveyed to him I do also give him four hundred & fifty Acres of Land in one Pattent & one hundred & fifteen Acres of Land in one other Pattent & all my Land at Cabbin Point all Joyning to my Plantation Land which severall parcells or tracts of Land I give unto my said son & to his Heirs for Ever: I also give to my said son all ye negroes & other slaves that shall belong to my Plantation at ye time of my Death & all ye slaves that live at Cabbin point I also give him all my Cattell Horses mares sheep & hogs that belong to ye s^d^ two Plantation I also Give him all my Plate & household Goods as furniture Linen Woolen Pewter Brass Iron &c: with all my beding and all my Books I also give him my new sloop Henry with all my Boates & ye sailes & what Else I have sent for, for ye use of ye said sloop if it please God it Coms safe in, but my will is that in Case my son Henry should Dey without an Heir of his body Lawfully begotten; then my will is that all ye Real Estate that I have Given to my son Henry should Goe to my son Nathaniell & to his heirs for Ever he paying my Grandson Benjamin Harrison one hundred pounds Current mony out of ye said Estate.

I give unto William Stringor my three hundred & fifty Acres of Land on ye south side of Blackwater swamp where my Quarter now is to him & to ye Lawful Heirs male of his body for Ever but for want of such Heir or in Case he remove out of the County then my will is that ye said Land Do go unto my son Henry & to

ye Lawfull Heirs of his body for Ever, & for want of such Heir I give it to my son Nathaniell & to his Heirs for Ever I also Give unto ye s^d^ Stringor One male Negro not under fifteen nor above thirty Years of Age & two Cowes & Calves.

I give unto Joel Barker that part of my Land at ye wild Catt that Leyes on ye south side ye branch whereon he now Lives to him & to his Heirs for Ever.

I give twenty pounds sterling to buy Ornaments for ye Chappell & that my Execut^r^. take Care to provide them so soon as may be after ye new Chappell is built & my will is that five acres of my Land be Laid out where ye old Chappell now stands & that it be held for that use for ever.

I give unto my Daughter Sarah four hundred pounds Current mony or sterling.

I give unto my Daughter Hannah four hundred pounds Currant mony or sterling.

I give unto my Grandson Benjamin Harrison four hundred pounds Currant mony or sterling to be paid to him when he Comes to age.

I give to Every one of my Grand Children one hundred pounds Currant mony or sterling apiece to be paid to Each of them as they come of age or Marry which shall first happen my Grandson Benjamin Harrison only accepted he being already provided for. My will is that after my Just Debts & Legacys above mentioned with my funerall Charges be fully satisfyed then I give all ye rest of my Estate unto my son Nathaniell whom I Do appoint my full & Sole Executor; wheather mony in England or Barbados: Debts here in ye Country Goods in ye store or what Else sower it be of what Kind or Quallity soever that is not already Given by this my Will In Witness thereof I have hereunto sett my hand & seales this 16th Day of April 1711:

Signed & sealed in
ye presence of
Thomas Cocke
William Short
George Rochill
John Tyus

Benjamin Harrison Sealed
with a wafer

I give to my son Henry besides what is above Exprest these following Debts vizt. John Simons his Debt Richard Hamlin

His Debts John Vaughon his Debts Capt. Clements his Debts ye Debt Due from William Hunts Estate & all my Crops.

Att a Court held at Southwark for the County of Surry February ye 18th 1712. The above mentioned Will of Benjamin Harrison Esq: was presented in Court by Nathaniell Harrison Executr: thereof who made Oath thereto & being proved by the Oaths of Thomas Cocke William Short & John Tyus Witnesses thereto the same is ordered to be Recorded & is Recorded by

Jno. Allen Cl Cura:

A Copy. Teste: A. S. Edwards, Clerk.

SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTION BY THE NAME OF MITCHELL.

Mitchell, Peter, private, April 24, 1777, Company No. 1; Captain James Calderwood; Col. Daniel Morgan's Eleventh and Fifteenth Virginia Regiment; May 31, 1772--Nov. 30, 1778.

Mitchell, Robert, private 1777, Company No. 3; Captain William Johnson; Col. Daniel Morgan.

Mitchell, Thomas, private 1778, Company No. 4; Capt. Chas. Porterfield; Col. Daniel Morgan.

Mitchell, John, private, June 1, 1777, Company No. 6; Capt. Thomas Blackwell; Col. Daniel Morgan.

Mitchell, John, private, 1778; Lieutenant-Colonel John Cropper, of Col. Morgan's Regiment, attached to General Woodford's Brigade, November 30, 1778.

Mitchell, Thomas, private, June 1, 1777; Captain Shepherd's Riflemen, under Col. Daniel Morgan's Eleventh and Fifteenth Virginia.

Mitchell, Rheaps, private, March 1, 1777, Company No. 1; Capt. Buller Claiborne; Col. Alexander Spottswood, Second Virginia Regiment.

Mitchell, James, private, April 1, 1778, Company No. 4; Capt. John Blackwell; Lieutenant-Colonel Heth, Third Virginia Regiment.

Mitchell, Archibald, private, April 1, 1778, Company No. 5; Capt. Robert Powell; Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. Heth, Third Virginia.

Mitchell, John, discharged July 18, 1781.

Mitchell, William, private, 1777, Company No. 4; Captain Joseph Smith; Col. Nathaniel Gist's Virginia Regiment.

Mitchell, John, private, 1777, Company No. 5; Capt. Tho's Bell; same colonel and regiment as above.

Mitchell, Solomon, private, Company No. 5; Capt. Thomas Hall; Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Marion's South Carolina Regiment.

FAMILY RECORDS.

*From the Bible of Mrs. Sarah Washington.**

Elizabeth S. Washington was married by the Rev. James Elliot to Thornton Bernard, of Spotsylvania, the . . .

Sally A. Washington was married by the Rev. Oliver H. Norris to Philip H. Minor the 9th of May, 1816.

Henry Washington was married the 15th of May, 1817, to Catherine Bate, of Kentucky.

Elizabeth S. Bernard was married to S. H. Stark by the Rev. ———, the 15th June, 1815.

Robert West Washington was married Jan. 8, 1828, to Sarah Fisher, of Kentucky.

Laurence Washington was married by the Rev. William H. Wilmer to Sarah T. Washington, October 26, 1819.

William James was married by the Rev. Henry Vandyke Johns to Mary West Washington, October 14, 1828.

Richard C. Washington was married by the Rev. Rust Keith to Sophia May Roberts, Jan. 8, 1828. Sophia May Washington died February 3, 1892.

1

Elizabeth S. Washington was born 20th January, 1785.

2

John A. Washington was born 28th December, 1787.

3

Sally A. Washington was born 14th December, 1789.

4

Laurence Washington was born 21st February, 1791.

5

Henry Washington was born 26 November, 1792.

---

* Communicated by Mrs. Charles Washington Coleman.

6

Hannah West Washington was born 15 March, 1794.

7

William S. J. Washington was born 26th January, 1796.

8

Robert West Washington was born 28th December, 1797.

9

Hannah West Washington was born 7th December, 1800.

10

Mary West Washington was born 1st June, 1802.

11

Richard C. Washington was born 22d March, 1804. Died May 1867. 12. (Twins) George Washington was born 22d March, 1804.

13

Thornton Bernard Washington was born 14th December, 1805.

14

Peggy A. Washington was born June 1, 1808. Died June 26, 1892.

15

Charles Edward Washington was born 18th December, 1809.

16

Thomas Turner Washington was born 29th Aug., 1811.

Sarah, daughter of John and Hannah Ashton, was born the 15th day of October, 1768.

Sarah Ann Bernard, daughter of Thornton and Elizabeth Bernard, was born 15th July, 1808.

Susan W. Bernard was born 10th January, 1810.

DEATHS.

John A. Washington departed this life the 24th October, 1802, aged 15 years 9 months and 24 days.

Hannah West Washington departed this life 17th September, 1794, aged 6 months and 2 days.

George Washington departed this life 16th August, 1806, aged 2 years, 4 month and 24 days.

Hannah W. Washington, a baby, departed this life 21st January, 1801, aged 6 weeks.

Thomas Spence Washington departed this life 10th September, 1811, aged 2 weeks.

Henry Washington, Senr., departed this life 20th of May, 1812, Thursday morning about 12 o'clock, in the 47th year of his age.

Sarah Washington departed this life on the 22d July, 1831, in the 63d year of her age.

Hannah Ashton, consort of John Ashton and daughter of John and Mary West, departed this life the 15th May, 1827, in the 79th year of her age.

Sarah A. Minor, consort of Philip H. Minor, and daughter of Henry and Sarah Washington, departed this life September 12, 1830, in the 41st year of her age.

At Savannah, Ga., on the 19th of August, 1834, Wm. S. J. Washington, a lieutenant in the Revenue Service of the United States, aged 38 years, 6 months and 24 days.

*From the Records of the Manson Family**

Peter Manson, born August, 1697, and married Hannah Kerby April 22, 1725.

Mary Manson, born November 3, 1726.

John Manson, born September 5, 1728.

Frances Manson, born September 17, 1732.

Elizabeth Manson, born May 18, 1735.

Peter Manson, Jr., born December 4, 1737.

Hannah Manson, Jr., born January 21, 1741-'2.

Robert Manson, born August 17, 1748.

In a different handwriting.

Hannah Manson, wife of Peter Manson, dide Dec. 8, 1754.

Peter Manson, dide Feb. 16, 1755,

Peter Manson, Jr., dide Dec. 8, 1757.

John Patrick, born Oct. 16, 1726.

Eliza Patrick, dide Feb. 13, 1758.

John Manson, dide Feb. 6, 1758.

Mary Patrick, dide July 29, 1758.

Peter Patrick, dide September 3, 1766.

Nancy Patrick, dide October 28, 1766.

(*Torn*) Patrick, dide June 14, 1767.

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* Communicated by Mr. G. N. Hobbs, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

*Bible Record of the Martin Family.**

To my son Capt. Marshall Martin and his wife, Mary Key, with the love of their mother, Elizabeth Marshall Martin. Ninety-Six, May 9th, 1784.

MARRIAGES.

Marshall Martin, son of Abram Martin and Elizabeth Marshall, married at Alexandria, Va., Mary Isham Key, daughter of James Key and Judith Keith, daughter of Rev. James Keith and Mary Isham Randolph.

BIRTHS.

Twins.—Edmund Randolph Martin, born 9 o'clock P. M. December 28, 1784. Thomas Marshall Martin, born 9 : 30 o'clock P. M., December 28, 1784.

Elizabeth Marshall (called Patsey), born November, 1785.

Robert Martin, born 9th October, 1787.

Martha Washington Martin, born 22d July, 1789.

Judith Keith Martin, born 27th May, 1791.

Mary Isham Martin (called Polly), born 3d August, 1792.

Henry Key Martin, born 4th January, 1795.

James Martin, born 2d October, 1797.

DEATHS.

The twin Thomas Marshall dyed at six months of croup.

Patsey (named Elizabeth Marshall) dyed this day of scarlet fever, after two weks illness. We mourne her much. Feb. 10th, 1797.

Judith Keith dyed this morning at 7 o'clock of pneumonia, aged 6 years, ten months and 4 days.

Henry Key dyed May 17th, 1798.

MARRIAGE.

Edmund Randolph Martin, son of Marshall Martin and Mary Isham Key Martin, married Salley Jeter.

Edmund Martin & Salley Jeter were married 28th January, 1810, by the Rev. Samuel Marsh in Edgefield District.

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* Communicated by Miss Annie R. Martin.

BIRTHS.

William Marshall Martin, first son, was born 6 December, 1810.

Edmund Randolph Martin, second son, was born 12th December, 1812.

Charles Barclay Martin, third son, was born 15th March, 1815.

Albert Jeter Martin, fourth son, was born 31st March, 1817.

John McKinney Campbell Martin, fifth son, was born 15th February, 1819.

Francis Jeter Martin, sixth son, was born 2 day of May, 1821.

Lucy Speed Martin, first daughter, was born 26th January, 1823.

Martha Rebekah Martin, second daughter, was born 31st March, 1825.

Harriet Anderson Martin, third daughter, was born 25th July, 1828.

Charles B. Martin & Amanda M. Millen were married in Augusta 28th September, 1837, by Rev. William J. Hard.

ISSUE.

Charles Barclay Martin was born in Augusta, Ga., on the 21st December, 1838.

Edmund Martin was born in Augusta, Ga., on the 20th June, 1840.

George Alfred Martin was born on the "Sand Hills," (near Augusta, Ga., in Richmond county), on the 3d March, 1842.

Julia Virginia Martin was born on the "Sand Hills," Ga., on the 21st March, 1843.

John Millen Martin was born in Augusta, Ga., on the 12th April, 1845.

Francis Marion Martin was born in Augusta, Ga., on the 27th March, 1847.

Marshall Martin was born in Augusta, Ga., on the 31st January, 1847.

Francis Jeter Martin was born in Augusta, Ga., on the 27th January, 1851.

Annie Robertson Martin was born in Augusta, Ga., on the 5th October, 1853.

Hattie and Mattie, twin daughters, were born in Augusta, Ga., on the 18th November, 1856.

From the Old Family Bible Record of Carr Waller, Henry County, Va.

THE MORRISON OBSERVATORY, GLASGOW, MO.

Dr. Lyon G. Tyler:

DEAR SIR: At your request, I send a part of the record contained in the old family Bible of my grandfather, Carr Waller. Some explanation is due by way of introduction.

In Hayden's *Virginia Genealogies*, Excursus-Waller, pp. 382-'3, among the descendants of Col. John Waller, Gentleman, first clerk of Spotsylvania county, Va., the family record of Thomas Waller, one of his grandsons, is given. The oldest son of that family, Carr Waller, named from the family of his grandmother, Agnes (Carr) Waller, is stated to have died single. This seems to imply that he never was married. In fact he was *twice* married. His first wife was Miss Elizabeth Martin, daughter of Gen. Joseph Martin, of Henry county, Va., and his second wife was Miss Susanna Edwards, daughter of Ambrose Edwards, of Henry county, and niece of Gen. Martin. The reason that so little was known to the genealogists of the family of Carr Waller is that soon after attaining his majority, he left the old family seat in Spotsylvania, and settled in the newly organized county of Henry. Here he married, reared a family of four children, and saw them all married and settled in life. In 1842 he removed with his son, Hon. Joseph Granville Waller, to Warren county, Mo., where he died May 7, 1843. His old family Bible, with the record in his own fair handwriting, was left by his will to the writer, his oldest grandson,

CARR WALLER PRITCHETT.

My father, Mr. Thomas Waller, was born July 29, 1732, and departed this life February 10, 1787. O. S.

My mother, Sarah Dabney, was born October 2, 1740, and departed this life January 10, 1822, aged 81 years, 3 months and 8 days.

Carr Waller was born March 12, 1769.

Elizabeth Martin, wife of Carr Waller, was born October 13, 1768, and departed this life June 11, 1805.

Susanna Edwards, wife of Carr Waller, was born December 25, 1775, and departed this life September 19, 1831, aged 55 years and 8 months.

Pomfrett Waller, Sen., was born January 20, 1747, and departed this life June 20, 1799.

Martha Waller departed this life June 20, 1813.

Pomfrett Waller, Jun., was born May 8th, 1775, and departed this life April 29th, 1814.

Dabney Waller was born Feb. 20th, 1772.

John Waller was born 1780, and departed this life 1824.

Sarah Matilda Waller, daughter of Carr Waller and Elizabeth his wife, was born July 23, 1797.

William Ira Waller, son of Carr Waller and Elizabeth his wife, was born January 5, 1799.

Joseph Granville Waller, son of Carr Waller and Elizabeth his wife, was born June 17, 1802.

Patsy Myra Waller, daughter of Carr Waller and Elizabeth his wife, was born December 23, 1803.

Notes.

Dabney, Pomfrett, Jun., and John were *brothers* of Carr Waller, Pomfrett, Sen., was his *uncle*. Dabney Waller died at the old family seat, Cedar Point, on the North Anna River, June 6, 1849.

Martha Waller was the wife of Pomfrett Waller, Sen., as appears from the will of Pomfrett Waller, Sen., on record in Spotsylvania county. She was also the sister of Gen. Joseph Martin, as appears from her will on record in Henry county, Va. Some of the genealogists have confounded Pomfrett Waller, Sen., with Pomfrett Waller, Jun., and have placed the death of the former in 1814.

Sarah Matilda Waller married Henry Edwards June 12, 1814. She died in Saint Charles Co., Mo., about 1879. Of her 10 children, 6 daughters and 4 sons, three survive. The late Judge William Waller Edward was her oldest son.

Dr. William Ira Waller, gained distinction as a physician, but afterwards became a prominent member of the Virginia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. After 1844 he took orders in the Protestant Episcopal Church, and was for some years president of Shelby College, Kentucky. He died in Louisville, Ky., in 1878. He married Miss Mariah Norval, of Lynchburg. Rev. Granville Carr Waller, of Louisville, Ky., is one of their surviving children.

Joseph Granville Waller married Miss Virginia McDonald January 8, 1822. He moved to Missouri from Henry Co., Va., in 1842. For many years he was presiding judge of the county court of Warren county. He died about 1860. Three of his ten children now survive. His youngest daughter, Eliza, with her

husband and five children, perished in the great disaster at Galveston last September.

Martha Myra Waller (written Patsy by her father) married Henry Pritchett, October 23, 1822. She died November 23, 1857. The writer is the oldest of her ten children, of whom five now survive.

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*Memo. copied from the note-book of Major Isaac Hite, Jr. (born February 7, 1758; died November 24, 1836), of "Belle Grove," Frederick County, Va.**

"Isaac Hite Senr., was born May 12, 1723. Married Eleanor Eltinge April 12, 1745.

"Eleanor Hite was born April 29, 1724; died Nov. 10, 1792.

"Isaac Hite, Senr., died 18, September, 1795.

"Anne Hite was born Jany. 8, 1746. Mar. James Buchanan of Falmouth.

"Mary Hite, born August 25, 1748. Mar. Doct. John McDonald.

"Eleanor Hite, born October 27, 1750. Married John Williams.

"Rebecca Hite, born Jany. 19, 1754. Married Gen. Wm. Aylette Boothe.

"Isaac Hite, Junr., born Feby. 7, 1758.

"Sarah Hite, born Octr. 19, 1760. Mar. Gen. Jonathan Clark.

"Eleanor Williams died Octr. 24, 1781.

"Anne Buchanan died Aug. 9, 1816.

"Isaac Hite, Junr., married Nelly Conway Madison, Jan^y, 2d, 1783.

"Nelly C. Hite was born Feby. 14, 1760.

"James Madison Hite was born on Thursday the 10th April, precisely at 12 o'clock, 1788. He died the eighth December, 1791, aged 3 years, 8 months.

"Nelly Conway Hite, born Tuesday P. M., half after seven on 1st day of Dec^r, 1789.

"Married Cornelius C. Baldwin, M. D., Novr. 23, 1809.

"Their second son, James Madison Hite, was born on 29th January, 1793, at 2 o'clock P. M. He married Matilda Irvine ye 12th January, 1815.

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* Communicated by Miss S. Jaquelin Davison.

"James Madison Hite died the 11th of January, 1860.

"Nelly C. Hite, wife of Isaac Hite, Junr., died 24th December, 1802.

"Isaac Hite, Junr., son of Isaac Hite, married the second time Anne Tunstall Maury, on the first day of December, 1803. She was born on the 14th Septm., 1782. Died 6th January, 1851.

"Ann Maury Hite was born on 17th May, 1805, half after 6 o'clock A. M.

"Isaac Fontaine Hite was born on the 7th of May, 1807, at half after 12 o'clock P. M.

"Mary Eltinge Hite was born on 26th October, half after eight P. M.

"Rebecca Grymes Hite was born on 23d March, 1810, at 9 o'clock P. M.

"Walker Maury Hite was born on May 12, half after 9 o'clock, 1811, A. M.

"Sarah Clark Hite was born on Novr. 7, 1812, half after 7 A.M.

"Penelope Elizª. Hite was born on the 14th of August, 1814, half after 3 A. M.

"Hugh Holmes Hite was born on the 10th August, 1816, half after 11 o'c. A. M.

"Cornelius Baldwin Hite, born 25th Febʸ, 1818, at half past 7 o'clock A. M.

"Matilda Madison Hite was born 9th June, 1819, at 11 o'clock A. M.

"Nelly C. Hite married Doct Cornelius Baldwin Nov. 23rd, 1809.

"Ann Maury Hite married Philip Williams, Jr., Feb. 9, 1826.

"He was born on the 1st day of September, 1802.

"Mary Eltinge Hite married John Smith Davison, Dec. 7, 1826.

"He was born on the 8th day of Decr. 1802."

Memº. copied from the note-book of Maj. Isaac Hite, of Belle Grove, Frederick county, Va., who was aide to Gen. Muhlenburg at the seige of Yorktown.

"1781. Sept. 28. The allied armies moved down from Williamsburg in two columns before York.

"29. The ensuing night ye enemy evacuated their out works.

"Oct. 1st. Began to throw up our first parallel.

"9. In ye afternoon our Batteries were opened.

"Sunday 14. An hour after dark two Redoubts of ye Enemy were stormed and carried by ye French & American light Infantry.

"16. Just before Daylight ye Enemy rallied, spiked up seven of our Cannon, but were finally repulsed.

"17. Early in ye Morning, our Batteries on ye second Parallel were opened—12 o'clock—A Flag sent out by ye British with a petition to capitulate.

"18. Employed in digesting & bringing into proper form ye Articles of Capitulation.

"19. The Articles of Capitulation signed —— P. M. The British marched out of York, & grounded their arms.

"Return of York Garrison—

2	Colonels.		
8	Lieut Col°.	90	Serj^{ts}.
55	Majors.	44	Drum.
52	Cap^{ts}.	1744	R. & File.
89	L^{ts}.		
36	Ensigns.	1878	total sick & wounded.
2	Chaplains.	3943	
12	Adj^{ts}.		
10	Q. Masters.	800	in Gloucester.
10	Surgeons.	582	
22	S. Mates.		
295	Serj^{ts}.	6625	
125	Drum.	1200	Seamen.
3273	R. & File.		
3943	total efective.	7821	

140 Iron Ordonance.
75 Brass d°.
10,000 Stand of Arms."

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*From Bible Records of Rev. James Maury.**

"James Maury, son of Mathew Maury & Mary Anne his wife, was born the 8th day of April, 1718, O. S. 19th April, 1718; died June 9th, 1769.

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* Communicated by Miss S. Jaquelin Davison.

"Mary Maury, daughter of James Walker and Anne his wife, was born Novr. 22^{d}, 1724, and departed this life March 20, 1798. Leonard James Walker, son of James Walker and Anne, was born Novr. 1726; died May, 1733.

"My dear Molly & I were married Novr. 11, 1743.

"Mathew Maury, son of James Maury & Mary his wife, was born Sep^{t}. 10th. 1744; departed this life May 6, 1808.

"James Maury, son of James & Mary his wife, was born Feb. 3^{d}, 1746. Departed this life 23^{d} Feb^{y}, 1840.

"Leonard Maury, son of James & Mary his wife, was born June 3^{d}, 1747. Departed this life, 1747.

"Anne Maury, daughter of James & Mary his wife, was born Novr. 16, 1748. Departed this life Jan. 8, 1816.

"Mary Maury, daughter of James & Mary his wife, was born Sepr. 17, 1750. Died April 5, 1822.

"Walker, son of James Maury & Mary his wife, was born July 21, 1752, and died October 11, 1788.

"Catherin, daughter of James Maury & Mary his wife, was born July 15, 1754, & died July 26, 1786.

"Elizabeth, daughter of James Maury & Mary his wife, was born April 1, 1756.

"Abraham, son of James Maury & Mary his wife, was born April 28, 1758.

"Fontaine, son of James Maury & Mary his wife, was born Feb. 3, 1761, and died February, 1824.

"Benjamin, son of James Maury & Mary his wife, was born Jan. 15, 1763. Died March 4, 1814.

"Richard, son of James Maury & Mary his wife, was born May 19, 1766. Died 31st Jan^{y}, 1843.

"Matilda Hite, daughter of James Maury & Mary his wife, was born Oct. 28, 1769; died Novr. 7, 1821."

The Family Record of Rev. Walker Maury, Son of Rev. James Maury and Mary his Wife, who Married Molly Grymes.

"Walker Maury was born July 21st, 1752. He died Oct. 11, 1788.

"Mary Grymes was born August 25, 1753. She died Sepr. 23rd, 1839. Married March 7, 1776.

"Mary S. Maury, born June 7, 1777.

"James W. L. Maury, born March 18, 1779.

"Leonard H. Maury, born December 4, 1780.
"Ann T. Maury, born 14 September, 1782.
"William G. Maury, born March 29, 1784.
"Penelope J. Maury, born June 3^{d}, 1785.
"Mathew T. Maury, born September 15, 1786.
"Catherin A. Maury, born May 20, 1788.

"Walker Maury, died October 11, 1788.
"James W. L. Maury, do October 27, 1793.
"Mathew T. Maury, do August 16, 1787.
"Catherin A. Maury, do Sepr. 15, 1788.

"Mary S. Maury married John Hay Feb. 23, 1797, and died 5 February, 1834.

"Leonard H. Maury married Virginia Campbell Jan. 27, 1803.

"William G. Maury married Nancy Woolfolk July, 1808."

Here the Rev. Walker Maury's record closes abruptly, but I will add the following:

Anne T. Maury married Maj. Isaac Hite, of Belle Grove, Dec. 1, 1803, and died January 6, 1851.

Penelope Johnston Maury married Robert Peale Polk, of Washington, D. C.

My quotation marks are conspicuous, so that any addition I make may not be mistaken for the entries in Maj. Hite's note-book, which are quoted. S. JAQUELIN DAVISON.

From the Bible of Alexander Craig, of Williamsburg.

Judith Craig* was born in Williamsburg 30th of Augt. 1749. Mark Cosby & Blovet Pasteur Godfathers. Lucretia Shields & Judith Bray Inglis Godmothers.

George Craig was born in Williamsburg ye 29th Augt. 1751. James Speirs & Robt. Miller Godfathers & Martha & Ann Pasteur Godmothers.

Mary Craig was born the 26th of Jan^{y}, 1753. Thos. Carter Godfather, Mary Anderson & Martha Pasteur Godmothers.

Isabella Craig was born the 27th of Novemb^{r}, 1754. James Anderson & Wm. Pasteur Godfathers, Rebecca Polson & Ann Pasteur Godmothers.

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* Eldest daughter of Alexander Craig and Marie Maupin, daughter of Gabriel Maupin.

Thos. Craig, born the 24th of Oct^{r}, 1757. Thos. Craig & Gabriel Maupin Godfathers, Martha Saunders & Martha Wyat Godmothers.

Lucretia Craig was born the 13th of Feb^{r}, 1760. W^{m}. Trebell & W^{m}. Pearson Godfathers, Mary Orton & Mary Magdalen Cosby Godmothers.

Ann Craig was born the fifth of Octr. 1763. Thomas Craig & Gab^{l}. Maupin Godfathers, Esther Maupin & Ann Craig Godmothers.

Sarah Craig was born the eighth day of Decr. 1766. William Read Godfather, Sarah Trebell & Judith Craig, Godmothers.

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*From Snead Family Bible.**

Lieut. Coll. John West died May 27, 1703.

Mrs. Matilda West died ———.

Catherine West, born May 6, 1677.

Charles Snead & Catharine West married Jany 7, 1711-12.

Children of Charles & Catharine Snead:

Huldah Snead, born March 1, 1712-13; died young.

Charles Snead, born Aug. 26, 1714; died Feb. 18, 1720.

John Snead born Feb. 3, 1715-16.

Smith Snead, born July 13, 1718.

Charles Snead the 2nd, born Nov. 13, 1723.

Charles Snead the Elder, died April 30, 1727.

Catharine Snead, died Feb. 19, 1750.

Children of John Snead, born Feb. 3, 1715, and died Sept. 5, 1780:

Charles Snead, born Dec. 26, 1741.

John Snead, born March 10, 1743.

Anne Snead, born Sept. 1, 1746.

Mary Snead, born Dec. 25, 1749.

Thomas Snead, born Nov. 28, 1752.

Catharine Snead, born July 25, 1756.

Scarbrough Snead, born Nov. 23, 1758.

Scarbrough Snead died Dec. 7, 1780.

Thomas Snead, son of John, died Mar. 20, 1787.

John Snead died Mar. 23, 1777.

Sons of Charles Snead, son of John:

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* Communicated by Mrs. Martha Ann Snead Weaver.

Tully Snead, born July 10, 1763; died April 9, 1811.

John Snead, born Jany 7, 1767.

Thomas Snead, born Dec. 21, 1768.

Tully Snead married, in 1794, Rosetta Ann Oldham (born Feb. 14, 1779, died Oct. 18, 1867). He died April 9, 1811. They were parents of George Frederick Snead, born Sept. 22, 1799, died Sept. 2, 1849. This last married Henrietta Waddey Snead (born May 9, 1803, died October 28, 1850), who was a daughter of Thomas Snead (born Dec. 21, 1768, died Dec. 4, 1833) and Ann Waddey (born Sept. 1, 1764, died Dec. 28, 1825). George Frederick Snead and Henrietta Waddey Snead had issue: Prof. Thomas Tully Lynch Snead (born March 20, 1832), late of William and Mary College. He attended the excellent school called Margaret Academy, at Onancock, Accomac county. Thence he went to William and Mary College, where he graduated in 1856. Elected professor of Mathematics at the opening of the next session.

He served during the war under Gen. H. A. Wise in his winter campaign of 1861 and 1862, in West Virginia. After that with Jackson in Maryland compaign during summer of 1862. Also on Gen. D. H. Hill's staff in the Wilderness, and at Chancellorsville. Transferred on account of disability to engineer's department, under Gen. Walter H. Stevens, as his A. A. Gen. Served under him until the war ended. At the end of the war resumed his position as professor of Mathematics at William and Mary, and died July 3, 1872, in his forty-first year. His health was much impaired by exposure during the war. By request of the college faculty he was interred in the college graveyard.

A worm had attacked and destroyed, sometime before the war, the old Lindens, which graced the college lawn, and Prof. Snead set out the present trees about 1867.

GISSAGE AND BICKLEY FAMILIES.

Notes upon the Article on the "Bickley Family" in WILLIAN AND MARY COLLEGE QUARTERLY, *Vol. V., No. 2, pp.* 124–127.

THOMAS H. ELLIS, OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

Gessedge, Gissedge, or Guessedge.

The correct spelling of the name is, I believe, *Gizzage,* pronounced in the family *Gissage,* though I have a copy of a memo-

randum which was prepared by a granddaughter of Ralph Shelton, in which the spelling is *Giszage.*

In an order book of Amherst County Court I found last summer that on the 2d June, 1766, there was presented to the court "an Indenture of Feoffment between Ambrose Jones of the one part and John *Gizzage* Fraser of the other part," etc.; and on the 4th July, 1768, "an Indenture of Bargain and Sale between John *Gizzage* Frazer of the one part and Ambrose Jones of the other part proved by the oaths of Lunsford Lomax Jun'r, George Seaton and Edmund Wilcox, three of the witnesses"—these names indicating, as I think, that the parties were all of King William county. Some of my relations were born at "Mr. *Gizzage's* Old Plantation," in King William. This place was at or near "Aquinton Quarter"—*quarter* meaning a division or part of the estate, formerly common in Virginia, on which the overseer and farm hands resided, detached or at some distance from the mansion of the tract. It derived its name "Aquinton" from Aquinton Creek, even as an old church in the same vicinity was called "Aquinton Church." The Creek flows into Pamunkey River on the north side, about midway between the White House and Piping Tree Ferry.

A year or two after I had left college I was on a business trip for my father, travelling through Charlotte county on horseback, and knowing of the residence in that county of an old aunt of my father, to whom he was very partial indeed, I rode from the court-house to her house, and spent a night and a day there. The visit was one of great pleasure to me. This lady was the daughter of Richard Shelton, of Amherst, who was a son of the Ralph Shelton, of King William, mentioned by Mr. Powell in his article (page 124) as the son, by a previous marriage, of *Mrs. Sarah Gessedge,* who, in 1703, was about to be married to *Joseph Bickley.* On the 1st of January, 1801, Sarah Shelton, of Amherst, was married to the Rev. John Chappell, of Charlotte county.

While on that visit to my great-aunt, I found in her possession a family Bible containing several pages of family register relating to both the Sheltons and the *Gizzages.* The copy of that register, which I carefully made, was probably burned in the Chicago fire of 1871. Several years later, when preparing for publication in the *Amherst Enterprise* a series of articles on the

Shelton Family, I made particular efforts to recover the family Bible which I had seen at Mrs. Chappell's house, but was not able to do so, and I apprehend it has been lost. Her husband was a Baptist preacher, and he must have been one of the early ministers of that denomination in Virginia. I have in my possession a letter written to him by his father-in-law, Richard Shelton, and directed "To Mr. John Chappell, Preacher of the Gospel, Charlotte county," sent by one of Captain Shelton's servants with a present of some garden seeds and other things mentioned. He left two sons, John and Richard-Shelton Chappell, who survived their mother and continued to live at her old homestead in comfortable circumstances. Richard never married; the last I heard of him was that he was living near Eagle Eyrie, in Bedford county, the life pretty much of a hermit, from which retreat he sent me a friendly message. John married and left children, and they removed, I understood, to the Southwestern part of Virginia, but I have not met or corresponded with any of them. I have no special memorandum relating to Rev. John Chappell, though I remember to have seen in an old file of the *Richmond Enquirer* a report of the proceedings of a convention or association of ministers and laymen, held in Charlotte or Prince Edward county, from which I inferred he was highly esteemed. The object of the meeting, as well as I recollect, was to promote greater unity and zeal among the different denominations of Christians in evangelical work. The address they published was signed by some eighteen or twenty members of the convention, and among them John Chappell. There can scarcely be a doubt, I think, that he belonged to the Chappell family of whom Mr. Philip E. Chappell, of Kansas City, Mo., gives account in *The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography* (Vol. III., No. 4, and Vol. IV., No. 1), tracing them in Virginia to Thomas Chappell, who came over from Gravesend, on board the ship *America,* in 1635, and settled in Charles City county.

Bickley.

The maiden name of my father's paternal grandmother was Susannah Harding, daughter of Thomas Harding and Mary Giles, of Henrico county. She was born in that county in the year 1721-'22; was married in the "hard winter" of 1739-'40 to Charles Ellis of the same county, and removed with her husband

and children to Albemarle county (now Amherst) in 1754. He established the place which has since been known as "Red Hill," situated on the south side of Pedlar River, not far from Pedlar Mills; the same homestead which descended to his son, Major Josiah Ellis, and subsequently to his grandson, Richard Shelton Ellis. Charles Ellis's will, dated the 8th of June, 1760, was admitted to record in Albemarle County Court on the 14th of August, 1760. His widow married *John Bickley,* and she lived to the great age of ninety-five years. Several years ago I presented to the Virginia Historical Society, through Mr. Brock, the corresponding secretary of the society, a pair of spectacles which she had used in her lifetime (very different from any we are accustomed to see now), and I am glad to own, as a souvenir of her, a wine glass which belonged to her (and which also is quite different in shape from those we are accustomed to in these days).

The second marriage of Susannah (Harding) Ellis is thus referred to in the records of Amherst county:

"At a court held for Amherst county, the 6th day of February, 1769, on the motion of Josiah Ellis, son and heir at law of Charles Ellis, deceased, it is ordered that the sheriff summon a jury of twelve freeholders of the vicinage, who being met and duly sworn, are to assign unto *John Beckley* (who intermarried with the widow and relict of the said decedent), by metes and bounds, the said widow's dower in the said decedent's estate according to law."

And at another court, held on the 7th March, 1769, the jury so summoned made their report in writing, showing that they had "assigned unto *John Beckley,* who intermarried with the widow and relict of Charles Ellis, deceased, his right of the said widow's dower in one tract (the mansion house included) whereof the said decedent died possessed." The plat made by James Higginbotham, deputy surveyor, which is recorded with the report, calls for "143 acres of land in Amherst county on the south side and joining of Pedlar River, being part of a larger tract belonging to Charles Ellis, deceased."

John Bickley's will, dated the 25th November, 1792, was admitted to record in Amherst County Court September 16, 1793. Richard Shelton and Isaac Rucker qualified as executors of the will, giving bond in the sum of £500. By this instrument he

gave to his "beloved wife, Susannah" certain household furniture, etc., "to be at her disposal;" and the remainder of his estate he desired to be equally divided between his children, namely, Charles, William and Joseph Bickley, Elizabeth Coleman, Mary Carter, Jane Holland, and Humphrey, Matilda, Hannah, James and Frances Bickley. The "praisement" of the estate, made by Charles Burks, John Eubank and John Burks, amounted to £325. 17. 6. It included five negro slaves, named Isaac, Arthur, Silvie, Oney, and Bartlett, valued together at £170.

John Bickley and his wife Susannah had only one child, Mildred, who died in girlhood. They are all buried in the Red Hill family burying-ground.

Susannah Bickley's will, dated 17th June, 1796, was admitted to record in Amherst County Court March 17, 1819. She leaves her entire estate to be equally divided between her nine children and their heirs, to-wit, Hannah Haynes, Edith Gilliam, Susannah Wright, Josiah Ellis, Marian Carter, Charles Ellis, Sarah Harrison, Bethena Leftwich, and Rosanna Davis. The executors named in the will were Josiah Ellis, Roderick McCulloch, and John Burks; but they being all dead prior to the probate of the will, Thomas N. Eubank and John Ellis had given bond, dated December 21, 1818, as "curators of all the goods, chattels and credits of Susanna Bickley, deceased;" and when the will was proved, in 1819, the same John Ellis and Thomas N. Eubank "personally appeared in court with the will annexed, and acknowledged and entered into their bond with John Warwick their security, in the sum of $10,000, conditioned as the law directs, and certificate is granted them thereof in due form."

In my "Memorandum of the Ellis Family," prepared and printed in 1849, from material as authentic as I could then obtain, I entered John Bickley as the son of Joseph Bickley and Sarah his wife, who was Sarah Shelton, of King William county; born December 7, 1713, which would make him about fifty-six at the time of his second marriage, and about eighty at the time of his death.

In 1879 I received a letter from Mrs. Caroline E. Eubank, the wife of my cousin, Captain Elias Newman Eubank, then living in Lynchburg, in which she inclosed to me a verbatim copy of a memorandum which Miss Louisa Davis (at that time the only

surviving child of the venerable William Davis, commonly called "Fried Davis") had furnished her. William Davis, a son of John Davis and Susanna Smithson, married Mary Gosney, a daughter of Henry Gosney and Jane Shelton, who was one of the daughters of Ralph Shelton, of King William county. Mrs. Eubank said that the original of the paper sent to me had been found by Miss Davis among her mother's papers after her mother's death. This is a transcript of the paper I received:

"John Bickley married Mary Hurt. They had twelve children —5 sons and 7 daughters.

"Jane Bickley married Mary Hurt's brother. They had one child—the "Parson."

"Kitty Giszage married a Poindexter, and had eight children —5 sons and 3 daughters. She was own sister to Ralph Shelton."

It should be observed, however, that if (as we presume) Kitty Giszage was the daughter of Richard Giszage (Mr. Powell's article, page 124), then she was only half sister to Ralph Shelton.

Mrs. Eubank, in her letter to me above quoted, says:

"In John Bickley I recognize the person who married the widow of Charles Ellis, and died in 1793, and was buried at Red Hill. I also identify him as my own maternal grandfather—the line running thus: Jane Lasley, my mother, was the daughter of John Lasley and Fanny Bickley. Fanny Bickley was the daughter of John Bickley and Mary Hurt."

From the Poindexter who married Kitty Gizzage descended the Hon. George Poindexter, born in 1779, died in 1853. He removed at an early day to Mississippi, when it was a Territory. He was the delegate from that Territory in the United States Congress for three successive Congresses, beginning in 1807. After the admission of Mississippi into the Union in 1817, he was elected a representative in Congress; was governor of the State, United States District Judge, and United States Senator; and in 1834 was elected by the Senate president *pro tempore*. He served on the staff of General Jackson in the war of 1812; but while in the Senate, during a portion of the time, he bitterly opposed President Jackson's administration.

From the data here given I should hope that Mr. Powell might be able to place John Bickley in the line of Joseph Bickley, of Stratton Major Parish, King and Queen county.

ALEXANDER FAMILY.

CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS.

Page 64, eleventh line.—"In Brunswick county," etc., should read *in Mecklenburg county.*

Page 65.—*West Family*, second line from bottom, strike out "and George West."

Page 66.—*West Family*, correct first paragraph and make it read as follows: "Major John[3] West, son of John[2] West, and grandson of John[1] West, of Northumberland county, and Susanna Pearson his wife (daughter of Thomas Pearson and Susanna Bland his wife), married (1) Mary ——, and had issue, (1) Ann, who married Daniel Talbot, and had John, deceased without issue, Monica and Elizabeth Talbot. (2) Hannah, born 1749, married John Ashton, of Lebanon, Westmoreland county (will probated in 1788), son of Charles Ashton (will dated May 10, 1778), of King George county (QUARTERLY, VII., p. 116). (3) Mary, married Richard Conway; (4) Elizabeth, (5) *Roger*. Col. Roger West married first, Nancy, daughter of Allen McRae. (For descendants, see *Hayden*, p. 342.) In QUARTERLY, Vol. VIII., p. 75, the descent of Prof. H. A. Washington, of William and Mary College, is traced from John and Mary West through their daughter Hannah, who married John Ashton. (No. 26 in Ashton Pedigree, QUARTERLY, VII., p. 117.) In the Bland Pedigree John Bland, of Scarborough, Yorkshire, son of Theodorick Bland, of Virginia, married Ann West, of Muston, in Yorkshire."

NOTES BY MISS FANNY B. HUNTER.

Will of Simon Pearson: "To wife Hannah Pearson the use and occupation of negro man Kelmecoock and Inominino and negro Fenny and child Conny and Sarah during life of said wife. . . To dau. Constantia 432 acres of land in Prince William county" (now adjoining Arlington) "which I bought of James Robertson from the Proprietors office with negroes named ———. To dau Susanna 195 acres in Pr W[m]" (also adjoining Arlington, still owned by Alexanders), "adjoining the 432 acres devised to my daughter Constantia, also 330 acres on the south branch of Great Hunting Creek in Prince W[m] bo't from the Proprietors Office 17 Feb 1729, with negroes named ———. To my dau Margaret all that tract of land bought of Capt Thos Harrison on branches of Great Hunting Creek also 213 acres on Timber branch according to bounds mentioned in Proprietors Office to me 17 Feb 1729, with negroes named ———. To my son Thomas all the rest of my lands whatsoever and wheresoever with negroes named &ctc. I give what money I have in England re-

maining due to me after goods I have sent for are paid for * * to purchase negroes for said daus. Susanna and Margaret—wearing apparel sent for to be divided among wife and children. 'Gold rings' and 'a new trunk' to each daughter 'which rings and trunk I sent to England for by Capt Nicholson.' All personal property to be divided among my wife Hannah and sons and daus. Son Thomas to have care and tuition of daus. Susanna & Margaret until they shall attain 18 yrs or be married and he shall in such management pursue and follow the advice of Capt Thos Harrison. Wife, dau Constantia and son Thos, Ex^{r} & Executrixes—'my good friend Thos Harrison to be coadjutor and assistant to them.' Signed and sealed 7th day of Decr 1731, in presence of Alex Scott, J. Mercer, Philip Pritchet (PP his mark), Robt Long.

"At Ct held for Stafford Co 9th May 1733 the within last will & testament of Simon Pearson Gent. Dec^{d} was presented in Court by Thos Pearson & by Nathaniel Chapman in right of his wife Constantia and Thos Pearson, Wm Allison and Elizabeth Cooke made oath that they heard the dec^{d} declare in his last sickness that the said will should stand without any alteration but that his daughter Susanna should have a negro man named Solomon.

"At Ct held 16th Nov 1733 this will further proved by oath of other ex^{r} & certificate granted for probate in due form.

"Test. Tho Claiborne C^{l} Court."

The children of Gerard and Jane Ashton were given me by a granddaughter, a very old lady (Mrs. Jane E. Dennis, *née* Stith, of Washington). She said in her letter her grandmother *Jane Ashton,* was niece of Patrick Henry (?). The children: 1, Gerard, married Eleanor Lee, daughter of Richard Henry; 2, Ashton; 3, John; 4, Philip; 5, Elizabeth Ashton, married Thos. Lee; 6, Mary Dent; 7, Sarah, married Langhorne Washington; 8, Jane Ashton, married Otho Callais; 9, Sidney, died unmarried.

Do you not really believe that very old Mrs. Dennis in 1883 knew her grandmother, Jane Ashton, and aunts and uncles as I sent them from her letter?

The first Gerard was born in or close upon 1713. Placing his fourth child somewhere in the 'forties, would you not say he, Gerard, Jr., was of suitable age for a wife whose parents married in 1748? To marry him to "Henry Ashton's widow" looks like marrying him to his wife's mother.

Mrs. Dennis wrote her uncle Gerard married Eleanor Lee. You know Bishop Meade names an Eleanor Lee, daughter of Richard H., who *did* marry a Gerard Alexander.* ("Two witnesses" "to establish," etc.)

The grandchildren mentioned in Constant's will (which I had among title deeds) are, 1, *Nathaniel Chapman* (not John), James Wm. Locke and Sarah Louisa. The names of other children occur nowhere in it, but in a letter lately received from a descendant of this branch living in Louisiana, John, Mary, Williamina and Violetta are given, of later birth perhaps than date of will. The letter states that Williamina became Mrs. Moore, of Pennsylvania, and mother of Lady Erskine, wife of the Chancellor, but this has to be verified.

Margaret Pearson West *certainly* had only two children by John West, viz., Roger and Mrs. Ann Powell. The daughters named by you were by his first wife.

Chapman Family.

The children of Pearson Chapman (son of Nathaniel and Constantia Pearson Chapman) and Susanna Alexander were as follows:

1, Nathaniel, born June 27, 1767; died January 16, a few years after.

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* The statement of Mrs. Dennis in relation to 32 Girard[5] Alexander's marriage and children tallies closely with that of Mrs. Perkins'. But it is certain that 32 Girard[5] Alexander, son of Girard[4] Alexander, did not marry Eleanor Lee, since all authorities seem to indicate that Girard Alexander, son of Col. William Alexander, of Effingham, married Eleanor Lee, daughter of Thomas Lee (son of Richard Henry Lee) and Elizabeth Ashton Alexander his wife (daughter of Col. Girard Alexander and Jane Ashton). Compare Meade's *Old Churches*, II., 139, Lee's *Lee of Virginia*, p. 323, and *Hayden*, 193 (Editor). Eleanor Lee was not born till 1783.

Mrs. Calvin Perkins writes: "I had a letter written by Jane Ashton Alexander (then Mrs. Traphagen) to her niece, Mary Frances (Mrs. William Cole), speaking of the law suit over Philip Alexander's estate (see Washington *Reports*), and saying that Philip was her uncle, her father's brother. Mrs. Traphagen was very much incensed because my father, who had just married her great-niece, Susan Digges Cole, would not enter into the case. I have often heard it talked of in my childhood. . . . In the old letter referred to Mrs. Traphagen speaks of her sister Lee. Mrs. Lee's will gives her estate of Brentwood to her sister Jane and Sidney."

Twins.—2, George, born Jan. 6, 1769; died 1829; married January 3, 1799, Susan Alexander (his first cousin), daughter of Charles Alexander and Frances Brown. 3, John, born January 6, 1769; died 24 February, 1772.

4, Matilda Louisa, born January 24, 1772; died August 16, 1773.

5, Gustavus Alexander, born September, 1777; died July 17, 1780.

6, Susanna, born May 26, 1779; died young.

The children of George and Susanna Alexander * Chapman were as follows:

1, Matilda Louisa, born November 18, 1799; married John Seabury Chapman; *d. s. p.*

2, Susanna Pearson, born September 12, 1801; married Hon. John G. Chapman, of Charles county, Md.; died 17 January, 1872 (four sons).

3, Pearson, born September 7, 1803, married his cousin, Sigismonde Alexander; died May 10, 1877 (five sons, two daughters).

4, Frances Alexander, born February 9, 1806; married Major Hampton C. Williams, of Fairfax county (two sons).

5, Charles Alexander, born 17 November, 1807; died March 4, 1884, *d. s. p.*

6, Louisa, born April, 1809; married (second wife) Joseph Horner, of Warrenton, Va., *d. s. p.;* died November 16, 1886.

7, Nathaniel, born April 7, 1812; died unmarried January 16, 1836.

8, John, born August 25, 1814; married Helen Thornton (no children); died December 4, 1866.

9, Helen Mary, born November 13, 1818; married her first cousin, Thomas William Swann. One daughter, Susan Pearson Alexander, married George Edward Calvert, of Maryland.

10, George, born February 24, 1820; died December 30, 1840, unmarried.

11, Georgeanna Alexander, born February 6, 1822; married Dr. Bleight, of Philadelphia (four sons).

12, Alexander, M. D., born December 2, 1823; died unmarried November 24, 1862.

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* Mrs. Chapman married a second time Geo. Dent, but separated six months after, and resumed the name of her first husband. She died April 14, 1856.

Triplett Family.

Children of Mrs. Sarah Triplett (daughter of Townshend Dade and Parthenia Alexander), who married Gen. John Chapman Hunter, at Abingdon near Alexandria.

i. Elizabeth Chapman, married, first, Capt. William Davidson, U. S. A.; killed in the Everglades of Florida; four sons; Gen. William H. Davidson, U. S. A. Married second Capt. Hunter Davidson, U. S. and C. S. N.

ii. Dr. John Hunter, of Washington; married, first, Nancy Dulany, daughter of Mr. Daniel Dulany Fairfax county; second, Mary Brooke, of Maryland. By first marriage: (1) Lucy Mason Hunter; (2) John Chapman Hunter, married Emma Biscoe, of Georgetown. Their children are:

1, William Dulany Hunter, of U. S. Legation at Cairo.

2, Lucy Mason.

3, Lilian, married Mr. George Holmes.

4, Biscoe Hunter, of Washington, D. C.

By second marriage: Brooke, married Margaret Territt, daughter of late Col. George Hunter Territt, of Marine Corps.

iii. Amelia, married William Henry Young, of Maryland.

iv. Margaret, married Charles G. Eskridge.

v. George, died young.

vi. Nathaniel Chapman, married his second cousin, Amelia Territt. One son, N. Chapman Hunter.

vii. Frederick Augustus Chapman lived to middle age unmarried.

viii. Thomas Triplett, captain U. S. N.; commodore C. S. N.; married, first, Mary Virginia Herbert, daughter of John Carlisle Herbert, of Alexandria; (2) Anne Pope, of Georgia, his second cousin; (3) Hattie DuBose, a niece of Gen. Robert Toombs, of Georgia.

ix. Adelaide, married Mr. White.

x. Laura Virginia, married Col. William McHaw, of Washington; no children.

Children of Commodore Hunter, all by first marriage:

1, Frederick (Dr.), residing in Washington, Ga., married Eliza Lipscombe, granddaughter of Ex-Governor Pickens, of South Carolina. Issue: (1) William Wallace; (2) Frederick C.; (3) James Lipscombe; (4) Thomas Triplett.

2, Madeline, married James Edmonstone, of South Carolina. No children.

3, Julia Herbert, married Franklin Harwood, colonel of engineers, U. S. N.

4, Thomas Triplett. Captain Peruvian Army. Died in Jamaica May 4, 1867, aged twenty.

5, William Wallace, C. S. N.; died Mobile February 4, 1863.

6, Charles, of Washington, N. C. (unmarried).

7, Sallie Virginia.

8, Minnie, died young.

Children of Julia Hunter and Franklin Harwood:

1, Sarah Wood.

2, Thomas Triplett.

3, Mary Herbert, died 1878.

4, Allan, died 1875.

5, Margaret Lucy, died 1871.

6, Elenor Franklin, died 1870.

7, Virginia Hunter.

8, Julian Carlisle Herbert, died 1875.

9, Franklin Bache.

In view of the valuable information given in a recent issue of the QUARTERLY of the Alexander family in Virginia, it becomes a question of interest to genealogists, to whom I respectfully submit it, whether or not there were two generations—father and son—instead of the only hitherto accepted; in other words, whether our John Alexander, father of Robert and Philip, was John Alexander, Jr., with an earlier generation in Virginia unaccounted for.

The letter given in full in the QUARTERLY was addressed to "John Alexander, September 18, 1663, a merchant, present at Potomac," and recorded at Accomac. A message of "harty thanks" is sent the father—or John Alexander, Sr.

FANNY B. HUNTER.

ADDITIONS TO PAGE 63, QUARTERLY, VOL. XV., BY JUDGE B. R. WELLFORD, JR.

WILLIAM PEARSON ALEXANDER[5] (youngest son of John[4], Robert[3], Robert[2], John[1]), married Sarah Casson, of Stafford county. Issue, four sons and five daughters: William[6], James[6],

and Philip[6], died unmarried; Thomas[6], married Elizabeth Innes, left four daughters:

1, Harriett[7], married Dr. William C. Warren, of Edenton, N. C., who left several sons and daughters, the oldest of whom was Dr. Edward Warren[8], surgeon general of North Carolina during the war of 1861-'63, and afterwards went to Egypt, where he acquired from the Khedive the title of Bey, and subsequently until his death practiced his profession with distinguished success in Paris.

2, Elizabeth[7], married Dr. —— Harris, of Bedford county. Her oldest son, Dr. Thomas A. Harris[8], is now practicing medicine in Parkersburg, W. Va.

3, Sarah[7], married James Patton, of Richmond; removed to Brooklyn, N. Y., and died there, leaving issue.

4, Mary Elizabeth[7], married —— Jenks, of Campbell county, Va.

William P. Alexander's daughters were:

1, Anne Casson[6], who married Alexander Morson, of Stafford county. The late Arthur A. Morson, of Richmond city, was her oldest son.

2, Susan Pearson[6], married Thomas Seddon. Their surviving issue were two sons, James Alexander Seddon[7], Secretary of War of the Confederate States, and John Seddon, major C. S. A., and member of Senate of Virginia at time of his death in 1863, and four daughters, (1) Anne[7], married William H. Roy; mother of Anne S. Rutherfoord[8]; widow of John C. Rutherfoord, Esq., of Goochland county, and of Susan E.[8], wife of Col. Thomas H. Carter, now living in Charlottesville, Va.

2, Leah Seddon[7], married Warner T. Taliaferro, mother of (1) Dr. Philip Alexander Taliaferro[8], married Susan Lewis McCandlish, *d. s. p.* (2) Susan Seddon[8], married Judge Beverley R. Wellford, Jr., now living in Richmond. (3) Thomas Seddon Taliaferro[8], major C. S. A., married Harriotte H. Lee, now living in Gloucester county, Va. (4) Warner Throckmorton Taliaferro[8], major C. S. A., and member of Legislature from Norfolk; married, first, Pattie Paul, whose only child, D'Arcy Paul[9], died unmarried, and, second, Fanny J. Hardy, whose only surviving issue is Prof. Thomas H. Taliaferro[9], recently elected president of Florida Agricultural College. (5) Edwin Taliaferro[8], major C. S. A. and professor Languages in William and Mary College, married Fanny Bland Tucker, *d. s. p.*

3, Marion Morson Seddon[7], married William Patterson Smith, of Gloucester; left four daughters and two sons.

4, Sarah Alexander Seddon[7], married Charles Bruce, of Charlotte county, where she still resides.

3, Sarah Casson[6], third daughter of William P. Alexander[5], married William A. Knox; left sons and daughters, the oldest of whom, Agnes[7], was the wife of James T. Soutter, of New York, and mother of Emily[8], wife of Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, of New York.

4, Eliza[6], fourth daughter of William P. Alexander[5], married John Roy, of Fredericksburg, mother of James Henry Roy[7], married Mary Catharine Wellford, whose widow and one daughter Eliza[8] are now living in Fredericksburg, and of Archie Taylor[7], dead, leaving issue, and of Marion Morson[7], who married James G. Brooks, of Richmond, and of Thomas Seddon[7], who married ——— Micou, leaving an only son, Dr. Philip S. Roy[8], now living in Washington.

5, Mary[6], youngest child of William P. Alexander[5], married Dr. Beverley R. Wellford; left five sons and one daughter.

1, Dr. John Spotswood Wellford[7], married Emeline Madison Tabb, now living in Richmond.

2, Dr. Armistead Nelson Wellford[7], married Elizabeth Landon Carter; parents of Robert Carter Wellford[8], married Elizabeth Harrison, now living at Sabine Hall, Richmond county, Va., and of Beverley Randolph Wellford[8], married Jane McDonald, now practicing law in Richmond, and of Dr. Armistead Landon Wellford[8], married Imogen Scott, daughter of Robert E. Scott and Henningham Lyons his wife, now practicing medicine in Richmond.

3, Judge Beverley R. Wellford, Jr.[7], married his second cousin Susan Seddon Taliaferro; parents of Fanny Beverley[8], wife of Rev. Dr. Henry Alexander White, of Washington and Lee University, and of Rev. Edwin Taliaferro Wellford[8], married Courtney B. Selden, now pastor of First Presbyterian Church, of Newport News, and of Susan Seddon, unmarried, living with her parents in Richmond.

4, Philip Alexander Wellford[7], major C. S. A., married Mary Belle Street, father of (1) Roberta Catharine Wellford[8], and of Sally Street[8], wife of Robert Hamilton, of Petersburg, and of Thomas Spotswood Wellford[8].

5, Charles Edward Wellford[7], unmarried; secretary Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.

6, Mary Alexander[7], married James Markham Marshall, now living in Fauquier county with her three children, Emeline Wellford[8], Beverley Alexander[8] and James Markham[8].

COLONIAL ATTORNEY-GENERALS.*

(*See Page* 31.)

RICHARD LEE was the first Attorney-General of whom we have any notice. He is referred to as such in the records of the General Court in 1643. He was the ancestor of Gen. Robert E. Lee, and came from Stratford Langton, in the County of Essex. He succeeded Richard Kempe as Secretary of State in 1649, and continued such till April 1652, when William Claiborne was appointed. He first lived at Poropotank Creek, in Gloucester county, and afterwards removed, about 1651, to Dividing Creek, in Northumberland county. He served also as a Burgess and Member of the Council. His will was proved at London, January 10, 1664-'65.

BENJAMIN HARRISON succeeded Bartholomew Fowler as Attorney-General in 1702. He was the grandson of Benjamin Harrison, the emigrant to Virginia, and grandfather of Benjamin Harrison, signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was born in 1673, and died April 10, 1710. He lived at Berkeley, up James River, which place was forty miles from the Capitol. On account of the distance and the smallness of the pay, which was only forty pounds, Harrison soon resigned the office. In 1705 he was treasurer and speaker of the House of Burgesses. There is recorded in the Council Journal an order giving him access to the records, as he intended to write a history of Virginia. Doubtless his early death prevented his intention from being consummated. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Major Lewis Burwell, of Gloucester county, and died April 10, 1710. He was probably educated in one of the law schools of England.

STEVENS THOMSON succeeded Benjamin Harrison. In March, 1703-'4 Nicholson wrote to the Board of Trade asking that an attorney-general might be sent to Virginia to take the place of

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* Omitted in the list given on page 31.

Benjamin Harrison, who, for the reasons given above, was unwilling to serve. The Lords of Trade recommended Stevens Thomson, son of Sir William Thomson, with a salary of one hundred pounds, payable out of her Majesty's revenue in Virginia. Thomson was educated at the university, and studied law in the Middle Temple. On the 10th of August, 1704, he waited on the Board of Trade at Whitehall, and they gave him a letter recommending him to the Governor's protection and encouragement in the execution of the Attorney-General's office. He arrived in Virginia not long after. One memorial of his decisions has come down to us in connection with the famous case of Grace Sherwood, of Princess Anne county, who was tried for a witch. He died about 1714. He brought with him to Virginia his wife, Dorothea, who died in Williamsburg July 12, 1713, and five children, Mary, Elizabeth, who died in Williamsburg July 14, 1713; William, Ann and Stevens. He had a son born later in Virginia named Taunton, but all the children died without issue except Anne, who became her father's sole heir, and in 1721 married Col. George Mason, of Gunston Hall, in Stafford county. George Mason, the famous author of the Virginia Bill of Rights and first State constitution, was her son.

HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL NOTES.

BEDFORD COUNTY OFFICERS.

At a Court held for Bedford County, Nov. 27, 1758. Present, William Callaway, Saml. Hairston, Rich^{d}. Stith, Robt. Baber, Jos. Rentfro, Richd Callaway, Zackary Burnley, Charles Talbot, W^{m}. Mead, & Jeremiah Early, Gentlemen, Justices.

W^{m}. Callaway, County Lt., Charles Talbot, Capt., Jos. Rentfro, Capt., & John Quarles, Capt. of the Militia of Bedford county, took the oaths to the Gov^{t}. & subscribed the Test etc.

At a Court held for Bedford County, June 25, 1771. Present Robert Ewing, Francis Callaway, W^{m}. Trigg, Gross Scruggs, Gentlemen, Justices.

John Quarles, Esq., County Lt., took the usual oaths to his Majesty's person, & Government, & repeated & subscribed the Test.

At a Court held for Bedford County, Nov. 24, 1778. This

Court doth recommend to his Excellency the Gov. Col. James Callaway for County Lt. (in room of Col. John Quarles, who begs leave to resign).

At a Court held for Bedford County, Dec. 28, 1778. James Callaway County Lt., qualified acc^{g} to Law.—*Communicated by Mrs. Robert B. Claytor.*

JAMESTOWN ISLAND.—My husband, Capt. R. B. Claytor, was stationed in 1861 on Jamestown Island, and he says *at low tide,* about seventy-five yards east of the old church, there would be visible the brick walls of an old house, and from these walls his men obtained bricks for the fireplaces and chimneys of the tents. You may know all about these walls, but as there is constantly going on an effort to locate the old places that I thought it would not be out of place to mention this fact.—*Communicated by Mrs. R. B. Claytor.*

COLLEGE WALLS.—"The following names, initials and dates are to be found at this time upon the walls of the College. The letters and figures in parentheses have been supplied from the catalogue: J. Minge; G. Smith; G. H. J. H(ubard), 1752; N. R. 1747; John Marshall, probably in two places, 1779; G. W(ythe); R(ichard) K(ennon), 1729 (upside down); R. G(est), 1789; W. Tyler, 1785; J. S(wann), 1762; N. Burwell, 1771; Lee; C. M. T.; R. L(ewis). On the Brafferton, W. B(yrd), 1723, Feb. 28, 1860."—*Robert J. Morrison.* (Professor Morrison was formerly professor in the College.)

GLOUCESTER COUNTY PLAT BOOK.—An old plat book at the court-house shows, among others, the following surveys:

1. A plat of 396 acres in Petsworth Parish, which Capt. Thomas Reade, of the same county, entered March 17, 1734, beginning at Mr. Edward Wiatt's line, bounded by Major John Washington's land, and the land of Mr. Gwyn Reade, Thomas and John Reade.

2. A plat of 1100 acres, patented September 2, 1652, by Capt. Peter Ransone; Bald Eagle Neck, of 400 acres, patented 20 Xber, 1667, and 30 acres, patented by Capt. James Ransone (son of Peter), 26 April, 1704. Surveyed by John French for George Ransone, 8th September, 1745. The plat shows 4 divisions: (1) 400 acres, James Ransone's part, Madam Ransone's house; (2) 350 acres, William Ransone's part; (3) George Ransone's part,

Peter Ransone's house; (4) 300 acres bounding on Capt. Dudley's great pine.

3. A plat showing parts belonging to the (4) sisters, Mrs. Frances Cooke, Mrs. Ann Cooke, Mrs. Susanna, wife of John Perrin, and Elizabeth, wife of Capt. Francis Tomkins. Dated 1749.

4. A plat surveyed January 29, 1751, for Capt. Gwyn Read, by order of John Boswell, of London, shows division between Jane Boswell and John Boswell.

5. A plat surveyed December 26, 1751, for Harry Gwyn, 162 acres in Kingston Parish, showing Capt. Gwyn Read's part and Harry Gwyn's part.

6. November 19 and 20, 1754. Surveyed the plat of land lying in Gloucester county, in Ware Neck, on North River, at the request of Mr. Richard Ransone, beginning at a large pine on North River. By John Throckmorton, surveyor.

7. Survey, in 1804, of the land of Roe Wyatt, deceased: (1) The Dower, (2) Frances Wiatt, (3) Squire Wiatt, (4) Samuel Wiatt, (5) Overton Wiat, (6) William Wiatt.

8. Survey of Isaac Singleton's land, 1804, between John Isaac, Thomas and William Singleton.

9. Survey of Charles Tomkies' land: (1) Dower, (2) Charles Tomkins, (3) James Overton in right of his wife, (4) Hugh Gwyn in right of his wife, (5) Mary D. Tomkies, (6) William D. Tomkies, (7) John C. Tomkies. (About 1804. Date was not taken down.)

SPOTSWOOD-BRAYNE.—There is on record at Orange Courthouse a deed dated Feb. 23, 1746, between Rev. John Thompson, of Orange county, in the Colony of Virginia, clerk, and Butler, his wife, late widow and relict of the Hon. Alexander Spotswood, Esq., deceased, of the first part, and the Rev. Robt. Rose, of Essex county, in said colony, and Elliott Benger, of the county of Spotsylvania, Esq., of the second part, and John Spotswood, of the county of Orange, eldest son and heir and devisee, of the said Alexander Spotswood, of the third part; Robert Spotswood, of the said county of Orange, second son of the said Alexander Spotswood, of the fourth part, and Anna Catherine Spotswood and Dorothea Spotswood, daughter of the said Alexander Spotswood, of the fifth part, to Richard Brayne. The deed re-

cites deeds of lease and release executed 5th and 6th of March, 1724, by said Spotswood, late his Majesty's Governor, but then of the parish of St. Martins in the Field, in the county of Middlesex, England, to Richard Brayne, of St. Margaret Westminster, Esq., and Robert Carey, of the city of London, Merchant, in view of his contemplated marriage to said Butler by the name of Butler Brayne, youngest daughter of Richard Brayne and Anne his wife, etc., also that Spotswood died June 7, 1740.

WOOD.—I am anxious to know when and how Col. James Wood, father of Governor James Wood, of Virginia, received his title of colonel.—*Joseph J. Carey, 28 East 127th St., New York.*

HARRISON.—Can any one inform the editor as to the present ownership of the portrait of the second Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, of Brandon, who was Miss Page?

PEARSON-WEST.—I am much gratified that the compiler of the Alexander Family, in your issue for July, 1901, p. 64, is correcting the record of the Pearson and West families as given in my "Ewell Family," *Virginia Genealogies,* p. 342.

My authorities for connecting Col. Roger West with the family of the great artist, Benjamin West, were the "Alexander Family," printed in the *Richmond Standard* July 24, 1880, and "West Family," in the *Richmond Critic* August 9, 1890. The latter was given on the authority of Rev. Douglas Forrest, D. D., esteemed an expert genealogist, and great-grandson of Col. Roger West, and who fully approved the deduction.

My Pearson data, in foot-note, page 342, and in "Excursus-Pearson," page 354, *Virginia Genealogies,* is beyond dispute, except as to the connection with Virginia.—*Horace Edwin Hayden.*

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MEMORANDA MADE BY THOMAS R. JOYNES ON A JOURNEY TO THE STATES OF OHIO AND KENTUCKY, 1810.

Thomas R. Joynes, the author of the following "Memoranda," was a distinguished citizen of Accomac county, Virginia, during the last generation. He was born in 1789. After elementary education in a country school, he was "indentured" as clerk in a village store, and later attended the historic "Margaret Academy." He read law with Major John Wise, father of Governor Henry A. Wise, and was admitted to the bar in 1810. He soon obtained a commanding practice, and was the intimate friend and chief legal competitor of Judge (afterwards Secretary of State) Abel P. Upshur. In 1811 he was elected to the House of Delegates, and was in the Richmond Theatre on the night of its memorable destruction by fire; was married, 1812, to Anne Bell Satchell: saw some local military service as lieutenant, afterwards captain, of a company of militia, in the war with England. He succeeded Major John Wise as Commissioner in Chancery, and was successively appointed County Surveyor and Commonwealth's Attorney. In 1828 he was appointed clerk of the County and Superior Courts—an office at that time of great dignity and consideration. Having been an earnest advocate of the revision of the State Constitution, he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1829-30. In this notable and historic body, though speaking rarely, he took a prominent and influential part, especially in defence of the "mixed basis" of representation. His remarkable power of mathematical analysis enabled him to present statistical statements of which John Randolph said that "his irresistible array of figures set all figures of speech at defiance."

After this time, though often solicited, Mr. Joynes declined further political service, except that in 1840 he was one of the electors on the Whig ticket. His old friend, John Tyler, more than once invited him, but in vain, to accept prominent Federal office. In 1848 he resigned his clerkship and afterwards devoted himself to the care of his large estates.

He was an enthusiastic and successful farmer, whose information and experience were widely influential. He reared and educated, in the best schools of that day, a large family of children; was a devoted friend of education, and, mindful of his own early trials, often helped boys and young men to go to school. He died at his home, Montpelier, on the "sea-side," September 12, 1858. The Richmond *Enquirer* of that day said, after reviewing his public career, "He has been for many years the Nestor of the Eastern Shore, where his loss will be felt most, and where his memory will long be cherished as an able and good man, in all the relations of life."

Interesting details concerning Mr. Joynes may be found in Governor Wise's *Seven Decades of the Union*, and in Hugh Blair Grigsby's *Discourse on the Virginia Convention of* 1829-30."

The journey herein described was made for the purpose of locating, surveying and selling some of the lands reserved by the State of Virginia, in the deed of cession (1784), as "legal bounties," provided already by the Virginia Legislature, for the Virginia troops of the Continental army. As an original document, and as presenting a life-like sketch of primitive conditions in one of the richest and now most populous parts of the country, it is believed that these "Memoranda" will possess historic as well as local interest. The original MSS., in the careful handwriting of that day, and still in a good state of preservation, has been presented to the library of the College of William and Mary, in which one of the writer's sons, who adds this notice, was once a professor.

The writer's patrimony in these lands—almost his only inheritance—was due to the fact that his father, LEVIN JOYNES (born 1753), had been major in the Ninth Virginia Regiment of the Continental army. This regiment formed part of Muhlenberg's Brigade, Greene's Division, and bore an honorable part, under Washington's own eye, at the battle of Brandywine. At Germantown it formed the advance, which, becoming enveloped in fog, was surrounded and captured, earning there the title in the army of "the brave and rash Ninth." Major Joynes passed some years of severe confinement in the military prisons of Philadelphia and New York. In 1779 he was paroled, with another officer, for the purpose of securing from Congress an exchange of prisoners, and it was during this parole that he was married in Accomac. Then, returning to prison, he was finally exchanged in December, 1780—holding the rank of lieutenant-colonel, commanding. He was later a warm advocate for the adoption of the Federal Constitution, and was in 1788 a member of the Virginia Senate, when he cast his vote (in vain) for James Madison as United States Senator. He was a devoted churchman, and was present, as a lay delegate, in the first convention of the church (1785) in Virginia after the Revolution. He died in 1794. (Interesting details concerning the Ninth Regiment may be found in the *Southern Literary Messenger*, June, 1857, and April, 1859.)

Mr. Charles Snead, whose lands are referred to, was a brother of Major Thomas Snead, of the Seventh Virginia Regiment of the Continental army—also of Accomac—and was great-grandfather of the late

Thomas Tully Lynch Snead, professor of mathematics in the College of William and Mary (see this magazine, October, 1901).

EDWARD S. JOYNES.

Left Onancock Saturday, the 14th of April, 1810, at 10 A. M., and arrived at Mr. Bowdoin's—thirty-five miles—at Hungar's, Tuesday at noon, about fifteen minutes after the packet had sailed. I was detained at Mr. Bowdoin's, waiting for a packet to arrive from Norfolk, until Thursday, the 19th, when at 7 P. M. I left Hungar's, and arrived at York, after an agreeable passage, Friday morning at 7 o'clock—forty-five miles.

Breakfasted at York, and left there at 10 A. M., and arrived at Williamsburg at 1 P. M.—twelve miles. Left Williamsburg Saturday half-past 6, and breakfasted at Bacon's—six miles. Left Bacon's at 10 A. M., and arrived at New Kent Court-house at 3 P. M.—twenty-four miles, a considerable part of which distance I rode through a severe rain. Left New Kent Court-house Sunday, the 22d, at 5 A. M., and arrived at Fraser's to breakfast 8: 30—fourteen miles. Left Fraser's at 9: 30, and arrived at the Bell Tavern, in Richmond, at 1: 15 P. M.—sixteen miles. In riding from York to Richmond I observed the land to be very poor, much broken and badly cultivated, in York and James City counties, and in the counties of New Kent and Henrico, as I approached Richmond, I found it of better quality, and under better improvement.

Richmond is situated in the county of Henrico, on the north bank of James River. The town is very irregularly built on uneven ground. The commercial part of the inhabitants live principally on one street, running parallel with the river, and not far from its margin. But the pleasantest part of the town is on the hill which is sometimes called Capitol Hill. From the situation of Richmond, in the midst of a fertile tract of country, I think it promises to be, at no very distant period, a place of considerable commercial importance. The canal which comes into the town is a great improvement. In visiting the penitentiary, my tenderest sympathy was excited on beholding amongst the unfortunate wretches confined there a pretty girl of about sixteen, who was sent there for cutting off her grandmother's ear. Governor Tyler and Judges Fleming and Roane very politely furnished me with letters of introduction to several of the most respectable inhabitants of Ohio and Kentucky. Per-

haps the gratitude and respect which I feel for the old Governor may be considerably augmented by my partiality for his beautiful daughter, Miss Catharine.*

Left Richmond Friday, 27th April, at 1 o'clock P. M., in company with Col. Bramham and Mr. Key, two gentlemen residing in Albemarle. Dined at Gregory's—eight miles. Left Gregory's at 3, and arrived at Col. Goodall's at 6 o'clock—eleven miles. Left Goodall's at half-past 6, and arrived at the Widow Williamson's—nine miles—at half-past 8. Left the widow's the 28th, at 5 o'clock A. M., and arrived at Gardner's to breakfast at 7 o'clock—ten miles. Left Gardner's at 8, and arrived at Louisa Court-house at 12—sixteen miles. Dined at Louisa Court-house, and left there at 1 P. M., and arrived at Col. Bramham's, at the foot of the Southwest mountains, at 7 o'clock P. M.—twenty-six miles. We rode to-day fifty-two miles over very heavy, wet roads, part of which was across the Southwest mountains at "Turkey Pass," and a considerable part of the distance we rode through rain. The lands in Hanover county and part of Louisa were very poor; but in the upper part of the county there was the finest tract of wheat land I ever saw. On every side large verdant wheat-fields met and cheered the eye of the traveller. The Southwest mountains cross Albemarle county in a southwest and northeast direction. Left Col. Bramham's Sunday morning, the 29th, at 10 o'clock, and arrived at 12 at Mr. Key's—seven miles. Here I was detained by some very troublesome boils on my feet and legs until Monday, the 30th, when at 9 o'clock, I left Mr. Key's, and went to Charlottesville—three miles; here I was again detained by boils.

Charlottesville is situated about one mile west from Monticello, the beautiful seat of the late President Jefferson. Near Monticello is Carter's mountain, rendered remarkable only by a fabrication of the Federalists, viz., that while Jefferson was Governor of Virginia, the State being invaded by the British troops under Arnold, he, Jefferson, was intimidated at their approach, and fled to Carter's mountain, and hid himself in one of its caverns.

---

* This name ought to be Christiana, youngest sister of President John Tyler, who married in 1813 Dr. Henry Curtis, of Hanover county. She has two daughters still surviving in Richmond: Miss Maria Curtis and Mrs. Ann E. Munford, widow of Dr. David Munford.

Left Charlottesville Tuesday, the 1st of May, at 7 o'clock A. M., and arrived at Paul's on the top of the Blue Ridge at 2 o'clock—twenty-five miles. Left Paul's at 3 o'clock, and arrived at Staunton at 6:30 P. M.—sixteen miles. From the top of the Blue Ridge to Staunton there is a beautiful tract of country, just sufficiently undulating to give a pleasing aspect to the hills, which are covered everywhere with luxuriant wheat and rye. There are also a number of beautiful natural meadows. Left Staunton Wednesday, 2d, at 5:30 A. M., and arrived at McDowell's, at the mouth of Jenning's Gap, at 8:30—twelve miles. Left McDowell's at 10 o'clock, and arrived at Cloverdale at 4 P. M.—twenty-one miles. From McDowell's to Cloverdale the road through Jenning's Gap is one of the most unpleasant, dreary roads I ever saw. You're surrounded on every side by the North mountains (which are of considerable height), and they approach so near together that there is just space enough for a rough, stony and circuitous way through them. There are very few houses, and scarce a single verdant field to cheer the eye of a solitary traveller.

Left Cloverdale Thursday, 3d, at 5:15 A. M., and arrived at 7 at Faucet's—seven miles. Breakfasted at Faucet's, and left there at 10, and arrived at the Warm Springs at 1 P. M. About three and one-half miles from Faucet's I forded the Great Cowpasture River, where it was very rapid, and about four feet deep. The Warm Springs are situated in the county of Bath, at the western foot of the mountains, which bear their name. There are about a dozen log cabins erected, which serve, in addition to the dwelling house, for the accommodation of the invalids who visit these springs in the summer season. The waters in the springs are considerably more than milk-warm, and appear to be impregnated principally with sulphur and iron. The complaints in which they are most efficacious are rheumatic and nervous. Here I was detained by a violent rain, which raised the waters in Jackson's River, about thirteen miles beyond the place, so high as to render them impassable. Here I met a man travelling to Kentucky, who would be company for me about one hundred and fifty miles.

Left the Warm Springs Friday, 4th, at 1 o'clock P. M., and arrived at the Hot Springs, in southwest direction, five miles distant, at 2:15 P. M. The waters appear to be impregnated with

the same substances, and are efficacious in the same complaints as those of the Warm Springs. The principal difference appears to be in the warmth of the waters, which in the Hot Springs exceeds that of the Warm Springs.

Left Hot Springs at 3 o'clock, and arrived at Jackson's River, eight miles, at 5 o'clock. Here the river was so high that we considered it unsafe to attempt to ford it until next morning. We had either to return to the Hot Springs or stay at Morris's, on the northeast side of the river, in a little dirty log cabin; and, to save time, we preferred the latter. Left Morris's Saturday, 5th, at 5 o'clock, and forded the river, and arrived to breakfast at Callahan's—eleven and one-half miles—at 9 o'clock. Left Callahan's at 10 A. M., and arrived at the Sulphur Springs—fourteen miles—at 2 o'clock P. M. The Sulphur Springs are situated in the county of Greenbriar, about six miles southwest from the top of the Alleghany mountains. The waters are very strongly impregnated with sulphur, and are very efficacious in bilious and pulmonary complaints. Left the Sulphur Springs at 3, and arrived at Lewisburg (the seat of justice for Greenbriar county) at 6 o'clock—nine miles. The road from Jackson's River to Lewisburg is the worst I have yet seen in this western country. Left Lewisburg Sunday, the 6th, at 5 o'clock, and arrived to breakfast at Nevans's—thirteen miles. Here my horse's back being very much injured by the saddle, I was detained, and my companion left me. Left Nevans's Monday, 7th, at 2 P. M., and arrived at Bowyer's at 5—ten miles. Here I met with a man travelling to Chillicothe. Left Bowyer's Tuesday, at 5: 30 A. M., and breakfasted at Butler's at 10 o'clock—twelve miles. Left Butler's, and arrived at New River at 1 P. M.—seven miles. Arrived at Blake's in Giles county at 3 P. M. Left Blake's at 3: 30, and arrived at Huff's, at the falls of Kenhawa, at 7 P. M.—ten miles. Here I had to feed my own horse, assist in cooking my supper, and to sleep in one of the filthiest log cabins I ever saw. The whole extent of Greenbriar county from Lewisburg to New River exhibits one of the most melancholy and gloomy prospects I ever saw. The land is very much broken, there are many sunken morasses, and the land is covered with small oak bushes, which are certain proof of sterility. There can scarcely be seen a single field, and no houses except the few taverns intended for the accommodation of travellers. The taverns are miserable log-

huts fit only for the habitation of wild beasts. The inhabitants raise some few cattle for market.

Left Huff's Wednesday, the 8th, and went down on the south side of Kenhawa to Jones' Ferry—twelve miles. Breakfasted there, and crossed the river at 10 o'clock, and arrived at Shrewsbury's at 1 o'clock—eleven miles. About twenty-five miles below the falls of Kenhawa, on the northeast bank, and about one hundred yards from the margin of the river are the Burning Springs, which are the greatest curiosities I have ever yet seen. They are about two feet deep, and one of them five feet in diameter. From them issues a strong current of inflammable air, which, by applying a torch or by firing a pistol in the current of air, immediately takes fire and burns with a vivid flame until extinguished by rain. The air for several feet around smells very strongly sulphurous. They are called springs, but there is no water in them except after hard rains. There had been very hard rains a few days before I saw them, and one of them was full of water. This one would not burn so freely as the other, which was perfectly dry. The current of air was so strong as to keep the water in the one and the sand in the other in continual motion. There is a house near them, and the inhabitants frequently boil water and prepare their food by suspending a vessel over the spring, and applying a torch on the current of air, which is found to answer every culinary purpose.

About two miles from the Burning Springs there are valuable salt works. For about ten miles on both banks of the river salt water may be found at any place on the edge of the river by digging a well about sixty feet deep, a great part of which has to be dug through solid rock. The water is raised by means of a large cog wheel turned by oxen, which works the piston of the pump, and raises the water in the reservoir, whence it is conducted by aqueducts to the kettles. The salt is very handsome, and about eighty gallons will make a bushel. There are five furnaces of about fifty kettles each, and they together make about fifteen hundred bushels a week. Preparations are making for carrying on the business on a very extensive scale, and enough may no doubt be made to supply the whole western country. Salt was formerly four dollars per bushel in this country, and is now retailed at the furnaces for one dollar. The springs have been discovered about two years.

Left the Salt Springs at 5: 30 P. M., and arrived at Charleston, the seat of justice for Kenhawa county, at the mouth of Elk River, at 7 o'clock—six miles. Here my horse was taken with a very severe fit of colic, and every remedy was ineffectually tried for his cure. I went to bed, and left him apparently dying, and was agreeably surprised to find him alive in the morning. He was, however, so sore as to be unable to travel until Friday. The interior parts of Kenhawa are very mountainous, and are inhabited only by wild beasts, and they probably will never be inhabited by anything else. The banks of the river are likewise very mountainous, with the exception of a few valleys of fertile land. These valleys and the creeks which empty themselves into Kenhawa are the only parts which are inhabited. The valleys are more numerous and much more extensive down near the mouth of the river than they are farther up.

Left Charleston Friday, the 10th, at 6 o'clock, and arrived at Hudson's at 10—twelve miles. Breakfasted there, and left there at 11 A. M., and arrived at Lane's at 4 P. M.—fifteen miles. Here I was very unwell with a violent sore throat. Left Lane's Saturday, the 11th, at 5 o'clock, and arrived to breakfast at Johnson's—nine miles. Left Johnson's at 10, and in ferrying Eighteen Mile Creek, four miles from there, my horse fell overboard, but fortunately received no material injury. Left Eighteen Mile Creek at noon, and arrived at Point Pleasant at 6 P. M.—twenty miles. Point Pleasant is situated at the junction of the Kenhawa with the Ohio, and is a beautiful situation for a town. It will not probably be a large town in less than a century, nor then, unless all the surrounding country should become very populous and wealthy. The inhabitants on the banks of the Kenhawa raise principally corn, oats and cattle. The woods are plentifully stocked with bears and wild turkeys; the latter were so plentiful that I frequently saw them in large flocks in the road, sometimes near enough to be killed with a pistol.

Left Point Pleasant Sunday, the 13th, at 5 A. M., and crossed the Ohio, which is here about five hundred yards wide. About four miles from Point Pleasant, on the western bank of the Ohio, is Gallipolis, a small town inhabited principally by Frenchmen. Breakfasted at the house of an old Dutchman about twelve miles from Gallipolis. The old man was a Methodist. A good many of his Methodist neighbors had collected to hear preaching; but

as the preacher had not arrived, and it rained so much, I could not travel, I employed the interim in endeavoring to ascertain whether they were satisfied with their situation. They appeared to be the best satisfied of any people that I have ever seen. The land was so fertile that with a little cultivation they could make a plentiful supply of provisions, and from the produce of their flocks and fields, they could clothe themselves in homespun, and they appeared to be unambitious of luxury. Left there at noon, and arrived at Major James', at the Salt Licks, at 6 P. M.—twenty miles. The Salt Licks are situated in a small valley. The water has to be raised a considerable height by means of machinery worked by horses, and it is thence led through conduit pipes to the furnaces, which are built three miles off on account of the convenience of getting wood. About fifty thousand bushels are made here per annum, and about six hundred gallons of water make a bushel of salt. It is probable the works at Kenhawa will put an end to these in a short time.

Left James' Monday, the 14th, at 5 o'clock and arrived at Squire Odle's at 11 A. M.—eighteen miles. Breakfasted there and left there at noon, and arrived at Chillicothe at 2 : 30 P. M.—ten miles. Left Chillicothe Saturday, the 19th, in company with Lan. T. Dade, Esq., of Virginia, and a Mr. Fulton, whom I employed to conduct me in search of Mr. Charles Snead's lands in this State. About fifteen minutes after we started, it commenced raining, and rained violently during the whole day. We went up the Franklinton road (crossing Yellow-bird and Deer Creeks), about twenty miles, and found a tract of one thousand acres belonging to Snead, situated about two miles south of Darby Creek, and an equal distance west of Scioto River. The land was of tolerable quality, and had three small settlements on it. Here I was forcibly struck with the astonishing carelessness of one of the persons living on the land. He knew not on whose land he lived, nor did he seem to care. When I informed him whose land he lived on, and that I intended to sell it, he listened to it with the most perfect indifference.

From there we went to the house of an old Mr. Renick, who lives in Pickaway county, about twenty-five miles north of Chillicothe. He was an extremely hospitable old gentleman, and to my great surprise, a man of considerable information. He has one of the most beautiful plantations I have ever seen. His

house is built on a pleasant rising ground, and immediately below, and on the north side of Darby Creek, in full view of the house, there is one of the most beautiful prairies I have ever seen. About five hundred acres of the prairie were under fence, one-half of which was in corn, and the balance was in its natural state, covered with luxuriant grass about knee high, on which were about one hundred and fifty oxen grazing. The prairie would average about seventy-five bushels of corn to the acre. He told me that from half an acre of his best land he made fifty-five bushels of corn.

We left Renick's Sunday, the 20th, and crossed over to Duff's Fork of Deer Creek, a distance of about eighteen miles. A great part of the distance we had to search our way (without having any path for a guide) through what they term the Barrens. Those Barrens are generally fertile soil, and were covered with excellent grass. They are called Barrens from the small number of trees on them. We could not find Snead's land Sunday evening, and we staid at the house of Mr. Stockdon. Monday morning we found Snead's land, where Langham's road to Mad River crosses Duff's Fork the second time. The land is excellent dry prairie, with rather a small proportion of timber on the upland. From there we crossed over to Sugar Creek, and found an excellent tract belonging to Snead, which extends from the north fork of Paint to Sugar Creek. On it was likewise a settlement. From here we went down the north fork of Paint, through a number of wet prairies, some of which were eighteen inches deep in water, and altogether through the worst roads I have seen in Ohio. We stayed at the house of an old Dutchman, who lives about two miles from Oldtown. Oldtown is about twelve miles from Chillicothe. It was a considerable Indian town, and the land about is very level and fertile. We left Stader's Tuesday morning, and went to see Snead's land on Paint, about ten miles from Chillicothe. The best part of the tract has been sold by Mr. Hinds. Some of that remaining is tolerably good. We left there at about 10 A. M., and got to Chillicothe about half-past 12. From Oldtown to Chillicothe we rode through some of the best lands I have seen in Ohio. The principal part of the country through which we travelled was thinly settled. They raise for market large quantities of cattle, hogs, and horses. From our examination of the Auditor's books,

after I returned to Chillicothe, I found Snead's land on Scioto had not been surveyed, and on Friday, the 24th inst., I started with the surveyor to have it surveyed. About four miles from Chillicothe, on the Franklinton road, there is the remains of an ancient fortification. The wall is made of earth, about twelve feet high, and the ditch on the outside is about the same height. It is a regular polygon, having a great number of sides, and it includes about twenty-five acres of land. I found part of Snead's land, as I had it surveyed, to be very good, and tolerably improved. There were a great number of interfering claims, and I returned, after having a very unpleasant time of it, the 25th, at 9 P. M.

I left Chillicothe for Williamsburg Saturday evening, the 26th of May, and arrived that evening at Platto's—seventeen miles. Left Platto's Sunday morning, and arrived to breakfast at Major Franklin's—fourteen miles. At Willis's, six miles from Platto's, I left the Limestone road, which takes to the left. I arrived at New Market, thirteen miles, the former seat of justice for Highland county, about 1 o'clock P. M. The land for a considerable distance below New Market is much higher than it is near to Chillicothe; the principal growth is white oak; the soil is tolerably fertile. New Market is situated on high ground, and contains two taverns and about twenty dwellings. Left New Market at 3 P. M., and arrived at the house of an old Dutchman about 8 P. M.—seventeen miles. Left there Monday morning, and arrived at Williamsburg at 7 A. M.—six miles. The road between New Market and Williamsburg for about ten miles is the miriest I ever saw. The whole of that distance it goes through a deep swamp, the mud being every step up to my horse's knees. Williamsburg contains about twenty houses, and is situated on the west fork of Little Miami. It is the justice seat for Clermont county. Here I employed Squire Warren to show me Colonel Darby's land. The lands on the east fork of Miami are more in demand than any other part of the State that I have seen. That part of the country is settling very rapidly. Left Williamsburg Tuesday morning, at 5 o'clock, and breakfasted at Townesley's at 8 A. M.—ten miles. Left there at 9, and arrived at Cincinnati at 2 P. M.—twenty miles. About five miles from Cincinnati is Columbia, a small village pleasantly situated on the banks of the Ohio. Cincinnati is beautifully situated on the

banks of Ohio, about ten miles below the mouth of the Little Miami. It contains about five hundred houses, and four thousand inhabitants, and is by far the largest town in the State. It is a very flourishing place. There is a very extensive cotton manufactory, several nail factories, and two or three factories of pot and pearl ashes. The pleasantest part of the town is on the hill which commands a very extensive view of the river Ohio above and below the town, and the surrounding country. Here I sold Colonel Darby's land on Miami containing one thousand four hundred and forty-four acres to General Lytle for $2,800.

I left Cincinnati Wednesday, the 30th of May, at 3 P. M., and crossed the Ohio just below the mouth of Licking River, into Kentucky. A short time after crossing the river it rained powerfully, and I got wet, and was taken with a severe ague, which continued until after I arrived at Gaines'—twenty miles. The ague was succeeded by a violent fever, which continued nearly all night. Left Gaines' at 5 A. M., 31st, and arrived to breakfast at 7 at Thesbali—sixteen miles. Left there at ten, and arrived at Thrailhill's, one mile beyond Eagle Creek, at 5 P. M.—twenty-three miles. About five miles before I reached Thrailhill's I was again taken with a severe ague, and was scarcely able to sit on my horse until I reached there. Left there Friday, June 1st, at 5 A. M., and breakfasted at Lindsay's Station—twelve miles. Here I discovered that I had left my watch at Thrailhill's, and I had to hire a man to go back after it.

I left Lindsay's at 10, and arrived at Frankfort at 1 P. M. The country from the Ohio nearly to Frankfort is poor, badly watered, very much broken, and thinly settled. Near to Frankfort it has a very different aspect. A few hours after my arrival at Frankfort my ague and fever returned, and I lay very sick all night. I determined to remove, if possible, the cause of the complaint, and I employed a physician, who gave me an emetic; and the quantity of bile which I discharged probably prevented my having an attack of a very serious nature. Saturday, 2d, I was invited to dine at Governor Scott's, and was treated with very great hospitality by the old General, whom I found to be a fellow-soldier and intimate acquaintance of my father's. The town of Frankfort, the seat of government of Kentucky, is situated in the county of Franklin, on the north side of Kentucky River. The situation is very unpleasant, in a low valley en-

vironed on every side by high hills, which limit the prospect to about one-quarter of a mile. The water is very bad, and the place is very unhealthy, although some of the inhabitants assert the contrary. The town contains about two hundred houses.

I left Frankfort Monday, June 4th, in company with Dr. Cammel and Charles Wing, esq., on my way to Green River, in search of my lands in that part of the country. We rode that evening three miles to the house of a Mr. Woodson. Left Woodson's Tuesday, 5th, at 5 o'clock, and arrived that evening, at 7, at Thruckner's—forty-eight miles. About eight miles from Thruckner's we passed through Bairdstown, a pleasant village containing about fifty houses, and situated about fifty-two miles southwest from Frankfort. The land from Frankfort to Bairdstown was very level and fertile. Left Thruckner's Wednesday, the 5th, at 5 A. M., and arrived at 7 P. M., at the house of an old Dutchman—forty-two miles. We rode to-day about twenty-five miles through barrens in the counties of Hardin and Grayson. These barrens are generally very good soil, and are covered with excellent grass. They are entirely uninhabited, except at the few groves which are interspersed through them. Left the Dutchman's at 5 A. M., and arrived at Bosin's Cave at 8 o'clock—twelve miles. The entrance at the mouth of the cave is about twenty feet wide and fifteen feet high. It can be passed through to the other side of the hill, about three hundred yards, but the coolness of the morning and the hurry we were in prevented our doing it. We breakfasted in the cave on biscuit and cheese, which we had provided in our pockets. Left there at 9, and arrived at 7 P. M., at Hartford—thirty-three miles. Here my companions left me.

I left Hartford Friday morning, at 5, and had a very unpleasant, solitary ride to Shoemaker's, where I arrived at 10—eighteen miles. Left there at 11, and arrived at Smith's Ferry at 4 P. M. —fifteen miles. From Shoemaker's to within two miles of the ferry I had the most unpleasant ride I ever had in my life. There is no road, and only an obscure path which in many places cannot be seen. The whole distance is through a wilderness, where your only companions are the wild beasts. At Smith's Ferry, Green River is about two hundred yards wide, and about fifty feet deep. I stayed that night at Winningham's, two miles beyond the ferry. Left there Saturday at 5 A. M., and arrived at

General Hopkins'—twelve miles. I had a letter of introduction from General Scott to General Hopkins, who treated me with great hospitality and politeness, as the son of an old brother officer of the Revolution. Sunday, the 10th, I was introduced at General Hopkins' to Miss Caroline Brent, who is the prettiest girl I have seen since I left Virginia. My horse being very much fatigued by hard riding from Frankfort, General Hopkins politely furnished me with a horse to ride in search of my lands in Henderson. I left General Hopkins' Monday, 11th, at 9 A. M., and arrived, at 6 P. M., at Capt. Givins'—twenty miles. Left Givins' Tuesday morning, at 5 A. M., and arrived at Major Fielding Jones' at 8—ten miles. Here I employed Major Jones to show me my land, which was adjoining his tract. I found my tract, containing three thousand acres to be one-third very good land, and the balance much broken. I sold it Wednesday, 13th, to Major Joseph Owen for $3,750. I returned to General Hopkins' Thursday, the 14th. The land generally in Henderson is very fertile, and being nearer to New Orleans than any other part of the State, is consequently more valuable for agriculture. The inhabitants raise principally tobacco and hogs for market; the latter require no kind of food more than the woods furnish. The water generally in Henderson is very bad, and on the banks of the Ohio is unhealthy, and the inhabitants are subject to frequent ague and fevers. In some years the river overflows its banks, which tends to fertilize the lands and annoy the health of the inhabitants.

(To be Continued.)

EXTRACTS FROM PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL.

IN LEGISLATIVE SESSION.

Building of the Capitol, etc.

Wednesday, August 19, 1702

P^r^sent

Edmund Jenings, Robert Carter, Benj^a^. Harrison, James Blair } Esq^rs^.

Ordered

That ye Clk of the Gen^ll^ Assembly carry ye following message to the house of Burgesses.

By his Excellency & ye hon^ble^ Council
Message to ye House of Burgesses
Mr Speaker & Gent of ye house of Burgesses

The building of the Capitol being so far advanced that it is hoped it will be finished before there be any occasion for another meeting of the Assembly It is proposed that a Committee of ye house of Burgesses may be appointed to Join wth such a number of the Council as shall be thought convenient: or that it be recommended to ye Committee of the Laws to consider of appropriating the Rooms for ye use of the sev^ll^ offices: and Particularly that ye house of Burgesses may choose wether they will sit in ye great Room below or above So that ye said Sev^ll^ Rooms may be fitted up during this winter Season.

2^d^ Whether it be Convenient that this october Gen^ll^ Court be kept at ye Capitol and If so that directions may be given for fitting up Rooms for holding ye same and for ye Secretarys office and that Boxes be provided for keeping ye Records and Papers belonging to ye sev^ll^ offices: so as they may be Removed wth ease in Case of fire. Who shall take care of removing ye said Records and placing them in ye Respective places allowed for them and when ye same shall be done.

3: That ye bounds of ye Capitol be laid out pursuant to ye act of Assembly, and that it be considered whether it will not be necessary that the building be paled or railed in: or inclosed by a Brick Wall at a convenient distance round: And that directions may also be given concerning the bounds and rules of the Prison.

Augt 19, 1702. Then the Council adjourned till to-morrow morning 8 o'clock.

Tuesday Augt 21, 1702

P^rsent

His Excellency
Edm^d^ Jennings — Robt Carter
Benj^a^ Harrison — James Blair
} Esq^rs^.

A message from ye house of Burgesses to ye Council by Mr Miles Carey and others y^t^ ye house had then appointed a Committee to Joine wth such of the hon^ble^ Council as their Hon^rs^ should appoint to adjust all matters relating to the Capitoll according to his Excell^cys^ and their hon^rs^ propositions to the house of Burgesses.

Resolved and accordingly ordered that Edmund Jenings Benj[a] Harrison and Rob[t] Carter Esq[rs] be appointed to Join wth y[e] Committee of y[e] house of Burgesses to adjust all matters relating to y[e] Capitol.

And then y[e] Council adjourned till to-morrow morning 8 o'clock.

Wednesday Aug[t] 26th 1702

P[r]sent

His Excellency

Edmund Jenings	Benj[a] Harrison	Esq[rs]
Jn[o] Lightfoot	Rob[t] Carter	
Matt: Page	James Blair	

Edm[d] Jenings Esq[r] from y[e] Committee appointed to Joine wth y[e] Committee of y[e] Burgesses for appropriating the Roomes and adjusting all matters relating to y[e] Capitol reported their resolutions thereon w[ch] he delivered at y[e] table where y[e] same were Read and greed by y[e] hon[ble] Council and are as follow[th]

That y[e] building to the westward next the Colledge be appropriated to y[e] use of y[e] Gen[ll] Court and offices thereto belonging To Witt

The great room below for y[e] Gen[ll] Court to sett in y[e] other part of the building below for y[e] stair case and y[e] Clk of y[e] house of Burgess[s] office

The Great room above Stairs over y[e] great hall and y[e] rooms over y[e] Clks office for Committee Rooms to be devided as shall be hereafter directed

That y[e] Chamb[rs] between y[e] two great buildings over ye Piazza be for a Conference Room for Council and Burgess[s] and a place for their sitting when they shall be appointed a Committee

That y[e] Rooms in y[e] norff of all y[e] buildings be appropriated to such uses as shall hereafter be found necessary to apply thereto.

That y[e] whole building be paled in twenty-four foot distance from y[e] sides and ends wth seasoned plank good locus or ceador posts wth good Railes

That y[e] Square of four hundred and seventy five foot set apart by y[e] Law for y[e] Capitoll to be built upon be meted out, and y[t] no buildings whatsoever be erected thereon

That y[e] Rules of the Prison be y[e] lott y[t] y[e] said prison stands upon and y[e] said Square of four hundred and seventy five foot.

Thursday April the 27th 1704

Ordered that the Clk of the Gen[ll] Assembly carry the following written message from his Excell[cy] to y[e] House of Burgesses.

Mr. Speaker & Gent of y[e] house of Burgesses.

I recomend to you to give directions that y[e] old houses belonging to Mr. Jno. Page standing in y[e] middle of Gloucester street be pulled down that the prospect of the Street between y[e] Capitol & the College may be clear and that you take care to pay what you shal judge three houses to be worth.

I likewise propose to this house that each of the garretts of the East and West affront of the Capitol be divided into four Rooms & thus appropriated viz. one for the Auditor, one for the Secretary, one for the Judge of the Vice Admiralty, one for my Lord Bishop of London's Commissary, one to keep all the Collectors and Naval acco[ts] & papers wh[ch] are to be returned every 18 months, & one for the naval officers to be employed for y[e] same use one for the Attorney Genl & one for the Sheriff attending the Gen[ll] Court

And that the garret over the Conference Room be divided into four closets wh[ch] may be thus appropriated viz one for the Clerk of the Gen[ll] Assembly, one for the Clerk of the House of Burgesses & one for each of the Clerks of yo[r] Com[tees] that the Garrets in the roof be boarded & so made capable of holding severall necessary things & other uses

If you think fitt to sell or lett the houses built for the workmen at the Capitol, I will either buy them or take a lease of them

According to my directions to M[r] Treasurer, he has prepared his acco[ts] & tells me they are ready whenever yo[r] house shal think fitt to call for them

April 27, 1704 ffr. Nicholson

Tuesday May 2[d] 1704

P[r]sent

His Excellency

Jn[o] Lightfoot	Ph; Ludwell	Rob[t] Quary	} Esq[rs]
Jn[o] Carter	Henry Duke	Jn[o] Smith	}

A message from the House of Burgesses to his Excy and Council by M[r] W[m] Bird & others who brought the following Resolves to w[ch] they desired his Ex[cys] & their Hon[rs] concurrence

Monday May the 1st 1704

By the House of Burgesses

Resolved That the old houses belonging to Mr John Page standing in the middle of Glocester Street bee pulled down. Resolved that ye sd Houses be valued by four men upon oath

Ordered That the sheriff of York county forthwith summon four free holders of his county and that ye ffreeholders so summoned being sworn before one of her Matys Justices of the peace for ye sd county value ye old houses belonging to Mr Jno Page standing in the middle of Glocester Street and make return of their proceedings thereon to ye house wth all convenient expedicon

Resolved that the House doth agree to his Excellencys proposition in his message to this House on the 27th of April in these words That such of the Garrets of the East & West fronts of the Capitol be divided into four Rooms & thus appropriated one for the Auditor, one for ye Secretary, one for ye Judge of ye Vice Admiralty, one for my Lord Bishop of London's Commissary, one to keep all the collectors accounts & papers, wch are to be returned every 18 months and one for the naval officers to be employed for ye same use one for the attorney General and one for the Sheriff attending the Genll court

That the Garrett over the Conference Room be divided into four closets to be thus appropriated viz.: one for the Clk of the Genll Assembly, one for ye Clk of the House of Burgs & one for each of the two Clerks of the Committees.

That the Garretts in the Roof be boarded & so made capable of holding several things & other uses

Resolved That it be left to his Excellcy the Governor to make his choice whether he will buy or lease the houses built for ye workmen at ye Capitol

Wm Randolph Junr Cl Ho Burg

May 3d 1704

A message from the Burg to his Excellcy by Mr Wm Robinson & others who brought back the warrant for summoning four freeholders of York County to value ye old houses standing in Glocester Street, & acqted his Excy that the House approve thereof wth an amendmt proposed by them

Whereupon ye sd warrant was read and the amendment agreed to & enrolled and ordered that ye same be fairly transcribed for his Excys signing & the Seal of the Colony affixt to it

And then the Council adjourned till to-morrow morning 9 o'clock.

Tuesday May the 5th 1704

Present

His Excellency

Jno Lightfoot	Philip Ludwell
Robt Carter	Henry Duke
Jno Carter	Robt Quary

and Jno Smith

Also the sd Mr Ashton presenteth the following order of the House of Burgesses to wch they desired the Council's concurrence

ffriday May 5th 1704

By the house of Burgesses

Ordered that the sum of three pounds be pd to Mr Jno Page out of the money in Mr Treasurers hands from the late imposition on Liquors Servants and Slaves

Ordered That Mr Henry Cary further set the Labourers employed about the building of the Capitol to pull down the four old houses and oven belonging to Mr John Page wch stand in Glocester Street and have been appraised, and that they lay the bricks out of the street on the lott of the said John Page

Wm Randolph Junr Cl: Ho: Burg.

And the said order being read Resolved that the Council do assent thereto. And then his Excy was pleased to sign his assent to ye same

Ordered That the Clerk of the Genll Assembly carry back to the House of Burgesses & acqt them that his Excy & the Council have assented thereto

And then the Council adjourned till to-morrow morning 9 o'clock.

Monday May ye 8th 1704

Mr. Cary presented the following Resolves to wch the House desired ye Councils concurrence.

By the House of Burgs

Resolved That the publick prison be included within the bounds appropriated to ye Capitol & that the said bounds already ascertained for ye sd Capitol be continued from ye main road just before ye door of one of the Capitol Houses to ye extent of forty one poles to a post, thence including the prison thirty two poles to a

post on the west side of the spring thence fourteen poles to the corner of a ditch, thence along ye s^d^ Ditch thirty poles & a half to a post by the s^d^ Ditch & from thence to the beginning place

Ordered that Mr Henry Cary after the Capitol is finished sell by outcry what utensils bedding & other movables he hath under his care for ye carrying on the building the s^d^ work, & that he take bond with good security for the paym^t^ of the money by the purchaser & give a year to pay in

W Randolph C. Ho: Burg.

Tuesday May the 9th 1704

By the House of Burgesses

Resolved That the Capitol instead of being railed in be inclosed with a good brick wall of two brick thick and four foot and a half high upon the Level within the wall, and that ye said wall be distant sixty foot from ye fronts of the East & west building & fifty foot from the north & south end of the s^d^ Building with four suitable Entrances into ye same

Wm Randolph Junr Cl. Ho Bur

Wednesday May the 3^d^ 1704

By the house of Burgesses

Resolved and accordingly Ordered

That stones be sent for and set up to distinguish the bounds of the Square markt out for the Capitol and the bounds & Rules of the prison

Resolved and accordingly Ordered

That the Dial plates sent in for the clock be disposed of by the Committee appointed to inspect and oversee the building of the Capitol as they shall think fitt

Resolved & according Ordered That Dial plates for the clock be drawn in the Square of the Capitol

Resolved That the Virg^a^ arms be sent for & that they be set up in the roome where the House of Burgesses sett

Copy Test W. Randolph Cl. Ho: Bur.

Tuesday May ye 9th 1704

And upon reading the Resolve of the House of Burgesses of the 8th of this instant relating to ye bounds of the Capitol and prison & impowering Mr Henry Cary to sell by outcry the utensils bedding & moveables he hath under his care

Resolved that ye Council do concur with the Burgesses in y^e^

subject matter of the s^{d} Resolve And upon the Resolve of the House of Burgesses of the 9th of this instant directing the enclosing the Capitol with a brick wall

The Council do agree with s^{d} Resolve as it is past by the house

Upon reading the Resolve of the House of Burg^{s} of ye 3^{d} this instant directing the stones be sent for & set up to distinguish the bounds of the Square markt out for ye Capitol & bounds & Rules of the prison and also giving directions in relation to the Dial plates and Virg^{a} arms.

Resolved that the Council do assent to the directions given therein by ye House & acq^{t} them his Excy & and Council have assented thereto.

Thursday May ye 11th 1704

Mr Speaker & Gent of the house of Burgesses

I am obliged to you for yor Resolve of the 1st instant viz. that you leave it to me to make my device whether to buy or lease the Houses built for ye workmen at ye Capitol. I had rather buy them. I have enquired & found that only the chimney & the roofs of the Houses are quite finished, but I am willing to give 125 pounds for them & the House where the lime is made up because when tis removed it will serve me for a stable. If you approve of this proposition, I desire it may be put into an ordinance directing who shall pass the Right to me when that is to be done, to whom I shall pay the money, and give me a discharge for it. If you please to do these things, you will continue very much to oblige him who is

Yo^{r} most affectionate assured friend

ffr. Nicholson.

(To be Continued.)

LIST OF COLONIAL ATTORNEY-GENERALS.

(See Sketches in Nos. 1 and 2, Vol. X.)

Richard Lee 1643.
Peter Jenings 1662-1670.
George Jordan 1670-1678.
William Sherwood 1678-1680.
Edmund Jenings 1680-1692.
William Randolph 1696.
Edward Chilton 1697.

Bartholomew Fowler 1699-1702.
Benjamin Harrison 1702-1705.
Stevens Thomson, 1705-1714.
John Clayton 1714-1737.
Edward Barradall 1737-1743.
William Bowden 1743-1748.
Peyton Randolph 1748-1754, 1754-1766.
George Wythe 1754.
John Randolph 1766-1775.

COLONIAL ATTORNEY-GENERALS.

(See Pages 31 and 140.)

WILLIAM RANDOLPH, born in 1651, was son of Richard Randolph, of Warwickshire, and was half-nephew of Thomas Randolph, the poet, of Newnham, Northamptonshire, England. He came to Virginia about 1673, and settled at Turkey Island in Henrico county. He succeeded his uncle Henry Randolph as clerk of Henrico, and held that office from 1673 to 1683, justice of Henrico 1683-1711, burgess 1685-1699 and 1703, 1704-'5 and 1710; attorney-general in 1696; speaker of the House of Burgesses, clerk of the House 1702, and member of the Council. There is at Henrico Court-house a paper dated 1698 bearing his signature, and a fine impression of his arms: Gu upon a cross or. 5 mullets gu. He married Mary, daughter of Henry Isham of Bermuda Hundred, on James River, and died April 11, 1711. Among his descendants are accounted some of the greatest names in the world's history, numbering those of John Marshall, Thomas Jefferson and Robert E. Lee.

WILLIAM SHERWOOD was born in the parish of White Chapel, London, and came to Virginia in 1668. He had committed some youthful indiscretion in England, and was saved from punishment by the clemency of Sir Joseph Williamson, secretary of state. One of Sherwood's letters to Williamson is endorsed "William Sherwood, one of those who robbed me and whom I saved." On his arrival in Virginia he was appointed sub-sheriff of Surry county, in which office he demeaned himself for five years with so much "discretion, integrity and peace," that the court entered of record their unanimous appreciation of his services. He practiced law during this time, and in 1676, during Bacon's Rebellion, was a resident of Jamestown, where he mar-

ried the rich widow of Richard James, of that Island. In 1676 he gave to Sir Joseph Williamson an interesting account of Bacon's Rebellion, which has been printed in the *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography,* Vol. I. In March, 1678, he was appointed attorney-general. He was elected a burgess in 1684 and in 1696, and in 1687 was coroner and justice of James City county. His will was dated August 11, 1697. He owned a large part of Jamestown Island, and he left all his property, after the death of his widow Rachel, to Jeffrey Jeffreys, of London, Esq. He was buried at Jamestown where there is still to be seen a broken tombstone to his memory. His widow Rachel was first wife of Edward Jaqueline, but there were no children by this marriage, though Jaqueline succeeded to the rights of William Sherwood upon the Island, and transmitted them to the Amblers through his second wife, Martha, daughter of William Cary.

LIST OF THE COLONIAL SECRETARIES.

Capt. Gabriel Archer, recorder 1607-1610.
William Strachey, recorder, May, 1610; summer 1611.
Ralph Hamor, recorder, 1611-1614.
John Rolfe, recorder, 1614-1619.
John Pory, first secretary of state, so-called, April 19, 1619-August, 1622.
Christopher Davison, 1622-1624.
Edward Sharpless, clerk and deputy-secretary, 1624-1625.
Col. William Claiborne, secretary, 1625-1634, 1652-1660.
Richard Kempe, 1634-1649.
George Reade, deputy-secretary, 1640-1642.
Richard Lee, 1649-1652.
Thomas Ludwell, 1660-1678.
Philip Ludwell, deputy- secretary, 1674-1677.
Daniel Parke, secretary, 1678-1679.
Nicholas Spencer, 1679-1689.
William Cole, 1690-1692.
Christopher Robinson, July 5, 1692-1693.
Ralph Wormeley, 1693-1703.
Edmund Jenings, 1704-1712, 1720-1722.
Dr. William Cocke, 1712-1720.
John Carter, 1722-1743.
Thomas Nelson, 1744-1776.

SKETCHES OF THE SECRETARIES OF THE COLONY OF VIRGINIA.

CAPTAIN GABRIEL ARCHER, *Recorder Sept.,* 1607-1609-'10. Of Mountnessing, Essex county, student at Gray's Inn, March 15, 1593. First secretary or recorder of the first colony in Virginia, where he died in the winter of 1609-'10. Archer's Hope, on James River, was named for him. He left no children, and his brother John in England was his heir in Virginia.

WILLIAM STRACHEY, *Recorder* May, 1610-summer of 1611. One of the Gray's Inn Society; sailed from England with Sir Thomas Gates and Sir Thomas Dale, and was wrecked on the Bermudas in 1609. He arrived at Jamestown in May, 1610, and returned to England in the summer of 1611. He wrote an interesting account of Virginia. He was descended from Sir John Strachey, one of the twenty knights made at the investiture of Edward VI. in 1547. He was living in 1620. His line seems to run as follows: William[1] Strachey, of Saffron Walden, in Essex (born 1547; died 1586), had William[2] (born 1561-1598). William[2] Strachey married Mary Cook, and they had SECRETARY WILLIAM[3] STRACHEY, who married Frances Foster. They had William[4] Strachey, who died in 1634. (He was probably William Strachey living at Hog Island in the company of Sir George Yardly in 1625, aged seventeen.) He married, first, Eleanor Read, by whom he had William[5] Strachey, who came to Virginia and died in 1686. (He was probably the William Strachey who states his age in York county, Va., in May, 1660, to be thirty-four years or thereabouts. He left a daughter, Arabella, who married Henry Cox, of Essex county, and has descendants in Virginia.) By his second marriage with Elizabeth Cross, niece of Sir Robert Cross, who fought the Spanish Armada, William[4] Strachey had John[5] Strachey (1634-1674), whose grandson, Dr. John[7] Strachey, came to Virginia, and has now descendants of the name of Mastin living in Alabama. (See QUARTERLY, IV., 192 and V., page 6.)

RALPH HAMOR, JR., *Recorder,* 1611-1614. He went to Virginia in 1609, and remained until June 18, 1614. He acted as recorder after William Strachey's departure. His father Ralph Hamor, Sr., was a prominent London merchant-tailor. The son wrote *A True Discourse of the Present State of Virginia.* He

returned to Virginia in May, 1617, and was a member of the Council from 1621 to 1628. His brother Thomas Hamor was also in Virginia, but neither, as far as any records show, left descendants in this country.

John Rolfe, *Recorder,* 1614-1619. He came of an ancient family in Heacham, in Norfolk County. He was son of John Rolfe and Dorothea Mason his wife. He was born May 6, 1585. He sailed for Virginia in June, 1608, was wrecked on the Bermudas, where, by his first wife, married in England, he had a daughter born to him, called Bermuda. He married, secondly, Pocahontas, daughter of Powhatan, by whom he had a son, Thomas, who has numerous descendants in Virginia.

He married, thirdly, Jane, daughter of Capt. William Pierce, by whom he had a daughter named Elizabeth.

John Pory, *First Secretary of State, so-called.* April 19, 1619-August, 1622. He entered Caius College in 1587, was a Master of Arts, member of Parliament, geographer, traveller, diplomat, etc. He was cousin-german of Sir George Yardley's wife, "Temperance Yardley als West." He arrived in Virginia April 19, 1619. He was the first "Secretary of Estate, that ever was chosen and appointed by commission from the Counsell and Company in England, under their hand and common seal." He had the honor to preside, as speaker, over the first representative assembly in America, at Jamestown, July 31, 1619. He died in England in 1635-'36. He left no descendants in Virginia.

Christopher Davison, 1622-1624. Last Secretary of the Colony before the death of King James I. He was eldest son of William Davison of Stepney, Middlesex, Secretary of State under Queen Elizabeth, and of Catherine Spelman his wife, a relative of Sir Henry Spelman. He was born about 1577, and is said to have been a student of Gray's Inn. He had two brothers, both poets, Walter and Francis. He was elected secretary by the London Company June 11, 1621. He arrived at Jamestown in October, 1621. He died before 1624.

Edward Sharpless, *Clerk and Deputy Secretary,* 1624-1625. When Pory and other commissioners from England came in 1624, Edward Sharpless was appointed acting secretary on the death of Davison. On the 15th of June, 1625, Governor Wyatt and council notified the privy council in England that "they had cut off the ears of Edward Sharpless because he had violated his

oath and delivered to the commissioners papers committed to his charge, which greatly concerned them."

COL. WILLIAM CLAIBORNE, 1625-1634, 1652-1660. He was the first secretary appointed by the king after the revocation of the charter in 1625. He came of a family of great respectability in Westmoreland County, England, and was second son of Edward Claiborne, Esq. He was born in 1587, and married (1) Jane Buller, of London, and (2) Elizabeth ——, of Virginia. He was sent to Virginia as a surveyor in 1621, and was appointed secretary of state in 1625, and was member of the Council in 1626. In 1629 he attacked and defeated the Indians at Candayack, near West Point, at the junction of the Pamunkey and Mattaponi Rivers. In 1631 he obtained a license from the king to trade in furs with the Indians. He established trading posts at Kent and Palmer Islands in Chesapeake Bay. When Lord Baltimore obtained a patent for Maryland, Claiborne, voicing the feelings of the Virginia people, resisted this spoliation of the territory of the older colony. It was the beginning of a long struggle, in which he shows up as the central figure in Virginia history, till Cromwell decided the question against him and confirmed Lord Baltimore in his possessions. Among the incidents of this interesting chapter in colonial history was the deposition in 1635 of Sir John Harvey, who sympathized with Lord Baltimore, and was seized and sent out of the country by Claiborne and his friends. Before this time, however, in 1634, Harvey had brought about the removal of Claiborne from his office as secretary. In 1652, he was appointed by the Parliament one of the commissioners to reduce Virginia and Maryland to obedience to the new authorities in England. He was successful in his purpose, and again obtained his office of secretary, and held it until Charles II. was restored to the throne in 1660. For many years he had had his chief residence at the present site of Hampton, but he now retired to Romancoke, near West Point, the scene of his former victory over the Indians. Here he lived many years, dying in 1676, aged eighty-nine years. He remained unconquered in spirit to the last, and one of his latest acts was to address to Parliament a long recital of his injuries suffered at the hands of the Baltimores, and to urgently appeal for the union of that colony with Virginia, from which it had been unjustly taken. The county of New Kent was named, it is be-

lieved, after his beloved Kent Island, being created in the year 1654, during the period of his greatest power in Virginia. He has many descendants in Virginia and in the South. He is known in Maryland history as "Claiborne the Rebel," but he was in fact one of the greatest patriots of his or any age.

Richard Kempe, 1634-1640, 1642-1649. Richard Kempe was a son, it is believed, of Sir Robert Kempe, of Gissing, in Suffolk County, England. He was a friend of Sir John Harvey, and an enemy of Claiborne. When in 1639 Harvey was supplanted as governor by Sir Francis Wyatt, Kempe, by the influence of Lord Baltimore and Secretary of State Windebank, retained his place as secretary. Incurring the enmity of Rev. Anthony Panton, whom Harvey and himself had treated with great severity, he returned to England in 1640 to defend his conduct, leaving his friend George Reade as deputy secretary. Richard Kempe staid in England about two years, and returned in 1642 to his old post, with Sir William Berkley. He was deputy-governor during the absence of the latter in England in 1644-'46. He made his will in 1649, and his widow Elizabeth (whose maiden name is not known) married, secondly, Sir Thomas Lunsford, and after his death, thirdly, Major-General Robert Smith. He left no children, but there is a numerous Virginia family of his name descended from his nephew, Edmund Kempe.

George Reade, *Deputy-Secretary,* 1640-1642. He was a nephew of Sir Francis Windebank, secretary of state to Charles I., and his brother Robert was clerk to the same. He was descended from an ancient family in Southampton County, England, who traced to Alfred the Great. He was ancestor of George Washington. He died in York county, Va., in 1675. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. Nicholas Marteaw (Anglicised "Martian"), a French Walloon, who was very prominent in our early records.

Richard Lee, 1649-1652. He was the ancestor of the illustrious Lee family of Virginia. In deeds and in his will, he calls himself of "Stratford Laugton in the County of Essex Esquire." He settled first in York county about 1642, and removed thence to Northumberland. He was burgess, councillor, etc. In 1649 he is said to have visited Charles II. at Breda, and to have invited him to make Virginia his home. After the surrender of the colony in 1652 he quietly submitted to the authority of the Par-

liament, so as to be afterwards accounted "faithful and useful to the interests of the Commonwealth." He died in 1665, leaving numerous descendants. (See "Sketch" among the Attorney-Generals.)

THOMAS LUDWELL, 1660-1678. At the restoration in 1660, Thomas Ludwell was commissioned as secretary in the place of Col. William Claiborne. He came to Virginia about 1642, and is referred to as "Lieutenant" in an early land grant, having doubtless served in the army of Charles I. He was son of Thomas Ludwell, of Bruton, in Somersetshire, and Jane Cottington, daughter of James Cottington, the brother of Lord Cottington. He lived at "Richneck," near Williamsburg. In 1675 he went to England as one of the agents of the House of Burgesses to secure a revocation of the grants to Lords Arlington and Culpeper, and to obtain a charter for Virginia. He returned in 1677, and died soon after, October 1, 1678. He left no descendants.

PHILIP LUDWELL, Deputy-Secretary, 1675-1677. He was brother to Thomas Ludwell, was governor of North Carolina, member of the Virginia Council and deputy-secretary in the absence of his brother Thomas, in England. During Bacon's Rebellion he warmly supported Sir William Berkeley, being perhaps his most trusted officer. He married, first, Lucy, daughter of Capt. Robert Higginson, commander, in 1645, at Middle Plantation, and, secondly, Dame Frances Berkeley, widow of Sir William Berkeley. By his first marriage he left descendants. He died in England some time after 1707, there being a letter in the Virginia Historical Society from him of that date.

DANIEL PARKE, October, 1678, - March 6, 1679. He was born in the County of Essex, in England, and came to Virginia about 1650. He settled in York county, near Williamsburg, and represented the county in the House of Burgesses in 1666. In 1674 he was appointed one of the agents of Virginia to protest against the grants to Arlington and Culpeper. In 1674 he was also a member of the Council, and was one of the treasurers of Virginia. He was a vestryman of Bruton Parish, in which church a tablet was erected reciting that he died March 6, 1679. He was appointed secretary of state after Ludwell's death, but survived him only a few months. He married Rebecca Evelyn, widow of Bartholomew Knipe, and daughter of George Evelyn, who was

brother of Captain Robert Evelyn, celebrated in the history of Maryland. George and Robert Evelyn were sons of Robert Evelyn, of Long Ditton, in Surry County, England, and first cousins of the famous diarist John Evelyn of Wotton. Col. Parke left a son, Daniel Parke, Jr., whose daughter Lucy married Col. William Byrd, of Westover, and whose daughter Fanny married Col. John Custis, of Northampton county.

Nicholas Spencer, 1679-1689. He was second son of Nicholas Spencer, Esq., of Cople, in Bedfordshire, England, by his wife Mary, daughter of Sir Edward Gastwick, of Wellington, in County Bedford, knight and baronet. He settled in Westmoreland, where the parish of Cople was named in honor of the parish of his home in England; was secretary for many years after the death of Thomas Ludwell; was acting governor in September, 1683. He died September 23, 1689. He married Frances, daughter of Col. John Mottrom, of Northumberland, and left several children, who have descendants in Virginia. He was cousin of Lord Thomas Culpeper.

William Cole, 1690-1692. He is supposed to have been a son of William Cole, who represented Nutmeg Quarter in the House of Burgesses in 1629. Some have supposed him to have been a son of Sir William Cole, of the County of Fermanagh, Ireland. But the arms on his tombstone differ from his. He purchased an estate in Warwick county, Va., from Dame Frances Berkeley in 1674; was made a member of the Council in March, 1674-'75, and made secretary of state January 17, 1690. He supported Berkeley during Bacon's Rebellion, and played for years an active part in the civil administration. But he did not long survive his appointment as secretary, dying March 4, 1693-'4, in his fifty-sixth year. He married at least three times, his last two wives being Anne, daughter of Governor Edward Digges and Martha, daughter of Col. John Lear. By the last he had a son, William, from whom a numerous progeny has descended.

Col. Christopher Robinson, July 5, 1692-1693. He was brother of John Robinson, Bishop of London, who was for many years embassador to Sweden, and represented England as first plenipotentiary at the Congress of Utrecht. He was son of John Robinson, of Cleasby, in Yorkshire, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Christopher Potter, of the same place. He was born at Cleasby in 1645, came to Virginia in 1666, and settled in

Middlesex county, Va., where he called his estate "Hewick." Member of the Burgesses in 1691, appointed to the Council the same year, and made secretary of state in July, 1692. He died in the early part of 1693. He married, first, Agatha, daughter of Bertram Obert. He married, secondly, Catherine, widow of Major Robert Beverley, and before him of Major Theophilus Hone. He has numerous descendants in Virginia.

RALPH WORMELEY, 1693-1703. He was a descendant of Sir John de Wormeley, of Hadfield, County York. His father was Ralph Wormeley, Esq., burgess and councillor. His mother was Agatha Eltonhead, who married (1) Luke Stubbins, of Accomac county; (2) Ralph Wormeley, (3) Sir Henry Chicheley, governor of Virginia. Secretary Wormeley was born in 1650, and died December 5, 1703. He matriculated July 14, 1665, at Oriel College, Oxford, was a member of the House of Burgesses 1674, appointed member of the Council 1677, secretary of state in 1693, and was in the same year president of the Council. He lived in such state at "Rosegill," on the Rappahannock, that he was called "the greatest man in Virginia." He married (1) Catherine, widow of Col. Peter Jenings, and daughter of Sir Thomas Lunsford, by whom he had two daughters, Elizabeth, who married John Lomax, and Catherine, who married Gawin Corbin. He married (2) Elizabeth Armistead, daughter of Col. John Armistead, of Gloucester county, and had several sons and daughters. Rosegill, his beautiful home on the Rappahannock, was the residence at different times of two of the governors of Virginia, Sir Henry Chicheley, who married Wormeley's mother, and Lord Howard, of Effingham, who preferred the Rappahannock to the James.

EDMUND JENINGS, 1704-1712. (See for Sketch under Attorney-Generals, July number, p. 190.)

WILLIAM COCKE, M. D., 1712-1722. By an arrangement with Dr. Cocke, approved of by Queen Anne, according to which Col. Jennings retained half the fees, the latter resigned his office, and a commission (the original of which hangs in the library of William and Mary), bearing date January 25, 1712, was issued to Dr. William Cocke. This gentleman was born of reputable parents at Salisbury in Suffolk, England. He was educated at Queen's College, Cambridge. He presented his commission to the Council in Virginia June 10, 1712. Soon after his arrival

Col. Nathaniel Harrison died, and Dr. Cocke took his place in the Council. He resided in Williamsburg, and was a skillful physician. His wife was Elizabeth, sister of Mark Catesby, the naturalist, who visited him in Williamsburg. While sitting as judge of the General Court at the capitol, he suddenly fell a victim to a stroke of paralysis on Oct. 22, 1720. He was buried at the west end of the altar in Bruton Church, and a handsome tablet was placed on the walls to his memory. His widow married, secondly, Col. John Holloway, an eminent lawyer of Williamsburg. She died March 4, 1755. Dr. Cocke was grandfather of General Woodford, of the American Revolution, and has many descendants in Virginia and in the South. Edmund Jenings succeeded him as secretary of state, and acted as such till 1722. Jenings died June 2, 1727. (Bruton Parish Register.)

John Carter, 1722-1743. He was the son of Robert Carter, known as "King Carter," on account of his "pride," and of Judith Armistead, his wife, and grandson of Col. John Carter, the emigrant. He was educated in the law at the Middle Temple in England, appointed secretary of Virginia in 1722, and member of the Council in 1724. He was born about 1690, and died April 30, 1743. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Col. Edward Hill, of Shirley, Charles City county, and has many descendants in Virginia and the South.

Thomas Nelson, 1744-1776. He was the son of Thomas Nelson, of Yorktown, and uncle of Gen. Thomas Nelson, of the American Revolution. He was grandson of Hugh Nelson, of Penrith, Cumberland County, England. His mother was Margaret Reade, a granddaughter of Secretary George Reade, who was also ancestor of Gen. George Washington. He was born in 1716, and died at Yorktown in 1784. He became secretary of state in 1744, and remained in that office till the Revolution. He married Lucy, daughter of Henry and Martha (Burwell) Armistead, and left descendants.

DAVID WICKLIFFE.

(*First child born of Protestant parents in the State of Maryland.*)

Virginia Dare, daughter of Ananias and Eleanor Dare, who was born August 27, 1587, was the first child of English parents born on the soil of the United States.

Virginia Laydon, daughter of John and Ann Laydon, born in 1609,

was the first child of English parents born in the first permanent English colony on James River.

John West, born about 1633, grandson of Thomas, Fifth Lord Delaware, was the first child of English parents born on York River, Virginia.

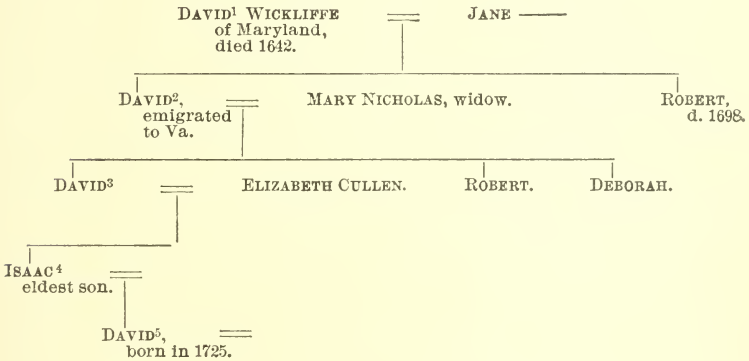
Richard Perrott, born February 24, 1650, son of Mr. Richard Perrott, presiding magistrate of Middlesex county, was the first male child of English parents born on Rappahannock River, Virginia.

The paper below, which I copied from the records of Westmoreland county, Va., shows that the first male child born in the State of Maryland of Protestant parents was David Wickliffe. The Maryland records show that David Wickliffe, who was doubtless his father, came to Maryland about 1638, and died in 1642, leaving a wife, Jane, who had perhaps a subsequent husband by the name of Brook. After the removal of the family to Mattox Creek, in Westmoreland county, David Wickliffe, the younger, made, July 25, 1677, a marriage contract with Mary Nicholas, promising to bring up her children, Nathaniel Pope alias Bridges, and Lewis Nicholas, "so farre at schoole as to write and reade." On July 20, 1677, a few days previous, she had made a gift deed to her son Nathaniel Pope alias Bridges, and to her son Lewis Nicholas, and in case of their decease the estate devised to be equally divided between the children of "my brother and sister, Daniel Lisson and Mary Lisson his wife." She married at least three times, (1) Nathaniel(?) Pope, (2) Lewis Nicholas, (3) David Wickliffe. (See QUARTERLY, IV., p. 37, where the name "David Wickliffe" (or Witliffe) is erroneously printed Daniel Whitley). Robert Wickliffe, brother of David, made his will, dated January 25, 1697-'98, and names his brother David, and wife Margaret, "dau. in law" (stepdaughter) of Col. William Pierce, son of Capt. William Pierce, of the Virginia Council, whose daughter Jane was third wife of John Rolfe.

The Wickliffe family has been conspicuously represented in Kentucky, to which State members of the family emigrated about 1800.

William Brown of the Colony and Dominion of Virginia, planter, aged seventy years or thereabouts being first sworn in due form deposeth and saith that he hath many times been informed in his youth by the ancient inhabitants of his neighborhood that a certain David Wickliffe together with one Jane Broox his sister-in-law who was the deponent's mother about one hundred years ago had been obliged to fly from the Province of Maryland to this Colony either to avoid the violence of a Roman Catholic faction there or to receive or to be brought up in the Protestant Religion here, and that they were at the time of their coming or landing at Mattox Neck (at which place they afterwards settled and lived their whole lives) infants of very tender years. And this Deponent saith that the said David Wickliffe

lived many years on the said Mattox Neck near to the deponent's father's house where he perfectly remembers often to have seen him, and it was currently reported in the neighborhood that the said David Wickliffe had intermarried with the widow of one Nicholson (Nicholas?) by whom he had issue David his eldest son & heir at law, Robert and Deborah Wickliffe with all whom this Deponent was intimately acquainted. And this deponent saith that the said David the son intermarried with one Elizabeth Cullen and had issue Isaac his eldest son and heir at law and the said Isaac had issue David Wickliff, his eldest son & heir at law, who is at this time about thirty years of age. And this Deponent saith that he hath many times heard and been informed that the said David Wickliffe the elder was the first male child born in the Province of Maryland of Protestant Parents and that the Governor of the said Province for the time being had in consequence thereof made him a donate of a certain Maner of land in the province aforesaid, but in what part of county this deponent knows not. Nov 25, 1755. Sworn in Court. Test George Lee Cl C H



PUNISHMENT FOR A NEGRO REBEL.

Att a Court held for the County of Westmoreland the 30th day of May 1688.

Present The hon[ble] Collo Isaac Allerton Collo W[m] Peirce Maj[r] Tho: Youell M[r] W[m] Hardidge Capt Law: Washington M[r] Edward ffranklin M[r] Nehemiah Storke

Whereas at a Gen^{ll} Court held att James Citty Aprill the 26th 1688 Present the honourable his Maj^{ties} Councill of State It apeard that Sam a Negro Servt to Richard Metcalfe hath several times endeavoured to promote a Negro Insurreccon in this Colony, It is therefore ordered to deter him & others from the like evil practice for time to come, that he be by the Sheriff of James Citty County or his deputy severely whipt att a cart tayle from the prison round about the town & then to the Gallows, and from thence to the prison againe and that hee be conveyed by the sheriff of Westmoreland County to that county & hee is ordered to whip him severely at the next Court to be held for that County, & that hee have a halter about his necke during that time, & afterwards that hee have a strong Iron collar affixed about his neck with four spriggs wch collar he is never to take or gett off nor to goe off his master or masters plantacon during all the time he shall live, and if he shall goe off his said master or masters plantacon or get off his collar then to be hanged.

Vera Copia test, W Edward Cl Gen Cur.

In Obedience to wch Order we command the sheriff of this county or his deputy sedente curia to give him twenty-nine lashes on the bare back well laid on wch was performed accordingly with a halter about his neck, and the collar put on.

ALEXANDER FAMILY.

During a late visit of the editor to Manassas, in Prince William county, he made some extracts from the records in the clerk's office relating to the Alexanders. The following throws light upon what has already appeared.

In the name of God amen this 25th day of October 1677 I John Alexander of the County of Stafford Gent being sic &c Im primis I give and bequeath all my estate unto my sons Robert and Philip Alexander equally to be divided betwixt them that is to say my personal Estate Item I give unto John Dry a horse called Blackbeard and 500 acre of Land being the uppermost part of the 6750 acres in the Freshes of Potomack River Item I give to Samuel Hayward the colt that suckest of the ——— Mare Item I give unto my son Robert Alexander 500 acres of land and the House and Plantation where I now live. Item I give all the rest of my Lands to my sons Robert and Philip Alexander equally to be divided betwixt and to their heirs forever except what is hereafter given Item I give to Elizabeth Homes and to her heirs 200 acres of Land where John Coggins lives Item I will that my son Robert

Alexander shall not dispose of any of his estate before he comes of age without the advice of Samuel Hayward and I do nominate make ordain and appoint my son Robert Alexander to be the executor of this my will I will that the land at the head of Potomack Creek and the land at Attopin dam be sold and the produce be equally divided between my sons Robert and Philip Alexander Item I will that my estate given to my said sons shall not be appraised but equally divided by two honest men. Samuel Hayward Elizabeth Cather. Samuel Hayward and Elizabeth Cather maketh oath that the above written was delivered by Capt John Alexander as his last will and Testament but prevented by death in not signing it. Jura in Curia 14th Novr 1677, and the Recorded.

Samuel Hayward & Elizabeth Cather Deposeth that Capt. John Alexander did give to Eliza Holmes a feather Bed saying I do not mean the best bed but the Bed I brought out of England

Samuel Hayward

Eliza X Cather Jur. in Curia 14th November 1677

A Copy Henry Tyler, C. S. C.

(Henry Tyler, clerk of Stafford county, died about 1770.)

Needham L. Washington & Sarah A. his wife of King George & Gerard Alexander and Matilda Alexander his wife of the county of Campbell & Ashton Alexander & Sarah R. his wife of Baltimore to John P. Smith of Fauquier their interest in Greenwood farm in Prince William.

Gerard Alexander & Matilda his wife of Clover Hill in Prince William Co to Wm A. G. Dade of Dumfries land conveyed to said Gerard by his father Gerard. Deed dated 1821.

Jane Ashton Alexander, now of King George Co., late Jane Ashton Callis, formerly Jane Ashton Alexander, daughter of Gerard Alexander of Prince William Co., to Sidney Alexander of same County, another daughter of Gerard Alexander, her interest in Greenwood Farm, also such other portions as came and descended to her brothers Henry and Philip Alexander and by the death of her sister Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart intestate descended to her. Deed April 22, 1831.

Jane Alexander's will. Gives to her daughter Sidney all her slaves. Dated 4 Nov., 1825; proved 20 Oct., 1826. June 3, 1833, Needham L. Washington qualified as adm. de bonis non with the will annexed.

Division of the slaves of Jane Alexander, widow of Gerard Alexander. The appraisers met at Greenwood, the late residence of Mrs. Jane Alexander pursuant to order of court dated 5 Dec., 1826. The following persons received the slaves: (1) Ashton Alexander, (2) Gerard, (3) Needham L. Washington in right of his wife Susan, (4) Griffin Stith in right of his wife Mary, deceased, (5) Otho W. Callis in right of his wife Jane, (6) Sidney Alexander. Signed Wm. Foote, R. Foote, Howson Hooe.

Deed of Gerard Alexander to his children Frances, Edward Clarendon, Henrietta, Sigismunda, Henry Ashton, Sarah Foote Alexander, Ann Foote Alexander, Lawrence Gibbons Alexander. Dated Aug. 25, 1819.

In his will in 1704 Robert Alexander states his son Robert as fifteen and Charles as six years.

The publication of extracts from the register of St. Paul's Parish, Stafford county, in a late number of the *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography* enables me to give the births of several of children of John Alexander and Susanna Pearson, daughter of Susanna Pearson, with more exactness. Issue: (1) Charles, born July 20, 1737, married Frances Brown, (2) John Alexander,* born January 15, 1739. (3) Ann, born February 9, 1741-'42. (4) Susanna, born April 12, 1744. (5) Gerard Alexander, born June 13, 1746.

Lee Massey testified that he was seven years old in 1739, and fifty-two at time of deposition in *Burch* vs. *Alexander,* that he always understood from the two Alexanders, John and Gerard Alexander, and also from Townshend Dade, that the lands within Howson's patent belonged to John and Gerard Alexander in their own right, and to Townshend and Baldwin Dade in right of their wives. (Prince William County Records.) It thus seems that Sarah Alexander named as (9) on page 252, Vol. IX., married Baldwin Dade. In St. Paul's register Francis, son of Baldwin and Sarah Dade, was born December 29, 1737.

Sigismunda Mary Alexander, "relict of late William Alexander, of Effingham," made her will March 4, 1829, which was proved January 7, 1833. It names granddaughter Jane Alexander Slaughter, son-in-law William Foote of Fauquier, daughter-in-law Elizabeth, wife of son Lawrence G. Alexander, son Gerard Alexander, of Kentucky.

CAMPBELL COUNTY.

Gerard Alexander's will, dated 30 January, 1851, proved July 11, 1853: Beloved wife; children of dau. Frances Cole, dau. Sigismunda Rose, dau. Henrietta Ely, dau. Sally, dau. Ann Wallace, son Henry, son Lawrence Gibson, eldest son Edward, son George Douglass, who is given his mother's Bible and furniture, namesake and relation Gerard Jenks, friend Doctor Harris executor. Witnesses Wm. Jenks and Samuel G. Martin.

The children of 32 GERARD[5] ALEXANDER (Gerard[4], Robert[3], Robert[2], John[1]), who married Jane Ashton, daughter of Henry Ashton and Jane Alexander, may now be confidently stated: (1) Dr. Ashton Alexander, (2) Elizabeth, married (i.) Thomas Lee, of Park Gate (see *Lee of Virginia,* p. 322), (ii.) Stuart. (3) *Gerard,* who married (i.) Elizabeth Ashton Alexander, (4) Sarah, married Needham Langhorne Washington, (5) Mary,

* In Wythe's Chancery Reports there is a suit which states that Gerard Hooe, John Alexander, Younger Kelsick, and Jonathan Beckwith married respectively Sarah, Elizabeth, Mary and Rebecca Barnes, daughters of Richard Barnes, who made his will 15 July, 1754.

married Griffin Stith, (6) Jane, married (i.) Otho W. Callis, (ii.) Traphegan. (7) Sidney, died single.

Of these GERARD[6] ALEXANDER, of Campbell county, Va., married (i.) Elizabeth Ashton Alexander, daughter of Col. William Alexander, of Effingham, and had issue as named in deed: (1) Frances, married William Cole (see Cole Pedigree, QUARTERLY), (2) Dr. Edward Clarendon, (3) Henrietta, (4) Sigismunda, (5) Henry Ashton, (6) Sarah Foote Alexander, (7) Anne Foote, (8) Lawrence Gibbons Alexander. Gerard[6] Alexander married (ii.) Miss Forbes, and (iii.) Matilda Douglass, and by her had one son, (9) Douglass.

4 PHILIP[2] ALEXANDER (John[1]) married Sarah Ashton, daughter of Capt. John Ashton and Grace his wife. It would seem that Frances, the wife of Philip's brother Robert was Frances Ashton, sister of Sarah, Philip's wife. Issue of Philip[2] Alexander and Sarah Ashton, 49 Jane, born July 1, 1696, married Francis Dade; 50 Elizabeth, born September 15, 1698, married Townshend Dade; 51 Sarah, born March 31, 1700, married Cadwallader Dade. She married, secondly, —— Mason; 52 *Philip,*[3] born July 22, 1704. It is the family statement that three Miss Alexanders married three Dade brothers, and this seems borne out by the entries of births in St. Paul's Parish, King George county. (*Virginia Magazine.*) Sarah Alexander survived her husband Philip Alexander, and married, second, Thomas Clifton, third, McGill. As Sarah McGill, she made her will in Stafford, in November, 1748, which was proved 14 March, 1749. She names son Burdet Clifton, son Philip Alexander, grandson Burdet Clifton, granddaughter Elizabeth Dade, who was to have the mourning ring given me by my brother Henry Ashton, cousin John Alexander's daughter Ann Alexander a ring of 20 shillings, grandson Philip Alexander, making Burdet Clifton exor.

Mr. Philip Alexander's appraisement was returned by Thomas Clifton and Sarah his wife. Names parlor, hall, parlor chamber, hall chamber, and dairy. Division of Philip Alexander's estate recorded 11 Sept., 1706, by Richard Fossaker, W. Bunbury, and Charles Ellis, who met at the house of Mr. Thomas Clifton, viz., Jane Alexander, "eldest daughter," Elizabeth and Sarah, "two youngest daughters, and his son Philip Alexander.

52 PHILIP[3] ALEXANDER (Philip[2], John[1]), born July 22, 1704, died July 19, 1753, married November 11, 1726, Sarah Hooe

(daughter of Col. Rice Hooe) who died August 14, 1758. His will was dated July 18, and was proved August 14, 1753. His personal estate was appraised at £1558, 10s, 2½d. His will names eldest son John Alexander, second son Philip, third son William, daughter Frances Stuart, daughter Jane Ashton, daughter Sarah Fendall as much money as will appear in Mr. John Fendall's account, his three sons to be kept at school till eighteen, and then bound out to a doctor, county court clerk, or lawyer; wife Sarah Alexander, son John Alexander, Mr. Richard Foote, Col. Henry Fitzhugh, Jr., and Rev. William Stuart executors. Issue, 53 Frances, born October 5, 1728, married February 16, 1749, John Stuart, son of Rev. David Stuart; 54 Jane, born January 12, 1730, married Feb. 23, 1748, Henry Ashton, and had Jane, who married 32 Col. Gerard[5] Alexander; 55 Elizabeth, born December 23, 1731; 56 Sarah, born September 30, 1733, married John Fendall; 57 *John*[4], born November 15, 1735; 58 Philip, born May 31, 1742; 59 *William*[4], born March 3, 1744; 60 Robert, born August 1, 1746; died infant. (*Hayden; Richmond Standard.*)

57 JOHN[4] ALEXANDER (Philip[3], Philip[2], John[1]), born Nov. 15, 1735, married Lucy Thornton, daughter, it is believed, of William[4] Thornton (William[3], Francis[2], William[1]) numbered as 29 in the Thornton Pedigree (QUARTERLY, IV., p. 92). They had 61 Mary, born November 26, 1756, married October 9, 1773, George Thornton*; 62 Lucy, born December 4, 1757, married (i.) January 24, 1774, John Taliaferro, Jr., married (ii.) Francis Fitzhugh, no issue; 63 Sarah, born November 17, 1758, married Seymour Hooe, issue (1) Alexander Seymour, (2) Lucy Thornton, married John Taliaferro, of Hagley, K. G. Co., (3) Ann, married George Ward. 64 Philip Thornton, born October 14, 1760, married (i.) Jane, daughter Col. Lewis Willis and Mary Champe, and had (1) John Lewis, born July 31, 1780, died November 20, 1803; married (ii.) Lucy Brockenbrough, and had (2) Philip Thornton, who married Lucy Brooke, his first cousin.

* George Thornton was the son of Francis Thornton and Frances Gregory, daughter of Roger Gregory and Mildred Washington, aunt of President Washington. He was a member of the Convention of 1776 from Spotsylvania. He had, by Mary Alexander, (1) Lucy Frances, married Capt. John Posey, son of Gen. Thomas Posey, (2) Reuben, (3) George Washington (see Thornton Pedigree, Vol. V., p. 60). After Thornton's death, his widow, Mary Alexander, married Gen. Thomas Posey, father of Capt. John Posey.

65 Frances, born Aug. 24, 1762, married Lawrence Brooke; 66 Alice, born June 10, 1764; 67 William Thornton, born June 21, 1768.

59 Col. William[4] Alexander (Philip[3], Philip[2], John[1]), of "Effingham," in Prince William county, was born March 3, 1744, and died April 3, 1814. He married April 18, 1765, Sigismunda Mary (died April 18, 1832), daughter of Sigismund Massey and his wife Mary Stuart, daughter of Rev. David Stuart.

He built "Effingham House," in Prince William county. His will, dated September 20, 1813, pro. P. W. Co. May 2, 1814. Names wife Sigismunda Mary A., sons Lawrence Gibbons, William Sigismund, granddaughter Jane Alexander Slaughter, minor; later he names five sons, Philip, Gerard, Lawrence, William A. and John Stuart A., also grandson Robert, son of Robert.

Children: 68 John Stuart, born April 5, 1766, married Catherine Foote; had William, Kittie, married Triplett; Lucinda, married Carter. 69 Sarah, born November 22, 1767, married William Foote; had George, John, William, Nancy, Gibson, Richard, Philip, Mary, Sigismunda, Alexander, Frederick, Edward, Sarah. 70 Mary, born Jan. 24, 1769, died 1779. 71 Frances, born March 11, 1770, died 1774. 72 Jane, born November 30, 1771, married Col. John Field Slaughter; had William, Lawrence, John, Eliza, Jane Alexander. 73 Elizabeth Ashton, born December 22, 1773, married her cousin, Gerard Alexander; had Frances, Edward, Clarendon, Henrietta, Sigismunda, Henry Ashton, Sarah Foote Alexander, Anne Foote Alexander, Lawrence Gibbons Alexander. 74 Mary Stuart, born Feb. 8, 1775, married Thomas Harrison; had Alexander, Albert, Mary, Sigismunda, Sally. 75 Philip, born May 20, 1776, died May, 1833, married —— Harrison; had Thomas, William, Frances, Gerard, Sigismunda, Sally, Virginia, Philip, Walter. 76 Frances, born April 5, 1778, married Langhorne Dade; mother and child died at birth of child. 77 Stuart, born April 5, 1778, died infant. 78 William, born September 17, 1779, died 1791. 79 Robert, born August 5, 1781, married Helen Brown. 80 Langhorne, born April 10, 1783, died 1793. 81 *Gerard*[5], born June 25, 1784, died July 2, 1834. 82 Lawrence Gibbons, born October 6, 1785, died May 1, 1868, married (i.) —— Harrison, *d. s. p.*, (ii.) —— McLean. 83 William Sigismund, born November 16, 1787, died August 27, 1836. (Hayden's *Virginia Genealogies.*)

81 GERARD[5] ALEXANDER, born June 25, 1784, died July 2, 1834, married (i.) Eleanor, daughter of Thomas and Nellie (Brent) Lee; married (ii.) Elizabeth Henry, born ——, died August 15, 1860; daughter of Richard Barnes and Elizabeth (Whiting) Alexander. Junius B. Alexander owns portrait of Gerard A. and his wife.

Children, first marriage: 84 Thomas Ludwell, born October 26, 1807; second marriage, 85 Eleanor Lee, born April 28, 1813; 86 *Junius*[6] *Brutus,* born December 25, 1814; 87 Cecelia Geraldine, born September 13, 1816; 88 Armistead Mason, born April 16, 1819; 89 Andrew Jackson, born January 25, 1821; 90 Maria Beverley, born Jan. 24, 1824; 91 Gerard, born August 13, 1826; 92 Frances Harriet, born March 6, 1829; 93 Richard Barnes, born March 8, 1831.

86 JUNIUS BRUTUS[6] ALEXANDER, of "Effingham House," Staten Island, N. Y., born December 25, 1814, married December 22, 1836, Lucy Fitzhugh, daughter of General Lawrence Taliaferro Dade.

Children: 94 Eleanor Lee; 95 Anita Mayo; 96 *Lawrence Dade*[7]*;* 97 Ludwell Brooke, *d. s. p.;* 98 Welcome Taylor, M. D.; 99 Armistead Mason; 100 Ernest Hopkins, died infant; 101 Francis Dade; 102 Lucy Fitzhugh; 103 Elizabeth Henry.

96 LAWRENCE DADE[7] ALEXANDER, born May 12, 1843, married June 12, 1866, Orline, daughter of Newton St. John, of Mobile, Ala. He is a banker, 44 Broadway, New York; resides at Arrochar, Staten Island. Children: 104 St. John, 105 Clinton, died infant, 106, Orline, 107 Ernest, died infant, 108 Lucy, 109 Lawrence Dade. (Hayden's *Virginia Genealogies.*)

EXTRACTS OF WILLS RECORDED IN KING GEORGE COUNTY.

Will of Lucy Thornton Alexander, dated January 26, 1781, proved in King George county March 1, 1781. Names late husband John Alexander, Esq., youngest son William Thornton Alexander, a tract of land adjacent to Alexandria, oldest son Philip Thornton Alexander, granddaughter Lucy Thornton Hooe, daughter Frances Alexander, daughters Mary Thornton and Lucy Taliaferro. Gives her harpsichord to her daughter Frances; mentioning George Thornton, Seymour Hooe, Joseph Ivey, Alexander Rose, and son-in-law John Taliaferro.

Will of Philip T. Thornton, dated 4 Dec., 1783, names son John Lewis Alexander, wife with child, names Col. Lewis Willis, Dr. William Willis, Townsend Dade, exors., wife Lucy Alexander. Witnesses William Thornton, Henry Washington, Nathaniel Washington.

Will of Susanna Alexander, of St. Paul's Parish, names daughter

Elizabeth, grandson John Luke, son and heir of John Luke, decd., daughter Susanna Chapman and her children, sons Robert, Thomas and William. Dated September 13, 1788.

Will of Needham L. Washington, names daughter Jane W. Washington, wife S. A. Washington, father Lawrence Washington, son Needham, daughter Jane Wray Washington to have golden spectacles given my father by Gen. George Washington, three sisters Mary W. Stith, Ann Stith and Frances Stith. Dated Oct. 5, 1833.

Will of Ann Stith names Elizabeth Stuart, daughter of Col. Charles Stuart, nephew George Wray, niece Mary Washington Stuart and her children, her furniture to be divided between Mary Washington Stuart, Elizabeth Stuart and Henry Wray Stuart; the two pictures in the parlor to Mary Stuart, to Jacob W. Stuart property of George Wray. Dated Aug. 20, 1806, proved Oct. 6, 1808.

Will of John Lewis Alexander: Names brother Philip Thornton Alexander, children of Dr. Gibson Stuart, late of King George county, gives gold watch that "my grandfather Willis" now wears to my Hannah Battaile, makes John Taliaferro, Jun., and William T. Alexander exors. Dated May 11, 1802. Witnesses, John Corbin Turbervil, John B——, Byrd C. L. Willis. Proved Dec. 1, 1803.

WOODSON FAMILY.

(*Additions and Corrections to last two instalments.*)

Vol. IX., p. 254. According to tradition, John Woodson came from Dorsetshire and his wife from Devonshire.

Page 255. 20 Elizabeth Woodson, daughter of 4 John[3] Woodson, married Joseph Pleasants, of Pickanockie (not *John Pleasants*).

Page 256, last paragraph, should be rewritten so as to read as follows: 29 TARLETON[6] Woodson (Charles[5], Tarleton[4], John[3], Robert[2], John[1]) "served as major in the Continental line during the Revolution. He was made prisoner," etc. He married Ann Van de Veer, of the State of New York, and had two sons, (1) Charles, born 1781, died 1838; major in the war of 1812, and (2) Tarleton. He married, secondly, Ann Friend, daughter of Thomas and Sarah Friend, of Chesterfield. (Marriage bond in Chesterfield 1794.) His son Charles married Nancy Jackson, of Prince Edward county, and had issue Mary Thompson, who married Nathaniel Venable, Tarleton, Frederick, Charles Van de Veer, Anne Van de Veer and Elizabeth Jackson.

Vol. X., page 46. Strike out paragraph beginning with "40 Joseph Woodson," and insert "40 Joseph[4] Woodson (Robert[3], Robert[2], John[1]) married Elizabeth Mattox, and had issue one son, 46 Joseph of Genitoe, who married Mildred Redford January 2, 1770 (QUARTERLY, Vol. VII., for marriage bond, p. 103), and six daughters, Sally, who married Jesse Ellis March 9, 1763; Molly, married Thomas Woodson; Judith, married Jonathan Knight, of Lunenburg February 24, 1757; Ann, married Archer Pledge (marriage bond 1775); Ursula, who married William

Pledge, on May 28, 1775; Agnes, who married Pleasant Turner (marriage bond 1781), and Susanna, who married in 1784 Perrin Redford. Probably Elizabeth, who married in 1771 William Jordan, was another daughter (QUARTERLY, VII., 106). 46 Joseph Woodson, son of 40 Joseph Woodson, had issue by Mildred Redford, (1) Robert, (2) William, (3) Joseph, (4) Milner, (5) Edward, (6) George, (7) Frederick, and daughters (8) Mary, married William Dormer, (9) Elizabeth, (10) Sarah."

Page 47. 53 Mary, daughter of 6 Richard[3] Woodson, married Richard Trueman (not *Freeman* as printed).

Page 47. Third paragraph should be rewritten so as to read as follows: 7 Joseph[3] Woodson (Richard[2], John[1]) married *Jane* (not Mary), daughter of John[3] Woodson (John[2], John[1]), and Mary Tucker, his wife, orphan of Samuel Tucker, whose widow Jane married John Pleasants, of Curls before 1680. In her will, proved in Henrico county, in 1709, Jane Plesants names her granddaughter Jane Woodson and grandsons Joseph, Benjamin and Tucker Woodson. And in her will proved in Henrico August 1, 1710, Mary Woodson, daughter of Jane Pleasants names daughter Jane and grandson John Woodson, son of daughter Jane, granddaughter Mary, daughter of daughter Jane, grandson Joseph, son of daughter Jane, and grandson Sanborne, child of my daughter Mary, wife of my son Joseph.

7 Joseph Woodson died in Goochland county, and names in his will proved October 15, 1735, 55 Mary (who married "Stephen Woodson"), 56 Judith (who married "Charles Christian"), 57 Martha, who married "John Cannon," 58 *Tucker*. In 1761 the last will of Stephen Woodson was proved in Henrico by Mary his wife, and in 1766 John Cannon and Martha his wife, of Buckingham, made a deed to David Ross, of Goochland.

Mrs. Mary C. Benagh, late of Birmingham, Ala., furnishes the editor with the following list of the children of Agnes Parsons (IX., p. 256) taken from the Bible of Judge Barton Bates, of St. Louis.

1 George Richardson, born June 10, 1740; 2 Samuel Richardson, born November 20, 1741; 3 Agnes Parsons Woodson, married John Ellyson, she born Dec. 14, 1745; 4 George Woodson, married Sarah Friend, and he born May 4, 1747; 5 Sarah Woodson, married first James Clark, married second Archibald Bolling; born August 4, 1749. 6 Caroline Matilda Woodson, married Thomas Fleming Bates, she born October 17, 1751; 7 Tarleton Woodson, married Miss Van Deveer, of New York, he born March 18, 1754; 8 Frederick Woodson, never married, born March 24, 1756; 9 Ursula Woodson, married Travers Luddington, she born January 30, 1760.

Mrs. Benagh adds: "My children and the Bates family came from this Agnes Parsons. My children came from Agnes Parsons and Samuel Richardson and the Bates from Agnes Parsons and second husband, Charles Woodson. I hold a copy of a letter written by Agnes Parsons to her daughter Caroline Matilda Bates, mother of Edward Bates, of Missouri, "31st 5 month 1778" signed "thy loveing mother Agnes Woodson." I have a copy of a letter written by Sarah Woodson Clark from

Greenock, Scotland, to her sister Caroline Matilda Bates, dated March 22, 1774. These letters were sent by Judge Barton Bates and Tarleton Woodson Clark.

"William Pope Dabney and his brother, Prof. Robert Dabney, who died at Sewanee, Tenn., came from Charles Woodson and Mary Pleasants. George William Benagh, my late husband, was professor of Mathemathics, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy in University of Alabama. Landon C. Garland was president at the time. My husband was preparing text-books in high mathematics at the time of his death."

There is a deed dated in 1783, recorded in Chesterfield county, from Charles Woodson to his son George, for the place in Chesterfield generally called Toms, and bounded by the land of Robert Elam, James Dixon and John Baugh, the proprietors of the land known by the name of "Roxdale," formerly purchased by Tarleton Woodson, father of Charles, of John Soane on August 21, 1727. Witnessed by Ben Harris, Tarleton Woodson and Frederick Woodson, Jr. Roxdale or "Roche Dale Hundred" was a part of the settlement of Sir Thomas Dale in 1613. It was generally called Neck of Land in Charles City, and now it is known as Jones' Neck.

Charles, the son of George Woodson, married Anne Wilson. Left issue sons George and Goodrich, daughters Sarah, married to Julian Bates (son of Edward Bates, the son of Thomas Fleming Bates and Caroline Matilda Woodson), Virginia, Elizabeth, Ellen, married to Richard Bates (son of Edward Bates), Julia, married to Isaac Newton Stoutsmeyer, and Mary, married to William Alexander Harris.

33 COL. JOHN[5] WOODSON (Josiah[4], John[3], Robert[2], John[1]) was vestryman of Goochland in 1756. He married Dorothea Randolph on October 14, 1751, daughter of Col. Isham Randolph, of Dungenness, and sister of Jane Randolph, mother of President Thomas Jefferson. He died December 2, 1789, and she died February 2, 1794. Rev. William Douglas, in his *Register,* says he baptized twelve of his children and married four. Issue mentioned in Register, (1) Jane, married October 12, 1777, John Stephen Woodson, son of 36 Matthew Woodson, (2) Elizabeth born November, 1756, married John Cheadle, (3) Josiah, aged twenty, married Elizabeth Woodson, aged nineteen, on December 3, 1778, and had issue, daughters Mary, Elizabeth, Caroline and Martha, (4) Isham, born September, 1759, died unmarried, (5) Susannah, born June 26, 1761, married Isham Railey, of Chesterfield (marriage bond, 1784, QUARTERLY), (6) John, born February 28, 1763, married Mary Anderson on March 30, 1786, and had issue Isham, Richard and daughters (7) Martha, born July 6, 1764, married Thomas Railey, (8) Judith, born February 16, 1767, married William Railey, (9) Sarah, born Novem-

ber 14, 1770, married Philip Woodson, son of Martha Woodson, (10) Mary, married Col. Nat. G. Morris, of the British army, in 1778, and (11) Lucy, died unmarried.

35 ELIZABETH, daughter of 16 Josiah[4] Woodson, married Abraham Sallee, May 24, 1753.

36 MATTHEW[5] WOODSON, son of 17 Stephen[4] Woodson and Elizabeth Le Villain, had issue (1) John Stephen, who married Anna Woodson, daughter of 33 Col. John Woodson, and had Matthew, Benjamin, George, John and Stephen; Mary, married William Porter, Dolly, Nancy, (2) Elizabeth, married Josiah Woodson, son of 33 Col. John Woodson, (3) Samuel, married Sarah Mills and had issue William Fountain, John LeVillain (born 1783), Spotswood, Samuel, Matthew, Daniel, Elizabeth, Maria, Sally, Fountain and Tabitha, (4) Frances, married Robert Farrar (marriage bond 1782), (5) Jacob married Dolly Peers and had Addison, Nancy, Virginia, (6) Philip, married Sally Woodson, daughter of Col. John Woodson, and had sons Philip, M., Tarleton, and daughter Paulina, (7) Daniel, married Nancy Cartwright, and had Marshal, (8) Tarleton and (9) Benjamin, died unmarried, (10) Thomas, married Sally Saunders, and had Robert.

37 Elizabeth[5], daughter of 17 Stephen[4] Woodson, married Alexander Trent.

38 STEPHEN[5] WOODSON, son of 17 Stephen[4] Woodson, married Lucy Farrar on May 9, 1758, and had issue (1) Stephen, born January 11, 1759, married Mary Holman, and had Henry, Judith Tarleton and others, (2) Mary, born October 27, 1760.

TUCKER WOODSON, son of 58 Tucker[4] Woodson, married Elizabeth Moon, and his will, dated March 16, 1779, was proved in Albemarle May court 1779. Issue (1) Tucker Woodson, (2) Samuel.

SAMUEL, son of 58 Tucker[4] Woodson, married Elizabeth Payne, daughter of George Payne, the elder (marriage bond June 12, 1777), and had issue Robert Hughes, George, Tucker and Samuel, and daughters Sally, Pleasants and Judith.

ROBERT, son of 58 Tucker[4] Woodson, died without issue.

JOSEPH, son of 58 Tucker[4] Woodson, married Sarah Hughes, and had issue Joseph B., and daughters Sally Hughes, married Richard Gooch, Jane Tucker, Judith and Mary.

WADE N. WOODSON, son of 58 Tucker[4] Woodson, married Mary

Harris, and had (1) Jefferson Woodson, (2) "John, (3) Jordan, (4) Wade, (5) Silas Woodson, governor of Missouri, (6) Emily, married Francis Markman, (7) Mary, married, first, James Scott, second, Col. James Thornton, of Cumberland county; (8) Caroline, (9) Charlotte, married John, son of William Woodson."

HENRY, son of 58 Tucker[4] Woodson, married Elizabeth Woodson, and had issue, (1) Mary, (2) William.

8 BENJAMIN[3] WOODSON (Robert[2], John[1]), married Sarah Porter. I have not been able to find his will, but it was recorded in Henrico at August court, 1723. He patented 178 acres in Goochland on Rocky Run, and on the head line of Mr. John Woodson June 2, 1722. He left issue 59 *William,* 60 *Benjamin,* 61 *Joseph,* 62 *John,* 63 *Robert,* 64 Elizabeth, married James Daniel, 65 Sarah, married John Allen. William Woodson and James Daniel made a deed in Goochland in 1743.

59 WILLIAM[4] WOODSON (8 Benjamin[3], Robert[2], John[1]) deeded land in 1727 to Henry Holman patented by his father Benjamin Woodson, deceased. In 1737, William Woodson deeded to Henry Tandy, of Henrico, part of 1500 acres granted to William, Benjamin Woodson, Jr., Joseph Woodson, Jr., John Woodson, Jr., and Robert Woodson, Jr., part of 1500 acres granted to them April 11, 1732. (Goochland county records.) He married Sarah Allen, and had issue 66 *Drury,* 67 William, 68 Shadrach, 69 Jesse.

There is an agreement of record in Cumberland, dated March 17, 1783, about 200 acres in Buckingham county, which recites that Drury Woodson, Shadrach Woodson and Jesse Woodson, were sons of William Woodson. William[4] Woodson married Sarah Allen.

66 DRURY[5] WOODSON, son of William[4] Woodson, married Lucy Christian, daughter of Charles Christian, of Goochland, and his will was proved in Cumberland May 7, 1788. He had issue, (1) Judith, married Isaac Johnston, (2) Mary, married to William King, (3) Nancy, to Philip King, (4) Elizabeth, married Charles Gilliam, (5) Martha (not named in will), (6) Henry. The witnesses to the will were Jesse Talley, Agnes Talley and Susanna Foster.

67 WILLIAM[5] WOODSON, son of William[4] Woodson, lived in Cumberland county, where his will was proved June 27, 1785. Names son Jesse, and grandsons Drury and William Woodson.

68 SHADRACH[5], son of William[4] Woodson, lived in Buckingham county.

69 JESSE[5] WOODSON, son of William[4] Woodson, lived in Buckingham county, and the following curious letter, on record in Cumberland, was addressed to him by his nephew Joseph Woodson, who appears to have been a son of Shadrach Woodson.

NORTH CAROLINA, CASWELL COUNTY,
March 7, 1781.

To Mr. Jessey Woodson, in Bucking: County:

DEAR LOVEING UNCLE JESSEY: This comes to inform you that we are all well and in about fifteen miles from our grand army, and now are informed that the enemy are surrounded by our army. We expect to join the grand army by the 10th of this month, and I do no [not know] when I shall be back if ever; pray if I never come, sell as much as will pay my debts and the remains I desire shall be given to my sister Polly, and if I never return I bid you all farewell, for if I dy the hotest hell will be my portion; therefore beg to intrust in your prayer and remember my love to Mary Ann Price. So no more at present, but remaining your loving friend, JOSEPH WOODSON.*

60 BENJAMIN[4] WOODSON (Benjamin[3], Robert[2], John[1]) married Elizabeth Watkins, and his will was proved in Goochland county August 19, 1735. There is a deed dated December 10, 1747, of Joseph Woodson, Jr., William Woodson, Jr., John Woodson, Jr., and Robert Woodson, Jr., all of Goochland, surviving partners of a tract in Goochland, formerly granted to them April 11, 1732, and to a certain Benjamin Woodson since dead. He had issue named in his will 70 Thomas, 71 Jacob. He is also said to have had a daughter Elizabeth who married Mr. Hull or Hubbard.

Jacob Woodson, of Goochland, made a deed in 1756.

61 JOSEPH[4] WOODSON (Benjamin[3], Robert[2], John[1]) married Susanna Watkins, and had one daughter, who married Poindexter Mosby.

62 JOHN[4] WOODSON, of Southam Parish, in Cumberland (Benjamin[3], Robert[2], John[1]), married, in 1731, Mary Miller, daughter of William Miller of Lancaster county (marriage bond in Lancaster). He had issue sons 72 *Miller*, 73 *John* and daughters Anne, married to William Early, Sarah to Fred Hatcher, Mary to Francis McCraw, Judy to Joseph Micheaux and Susanna to William Ligon.

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* This letter was recorded in court as his will March 28, 1781, so he must have been killed shortly after writing it.

72 MILLER[5] WOODSON (John[4], Benjamin[3], Robert[2], John[1]) was clerk of Cumberland county in 1788. He married Mary De Graffenreidt, daughter of Tscharner De Graffenreidt (and Mary Baker), son of Christopher De Graffenreidt (and Barbara Tempest Needham his wife), and grandson of Baron Christopher De Graffenreidt (and Regina Tscharner), the founder of New Berne, in North Carolina, and had issue (1) Tscharner,* deputy clerk in 1788, (2) Blake B., (3) Miller, (4) Christopher, and daughters (5) Mary, married Jacob Micheaux, (6) Sally, married Creed Taylor, (7) Patsy, (8) Nancy, (9) Rutha, (10) Lucy, (11) Virginia.

73 JOHN[5] WOODSON (John[4], Benjamin[3], Robert[2], John[1]) married Susanna Booker, and had issue, (1) Booker, (2) Peter, (3) Benjamin, (4) Joseph, (5) James, and daughter (6) Betsy, by his second wife, the widow Venable.

63 ROBERT[4] WOODSON (son of Benjamin[3] Woodson) married Rebecca Pryor. The will of her father John Pryor was proved in Goochland county August 19, 1755, and names daughter Anne Wright and grandson John Woodson. The will of Robert Woodson was proved September 19, 1750. It names children 74 John Woodson, 75 James, 76 Benjamin, 77 Robert, and daughters Eliza, Mary, and Sarah Woodson.

(To be Continued.)

SOME OF THE MEADS.

(Communicated by G. C. Callahan, Philadelphia, Pa.)

Most of the Meads of Loudoun, Bedford and other counties of Virginia are descended from one Richard Mead, of Mursley, Buckinghamshire, by his wife Joane, through his second son Rev. Matthew Meade, of Stepney, who was born in 1629, at Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire, and died October 16, 1699.

REV. MATTHEW MEADE was a prominent clergyman of the

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* Tscharner Woodson's will was dated October 15, 1829, and was proved in Cumberland county, October 26, 1829. It names sons Jacob, Galston, Miller, Creed T., Tscharner, Marinda, Mary, Lucy and Martha, and deceased daughter, Sarah Swann's children, John, Lucy D. and Tscharner Swann, son-in-law Joseph R. Woodson and David O'Sheal, exors.

Church of England, and a man of very liberal views. He was ejected from his charge for non-conformity in 1662. He seems to have been implicated in the Rye House conspiracy, and was for some time imprisoned; but was set free by the king. (2)

REV. MATTHEW MEADE (Mead) married and had issue fifteen children, among them being Nathaniel Mead, Richard Mead and William Mead. William Mead married, and had issue, among them being John, William, Robert, Samuel, Pleasant, Sarah and others, who came to America about ——, and settled in Bucks county, Pa. John Mead married Mary ——, and, so far as known, had two sons, Robert Mead, born ——, and William Mead, born October 10, 1727. Nothing is known of him, however, except that he moved from Bucks county, Pa., with his brothers William and Samuel, to Loudoun county (then a part of Fairfax county), Virginia, about 1746. He remained in Loudoun but a short time, however, as he died in Bedford county, Va., in 1754, and letters of administration were granted on his estate, in that county, in the year 1754. These letters were granted to his son, William Mead. He was buried in the burial ground of the Mead family, near New London, Bedford county, Virginia.

WILLIAM MEAD, brother of John Mead, married in Bucks county, Pa., Ellen Worrell, daughter of Thomas and Ellen Worrell. He was a resident of Bucks county, Pa., in 1744, as in that year Andrew Ellett conveyed to William Meade, 220 acres of land in Lower Wakefield Township, Bucks county, Pa., on the Delaware. He sold it, in 1747, to Hezekiah Anderson, and left the township (2) and went to Fairfax county (that part of it which is now Loudoun county, Va.), and afterwards to Bedford county, Va. (3) He remained in Bedford county for seven years and returned to Loudoun county, where he died, and was buried at the Friends burial-ground, near Leesburg. His will is of record in Loudoun county, Va., at Leesburg, it having been probated January 17, 1780. He left issue, the descendants of whom are numerous in Loudoun, and other counties of Virginia, and elsewhere.

SAMUEL MEAD, another brother of John Mead, went from Bucks county, Pa., where he had married, September 25, 1737, Mary Downey, at Falls meeting, to Loudoun county, Va., and left issue, the descendants of whom are numerous in Virginia, Ohio

and elsewhere. His will is of record in Leesburg, Loudoun county, Va., 1795. (5)

ROBERT MEAD, another brother of John Mead, left no descendants so far as is known.

PLEASANT MEAD, born December 27, 1717, a sister of John Mead, married, February 15, 1736 (6), and had issue, whose descendants are numerous in Bucks county, Pa., and New Jersey. (7).

SARAH MEAD, another sister of John Mead, married Richard Van Blunk, of Bucks county, Pa., and had issue, whose descendants are numerous in Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

There were residing in or near Philadelphia, prior to 1720, the following:.

(*a*) Joanna Meade, who, in 1715, married William Kelly. As Rev. Matthew Mead's mother was named Joanna, it is likely that this Joanna was one of his descendants. (*b*) Rachel Meade, who married, in 1706, William Carter, one of the witnesses to the marriage ceremony being Ellen Worrell Mead, wife of William Mead, before mentioned. (*c*) Hannah Mead, who, in April 5, 1706, married Andrew Ellett, and (*d*) Elizabeth Mead.

As Rachel Mead's marriage was witnessed by the wife of William Mead, and as the husband of Hannah Mead (Andrew Ellett) conveyed the Bucks county property to William Meade, it appears most likely that they were closely related to William Mead, of Forrest county, Va.

WILLIAM MEAD (Col. William Mead) son of John and Mary Mead, was born in Bucks county, Pa., October 10, 1727 (8), and married Sunday, ——, 1750, Ann Haile, born December 30, 1732, daughter of Nicholas and Ruth Haile, of Bucks county, Pa. He moved, it is supposed, with his father and uncle, William Meade, to Loudoun county, Va., about 1746. (See Fall's *Monthly Meeting Records* for certificate of removal to Virginia, April 4, 1746.) He afterwards moved to Bedford county, Va., as in 1754 we find him referred to, in the records of the last mentioned county, in a deed dated July 22, 1754, "William Mead, carpenter, and Ann, his wife, to William Boyd, Deed-Book A, page 6," and as administrator of the estate of his father John Mead. (9)

He was a prominent man in the affairs of Bedford county, he was one of the incorporators of the town of New London (near

Bedford Springs) in November, 1761 (10). He was sheriff of the county. He was deputy-surveyor under Richard Stith (11), a justice of the peace, etc. He served as a lieutenant and in other capacities in the militia of the county (12); in the campaign against the French at Fort DeQuesne (13) and in the militia during the Revolutionary War, and for his services, secured various grants of land, located in the southwestern part of Virginia, among them being one for 2666 1-3 acres, issued May 10, 1785, for three years' service with the Continental Army as Ensign. He was vestryman of Russell Parish, Bedford county, Va., for a number of years. He had seven children by his first wife, Ann Haile, who died in confinement in 1769. She was buried at Royal Forest Place, but her tombstone cannot be found. Their children were:

First. Nicholas Mead, born at Royal Forest Place, Bedford county, Va., February 16, 1752, married Mrs. Mary Bates, widow of William Bates, daughter of —— Jones. Both died in Bedford county, Va., and were buried at one and a half miles from Lowry Station on the N. and W. railway, about twelve miles west from Lynchburg, Va., and their tombstones can be seen there totally neglected. They left issue. (16)

Second. John Mead, born November 20, 1755, married, 1775, Elizabeth Crump, daughter of William Crump (4) hereinafter mentioned.

Third. Mahlon Mead, born March 26, 1757, married Elizabeth Yolely, of Tennessee and left issue. (16)

Fourth. Samuel Mead, born December 23, 1761, never married. Died of fever at his brother's (Nicholas) residence in Bedford county, Va., and was buried in the burial ground adjoining.

Fifth. Elizabeth Mead, born July 30, 1764, married Ambros Gordon and left issue (16). One of whom was president of the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia for many years.

Sixth. Stith Mead, born September 25, 1767, married October 7, 1807, Prudence Watkins Blakeley, daughter of Reuben and Mary Blakeley, of Henrico county, Va. He was a prominent member of the M. E. Church, having become a member September 27, 1789, enrolled on the minutes of the conference at Raleigh, N. C., May 29, 1792. (14)

Seventh. Daughter, born 1769, died in infancy, with its mother, in confinement, at Royal Forest Place.

Between two and three years after the death of Ann Haile Mead, William Mead, married Mrs. Martha Stith, *nee* Cowles, born November 2, 1749, widow of William Stith, and daughter of Col. Cowles, of Charles City county, Va. By this marriage he had six children, viz.:

First. Martha Mead, born April 1, 1773, married Alexander McMillian, died at Augusta, Ga., and was buried at St. Paul's church-yard, Augusta, Ga., leaving issue. (16)

Second. Priscilla Mead, born January 7, 1775, married Benjamin Sims, brother of William Sims, the poet and author, and who died leaving issue. (16)

Third. Cowles Mead, born October 18, 1776, who married, first, on April 2, 1807, Mary Green, who died June 29, 1828, at Cincinnati, Ohio, second on March 28, 1833, Mary Mills, who died October 27, 1834, third on September 17, 1835, Mary Magruder, of Clinton, Hines county, Miss. He died May 17, 1844, of heart disease, and was buried at Clinton, Hines county, Miss. He was a member of Congress from Richmond county, Ga., in 1805, and in December of that year was appointed the first governor of the Territory of Mississippi.

Fourth. Marston Mead, born January 22, 1779, married, June 22, 1806, Sarah Woolfolk Cobb, of Tennessee, and died, leaving issue. (16)

Fifth. Catherine Mead, born October 20, 1780, married Thomas Jones, and died, leaving issue. (16)

Sixth. William C. Mead, born December 5, 1782, never married, died in Texas about 1850. (16)

Col. William Mead moved to Augusta, Ga., in 1785, with most of his family. He had accumulated, while deputy-surveyor for Mr. Richard Stith, of Bedford county, Va., prior to 1769, over 40,000 acres of land (17) viz:

500	Acres	at mouth of Buffalo Fork of Reed Island.
500	"	on Buffalo Fork about half way to the head.
500	"	on Little Reed Island, beginning at old camp.
1000	"	including the heads of Buffalo Fork and Little River.

5000 Acres on a small run called by the hunters "North Fork of Clynch."
10000 " on same waters including old Indian towns.
10000 " on same waters including the mouth of Sparrow Grass Creek.
5000 " joining Capt. Inglis survey at Blue Springs.

He left some of these lands, together with lands subsequently acquired by purchase, and for services in the Revolutionary war, in the hands of one Winston, under a power of attorney for disposal, and the balance he gave to the children of his first wife (18). He acquired also large estates near the city of Augusta, which he disposed of by his will. He died Dec. 30, 1805, and was buried in Augusta, Ga., on the site where St. Paul's P. E. Church now stands, in a select burying-ground of his own, where others of the family are buried (18) This church was erected on the site of an old English Fort, called Fort Cornwallis—certain histories refer to it as the site of an old English fort (19). His will is of record in the office of the Ordinary of Richmond county, Ga., dated February 19, 1805, probated January 8, 1806, and recorded in Book of Wills A, folio 31, etc., Court of Ordinary, Richmond county, Ga. (20)

John Mead, second son of Col. William Mead and Ann Haile, was born at Royal Forest Place, November 20, 1755. He married in 1775, Elizabeth Crump, daughter of William Crump (14) of Bedford county, Va. He served as ensign in Fourteenth Virginia Regiment in the Revolutionary war, from March 10, 1777, to ——— (21). He had seven children, viz.:

First. William Mead, who was married in Charleston, S. C., and left one son, of whom nothing is known.

Second. Sarah Pinchback Mead, who was married Sunday, September 4, 1803, to David Taylor, at Augusta, Ga., by Rev. David B. Butler. She died in 1815, at Pine Level, near Jackson, Ala. (22). She had issue, leaving numerous descendants in the South. (16)

Third. John William Crump Mead, born July 17, 1782. He left Augusta in 1802 for the north, presumably New York City. It is said that he matriculated at William and Mary College, but an examination of the records of that institution fails to show his name. He married, in 1804, Mrs. Bridget Charlott Osborne,

nee Turner, youngest daughter of a prominent merchant in New York City. Mrs. Mead's mother was Margaret, daughter of John and Margaret Burton.

The children of John William Crump Mead were (*a*) ——, died in infancy, (*b*) Elizabeth, and (*c*) Augusta (originally named Sarah), named from Augusta, the home of her grandparents. He died at the village of West Farms, Westchester county, N. York (now a part of New York City), and was buried in the burial grounds attached to the First Presbyterian Church of that place. Two daughters survived him, who intermarried and left issue.

Fourth. Thomas Crump, who died in Jamaica of cholera, unmarried.

Fifth. Mary Mead, who died very young.

Sixth. Eliza Massie Mead, who was born December 20, 1790, married Richard Cox, and died April, 1862, near Athens, Ga., leaving one child, Mrs. Elizabeth King, who, in 1873, was living at Athens, Ga. (16)

Seventh. Joseph Hays Mead, who was born October 29, 1795, in Augusta, Ga., and who married, at Cahawba, Dallas county, Ala. (then the capital of Alabama) on Wednesday, December 20, 1820, Sarah Howard, who was born October 24, 1804, and who was the eldest daughter of Captain John Howard and Laura Green. They had ten children, leaving numerous descendants in the South and West. (16)

John Mead died in Augusta, Ga., in 1798, from wounds received while attempting to arrest a desperado for the killing of one Perry. He was register of probate of Richmond county, Ga. His will is not of record in Richmond county, Ga., nor anywhere else so far as known.

Elizabeth Crump Mead continued to live in Augusta for a number of years after her husband's death, and afterwards moved to Nanclause, Green county, Ga., with her children, who intermarried with the Taylors and Coxes, and died there in March, 1813. If she left a will it is not of record in Green county, Georgia.

(To be Continued.)

NOTES FROM COLONIAL PAPERS, AMERICA AND WEST INDIES, 1685-'88.

(Communicated by Edward Wilson James.)

October, 1685, memorandum of shipment of two rebel prisoners, John Edwards and Edward Lloyd, to York river, Virginia. Signed, John Baker, of Hamwood, in Somerset.

October 18, 1688, Minutes of Council of Virginia. The Governor reported that he had removed Major Charles Scarburgh from the commission of the peace for saying that the king would wear out the Church of England. Ordered that Major Scarburgh appear before the Council to answer for his words.

HARWOOD OF KING AND QUEEN.*

In the garret at "Newington," in King and Queen county, are about fifty documents, deeds mostly dating from 1700 to 1828. From these it appears that Christopher[1] Harwood bought land at King and Queen Court-house in 1739, and again in 1741. He died in 1744, and left son William[2], who married Priscilla Pendleton, and died in 1779. (The *Virginia Gazette* announced the death of Capt. William Harwood, of King and Queen, September, 1779, aged thirty-nine.) He left three children: Christopher[3], Elizabeth and William[3].

Christopher[3] Harwood was the captain of a company in 1776, but in 1790 he is spoken of as major. Regarding him and his descendants full information can be had. He married Margaret Roane, daughter of Thomas Roane, of Essex, and left two sons at his death in 1793.

William[2] Harwood's daughter Elizabeth married Robert Pollard, and had four children, Robert, Priscilla, Elizabeth and Maria, who have descendants in King and Queen among the Fleets and Bagleys. Edmund Pendleton, the great jurist and statesman, married a sister (Sarah) of Robert Pollard.

William[4] Harwood, son of William[3] Harwood, married Ann, and had one child, Maria Pendleton Harwood, who married Rev. William Todd, and has descendants in the Robins and Todd fam-

* Most of the material for the compilation of this article was furnished by Miss Frances Harwood, Gonzales, Texas.

ilies. William Harwood died young, and his widow married Mordecai Cooke.

As shown in the *Descendants of Mordecai Cooke,* by Mrs. W. C. Stubbs, Ann Macon, who was Ann Pendleton, married Mordecai Cooke.

Cristopher[3] Harwood and Margaret Roane had issue (1) *Archibald Roane*[4], (2) Thomas[4], who moved to Tennessee and fought under General Jackson.

Capt. Archibald Roane[4] Harwood, born in King and Queen county(?), April 4, 1786; educated at home. Served in the war of 1812 as captain of a company of Virginia militia; stationed at Norfolk, took part in the battle of Crany Island with the British. After that war for a number of terms was a member of the General Assembly of Virginia; first in the House of Delegates 1816-'22-'23-'24-'25, and afterwards in the Senate. In 1837 he was nominated by the Democrats of his congressional district as the candidate for Congress, but was defeated by the late R. M. T. Hunter, the nominee of the Whig party, by a small majority; died September 18, 1837; married Martha Fauntleroy, born 1797, died 1861, and had issue 1 Samuel Fauntleroy[5] Harwood, lawyer, born at "Newington," King and Queen county, February 26, 1817; educated at home and in Richmond; served for ten years as deputy clerk of King and Queen county. In 1847 he was elected to the State Senate, and served three years, being the unexpired term of Carter M. Braxton, deceased; declined re-election; studied law while a member of the Senate, and practiced his profession successfully up to the commencement of the war; during the period of that war acted as secretary and treasurer of the Richmond and York River Railroad Company, and after the war was one of the directors. In the spring of 1867 removed to Texas and entered co-partnership with his brother Thomas M. Harwood for about twenty months; returned to his old home in Virginia at the end of 1868, and resumed the practice of his profession. He still resides at Newington, King and Queen county. 2 Margaret, born 1818, married John H. Winder, raised two children in Virginia, Juliet, who married, first, Swift, second, Mr. Wingfield, and Miss Sarah Winder. 3 Sarah Lowry, born 1820, died 1872, married Robert Pollard, no children. 4 Christopher, born 1822, died 1823. 5 Priscilla Pendleton, born 1825, died 1861. 6 Col. Thomas Moore[5] Harwood, lawyer, son of Archibald

Roane[4], born at "Newington," King and Queen county, September 30, 1827, died 1900; educated at home, University of Virginia, 1846-'47; graduated in law from the National Law School, Balston Spa, N. Y., 1850, returned to his home and was admitted to the bar; in 1850 removed to Texas, and settled at Gonzales, where he resided up to his death, and practiced his profession with success. In June, 1861, joined the C. S. A. at Gloucester Point, Va.; in the fall of same year returned to Texas with commission to enlist and organize troops for Waul's(?) Texas Legion, and was captain of Company F, subsequently was major and lieutenant-colonel of the legion, and at the close of the war was in command. In 1862 marched with his legion to the Mississippi River, crossed at Vicksburg, just after the battle of Corinth, and was ordered to join Van Dorn, at Holly Springs, and was in the battle at that place. After the fall of Vicksburg, his command was ordered to report to Gen. J. R. Chalmers, which composed part of Gen. Forest's command, and served with that command until the close of the war. Returned to Gonzales, and resumed the practice of his profession, with marked success. In 1880 was tendered a seat on the Supreme Bench by Governor Roberts, but declined on account of business engagements. In 1882 he was appointed one of the regents, who organized the State University, and is now (1895) the only one of the original board. He married Cordelia Brown in Texas, his children and grand children now live in Gonzales, Texas. 7 Martha Catherine, born 1829, died 1901, married Mr. W. B. Bird, raised three children, Mrs. M. F. Taylor, Virginia; Mrs. W. B. Spencer, of Vancouver, B. C.; Mr. W. W. Bird, who practices law in Lebanon, Va. 8 Archibald Roane, born 1831, died from a cold contracted while a prisoner of war 1866. 9 Lucy Elizabeth, born 1833, married Judge McPheaters, of New York (no children). 10 Maria Susan, born 1834, died 1860. 11 Emily Garrett, born 1837.

LETTER OF EDMUND PENDLETON.

CAROLINE, *Dec.* 24, 1791.

Dr Sir

My wife told that you were making provision to raise a sum of money supposed to be due to her from your father's estate, has desired me to inform you that she never meant to recall that

money, but intended it as a donation to her brother. I therefore, for and at her request, release the demand, which she hopes the family will accept of as a small testimony of her affection for them. I am D^r S^r

Y^r Affect^e. & Ob^t. Servt.

Edm^d Pendleton.

Addressed Mr. Robert Pollard, adm^r. of Estate of M^r. W^m. Pollard.

PENDLETON FAMILY. Henry Pendleton, of Norwich, England, had two sons, (1) Nathaniel Pendleton, minister in the Established Church in England, who died without issue; (2) Philip Pendleton, who was born in England about 1650, and emigrated to Virginia in 1674. He married Isabella Hart, and had three sons and four daughters. Henry Pendleton, eldest son, was born in 1683, in King and Queen county, and died May, 1721; he married Mary, daughter of James Taylor, of Carlisle, England. Issue, James, of Drysdale Parish, King and Queen county, who married Mary Lyell, widow, of Lancaster county, in 1727-'28; died sheriff of Culpeper in 1753 (marriage bond; *Henings' Statutes*), Philip, Nathaniel, John, Edmund, Mary and Isabella, who married William H. Gaines, and was grandmother of General Edmund Pendleton Gaines, U. S. A. Of the five sons, John Pendleton was one of the county committee of Hanover, in 1775. Edmund Pendleton was the fifth son. His father died before his birth. He began his career in the clerk's office in Caroline, and attained a very foremost, if not the first, position in Virginia during his life-time. He was president of the Virginia Convention of 1775, which made the first Constitution for a free commonwealth that ever was formed; president of the committee of safety, president of the court of chancery, and president of the convention that ratified the Federal Constitution. He was born September 9, 1721, and died at Richmond October 23, 1802. He married (1) in January, 1741, Elizabeth Roy, who died in November following, leaving one son, who died infant; he married, secondly, in June, 1743, Sarah Pollard, of King and Queen county, by whom he had no issue.

In the will of Sir John Pettus, of Norwich, England, as well as in that of his son Thomas Pettus, Esq., reference is made to their cousin Henry Pendleton and Susan, his wife. It is believed that Capt. Thomas Pettus, of the Virginia Council in 1640, was grandson of Sir John Pettus. The latter left a son Augustine Pettus, who had a son Thomas, who was about the same age as the Virginia emigrant. Edmund Pendleton's second wife, Sarah Pollard, was daughter of Joseph Pollard. His nephew Edmund Pendleton, Jr., son of John Pendleton, married in 1764, Joseph Pollard's daughter Milly, and Nathaniel West Dandridge married his niece (I suppose) Jane Pollard in 1779. (QUARTERLY, V., 821, VII., 104, 105.) (For fuller account of *Pendleton Family*, see Green's *Notes on Culpeper County.*)

POLLARD FAMILY. The following data may be of interest in compiling a pedigree of this family: Robert Pollard, of the firm of Pickett, Pollard & Johnston, died in Richmond October 10, 1842, aged eighty-seven. (*Virginia Magazine.*) In St. Peters Parish register, New Kent, Robert and Mary Pollard had issue, Ann, born January 18, 1756; George, born January 10, 1769. James and Jane Pollard had issue, Jane, born November 1, 1753; James, born August 9, 1756; Absalom, born January 1, 1760; Polly, born December 31, 1777. In chancery suit *Pollard and al.* vs. *Edwards and als,* at Williamsburg, it is stated that a certain James Pollard, of Gloucester died intestate in February, 1806, leaving a widow, Nancy, who married, secondly, William Edwards, and eight children, Sally, who married John M. Harwood; Samuel Pollard, Julius C. Pollard, Maria, Elizabeth, Lucy, Frances, who afterwards married Charles C. Edwards; Jenny.

In 1802, James Pollard was deputy sheriff of Lancaster county. In 1805, William Pollard was his executor (*Pollard* vs. *Chowning*). The bill in the friendly suit of *Pollard and wife* vs. *Chamberlayne, exor.,* of Shackelford, filed in 1814, recites that Lyne Shackelford died in May, 1806, leaving General William Chamberlayne executor. The widow Elizabeth married, secondly, William Pollard, of Hanover.

Robert Pollard was clerk of King and Queen from about 1800 to 1835, and Robert Pollard, Jr., was clerk from 1835 to 1876. Robert Pollard was clerk of King William county from 1797 to 1818, and Robert Pollard, Jr., from 1818 to 1842. William Pollard was clerk of Hanover from 1740 to 1781, and William Pollard, Jr. (who married the widow of Lyne Shackelford), was clerk from 1781 to 1829. (Johnston's *Memorials of Virginia Clerks.*)

It is stated in this book that Robert Pollard, Sr., clerk of King and Queen county, was son of William Pollard, and the above letter seems to indicate that William Pollard was brother of Edmund Pendleton's wife Sarah Pollard, daughter of Joseph Pollard.

In *Cabells and Their Kin* there is an account of Richard Pollard, of King and Queen, who took a degree in law at William and Mary College in 1811, and was father of the brilliant writer, Edward Alfred Pollard, author of *The Lost Cause.*

HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL NOTES.

REV. HUGH JONES.—Rev. R. Herber Murphy (of Glyndon, Maryland), who was fourteen years rector of Christ Church Parish, Calvert county, Md., in a recent letter to the editor corrects an error in the current account of Rev. Hugh Jones, professor of Mathematics in William and Mary College. He was not *one* individual, but *three,* as the records clearly show. It is

stated that he came first to Maryland in 1696, and became the incumbent of Christ Church Parish in Calvert county. We have the will of Rev. Hugh Jones, "minister of Christ Church Parish, Calvert county," which was dated 3 January, 1701, and proved 2 February, 1701. (Annap. Liber II., folio 151.) This Hugh Jones had no children, but mentions his eldest brother, Mr. Richard Jones, minister of Lanckrath, in Anglesea. Leaves his books to Christ Church Library, and riding horse and saddle to Col. John Bigger, of Calvert county, his gown and sash to Mr. Thomas Cockshutt, minister of All Saints Parish. Then there was a second Rev. Hugh Jones, "minister of Christ Church Parish," whose will was dated 25 July, 1702, and which was proved 11 July (sic), 1702, Lib. II., fol. 231. He leaves his estate to his friend Mr. William Parker, of Calvert count, Gent. The inventory of Dr. Hugh Jones, late of Calvert county, deceased, was recorded among the inventories of 1703.

The bond of William Parker as executor of Hugh Jones was filed 11 Aug., 1702. The date of probate of will (11 July, 1702) was probably intended for 11 August, 1702, which was the date of executor's bond.

The third Hugh Jones was buried in St. Stephens Church, Cecil county, Md., and, contrary to the usual mode of burial in rural church yards, with the feet to the eastward, he, at his own request, was buried at the east side of the yard, midway between north and south, with his feet to the west. He wished, he said, to be "facing his people as they arose from their graves. He was not ashamed of them."

HAWES-AYLETT-WALKER.—(1) Samuel Hawes, married Miss Spencer. (2) Samuel Hawes, married Anne Walker in 1751. Richard, son (2) Samuel, married Clara Walker.

Mrs. Judith Hawes, *nee* Aylett, married William Coleman.

Information wanted about (1) Samuel Hawes. The Spencer and Aylett families above mentioned. Also were Clara and Anne Walker related? *Mrs. E. G. Simmons, 817 Frederica Street, Owensboro, Ky.*

HOWARD-WADE.—A correspondent sends the following information: "Sir Henry Howard, of York county, Va., was father of Lady Margaret Howard, who married Major Kirby, of the British army. Her daughter Ann married Chidley Wade. Her

daughter Elizabeth Howard Wade married John Stores, and had William K. Stores. She married, secondly, Job Bayard Mills, by whom she had John Bayard Mills, Hannah, Francis Marion, Job Bayard (No. 2), George Wade, Martha Ann Wade, Alfred W. Mills, John Dix Mills. Alfred W. Mills was the father of Dr. William A. Mills now living in Baltimore."

The York records seem to show that Col. Henry Howard and Frances Calthrope had issue John Howard, who married Ann Shield, who had Margaret, married William Kerby, of York county, whose daughter, Ann, born Aug. 31, 1760, married Chidley Wade. Pedigrees of Calthorpe, Howard and Shield, of York, have appeared in back numbers of the Magazine.

Hickman.—1 Nathaniel[1] Hickman patented land in Northumberland county in 1653, and his will was proved Jan. 20, 1656. He names issue: 2 *Thomas*[2], 3 Diana, 4 Nathaniel, Jr. 2 Thomas Hickman patented land in 1654, married Mary, who joined in a deed recorded in Northumberland in 1667. He had probably 5 *Thomas*[3] *Hickman,* who married Martha, daughter of Capt. Henry Thacker and Eltonhead Conway, on December 18, 1683. They had probably 6 Richard[4], clerk of the Council, whose will was proved in York county in 1731, and names sisters and brothers 7 Elizabeth Greenhill (wife of Pascal Greenhill, of Amelia county); 8 Thomas[4], 9 Henry[4], 10 *Edwin*[4], 11 Lettice[4]. Of these 10 Edwin[4] Hickman was one of the first justices of Albemarle county (1744) married Ellinor, and had issue, named in his will dated February 4, 1758, 12 James[5], 13 *Edwin*[5], 14 Richard[5], 15 William[5], 16 Thomas[5], 17 Susanna[5], 18 Lettice[5], 19 Martha[5]. Names in a codicil, dated 30 January, 1769, his son-in-law Joseph Smith. Of these 13 Edwin[5] Hickman was grandfather of Gen. Richard Hickman, of Kentucky. In 1664 William Hickman obtained a grant of land in James City county. William Hickman, of Isle of Wight county, patented on the Black Water in 1713. In 1753 William Hickman was living in King William county. William Hickman, a celebrated Baptist preacher, was born in King William about 1746. In 1784 he was prominent in Kentucky. William Hickman married in December, 1804, Anne Eggleston, of Amelia county. William Hickman, "citizen and cooper of London," died in 1672, and mentions his "cousin" Joseph Hickman, of Virginia. In 1787 James, Henry

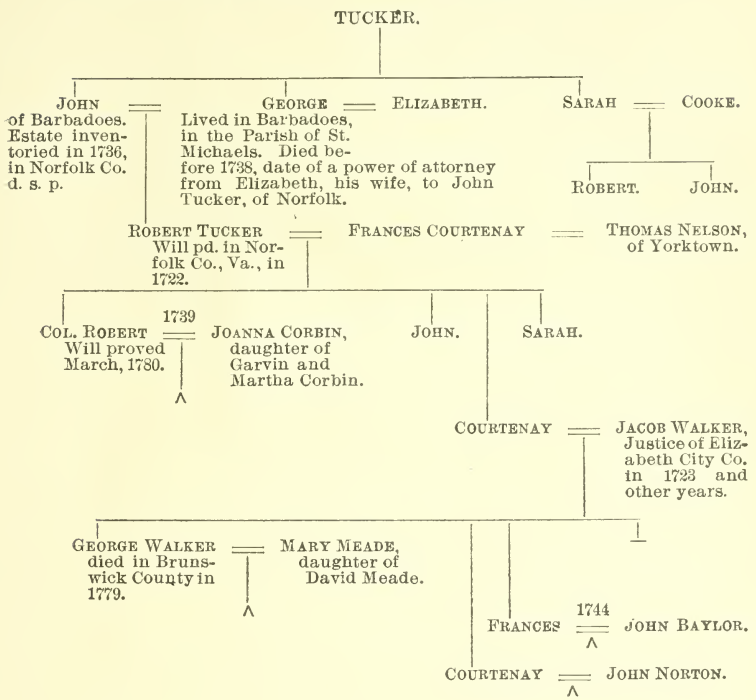
and David Hickman were living in Culpeper. In 1797 Thomas Hickman was living there. (Northumberland County Records, Land Grants, WILLIAM AND MARY QUARTERLY, Amelia County Records, Chesterfield County Records, Brown's *Cabells and Their Kin,* Goode's *Virginia Cousins,* Taylor's *Baptist Ministers,* Hening's *Statutes at Large,* Hayden's *Virginia Genealogies,* etc.)

WALKER-TUCKER. (See QUARTERLY, IX., p. 128.) In the *Richmond Standard* it was stated by *W. L. B.,* Petersburg, Va., that Thomas Nelson married Frances Courtenay, widow of John Tucker, of the Island of Barbadoes, and had issue one daughter Courtenay Tucker, who married *John* Walker, of Virginia, and had six children, one of whom Frances married Col. John Baylor, of Caroline. Substituting Robert Tucker, of Norfolk, formerly of Barbadoes, for John Tucker, and Jacob Walker for John Walker, and the statement is pretty near correct. The will of Robert Tucker was dated November 9, 1722, and was proved December 21, 1722. It names sons Robert and John, daughters Courtney and Sarah, and sister Sarah Cooke. In 1736 there is a deed from Thomas Nelson, of Yorktown, merchant, and Frances his wife, relict of Robert Tucker, of Norfolk, merchant, to John Tucker, son of said Robert and Frances. On page 128, Vol. IX., the purport of the suit in *Bairadall's Reports* is not correctly stated. This suit is here entitled *Tucker* vs. *Tucker's exors.,* and recites the words of the testator's will to be: "I give all my ready money and outstanding debts to be equally divided between Robert Tucker, John Tucker, John Cook and Robert Cook and Mr. Jacob Walker's children, who are four in number." It is stated in the suit that the Tuckers and Cooks are nephews of the testator and Mr. Walker's children, his niece's children, which niece was sister of the "petitioner." The testator referred to, as appears from Norfolk county records, was John Tucker, who is called in the York records John Tucker, of Barbadoes, though he lived also in Norfolk county, Va. His inventory was reported there in 1736. It mentions legacy "left Mary Bolton, daughter of Mary Bolton, which falls to the Cooks and Tuckers. Robert and John Cooke's "judgment for a legacy as per will 380£," "Mr. John Tucker's legacy 52£, 3, 10," and "Mr. Jacob Walker's legacy of 20£." The secretary's fee in *Robert Tucker* vs. *Tucker's exors.* is stated in the same records as 5£. Jacob Walker and

Courtenay Tucker, his wife, had issue, (1) George Walker, of Mill Creek, (2) Frances, who in 1744 married Col. John Baylor, of Caroline. (3) Courtenay, who married John Norton, of London. George Walker, father of Jacob Walker, died in 1732, when his estate was appraised by Jacob Walker, one of the executors. He had doubtless a fifth child, George, who, with Jane his wife, made a deed to Jacob Walker in 1738. The will of Col. George Walker, son of Jacob Walker and Courtenay Tucker, was dated February 4, 1779, and proved in Brunswick county 25 Dec., 1780. It names wife Mary (Meade), daughters (1) Susanna Eldridge, (2) Mary, (3) Ann, (4) Helen, (5) Margaret, (6) Frances, sons (7) David, (8) George, (9) Andrew Meade, (10) John, to whom my land on Mill Creek, (11) Kidder Keith, (12) Jacob Wythe, to whom a lot in Hampton opposite to Robert Wallace. He authorizes David and Andrew Meade to see about his debts. The will of Andrew Meade (proved in Brunswick 1795), names "nephew David Walker." He was son of David Meade, the emigrant. There is in Brunswick a marriage bond dated 26 Nov., 1773, of Rolfe Eldridge and Susannah Walker, daughter of George Walker, whose letter of consent is attested by Courtney Walker and Mary Walker. (Compare WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE QUARTERLY, IV., 134, *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography,* IV., p. 360, VI., 197, 307. Meade's *Old Churches,* 1, 293, 464.)

Capt. William Tucker was commander of Elizabeth City county in 1625. He married Elizabeth Thompson, and is known to have left one daughter Elizabeth. It is probable that he left male descendants, as the name Tucker is very numerous in Elizabeth City and Norfolk county. It is possible that John Tucker, of Cople Parish, Westmoreland county, was a son. In 1669 he received a deed for land from Baldwin Sheppard, of Elizabeth City county, and Elizabeth his wife. He died in 1671, leaving four children, John, Gerard, Sarah and Rose. His widow Rose married, secondly, Col. Thomas Gerard, and, after his death, Thomas Newton, of Westmoreland. In 1642, "Mr. William Tucker" patented 250 acres in Upper Norfolk county (Nansemond). "Mr. Robert Tucker" in 1680 patented land on the north side of the Blackwater, and names among his headrights John Tucker. Before the Revolution there was very close connection between Hampton, Norfolk and Barbadoes.

TUCKER—WALKER—BAYLOR—NORTON—MEADE.



THE MARSHALL FAMILY. (Page 160. Corrected by B. P. F., 1901.) A 2* Thomas Paxton, born in Ireland 1719, died in Rockbridge county, Va., in 1788; married, first, in 1746, Elizabeth McClung. Issue: eight children. Married, second, Mary Barclay. Issue, seven children: 1 Joseph Paxton, who married Sallie Edmondson; 2 Dr. James Paxton, married Elizabeth Houston; 3 Rev. John D. Paxton, D. D., married, first, Elizabeth Carr, married, second, Mrs. McFarland, married, third, Mrs. M. W. Dodge; 4 Nancy Paxton, married John Donald; 5 Sarah Paxton, married John Cowan; 6 Elizabeth Paxton, married John Holt; 7 Thomas Paxton; 8 Samuel Paxton.

B. 1 John Paxton, born 1747, died 1832; married Sarah Walker; issue, nine children.

2 Samuel Paxton; married —— Coalter; issue.

3 William Paxton, born April 7, 1757, died December 27, 1838; married June 21, 1787, Jean Grigsby, born Oct. 19, 1769,

died November 15, 1832, daughter of "Soldier" John Grigsby, born in Stafford county, Va., in 1720, died in Rockbridge county, Va., April 7, 1794, and buried in Falling Spring Cemetery. Issue (of William and Jean Grigsby Paxton) sixteen children.

C. 1 Joseph Paxton, married Elvira Bagby, moved to Kentucky. Had issue:

C. 2 Elizabeth Paxton, married Alexander McClure, moved to Kentucky; issue, five children.

C. 3 Mary Paxton, married James Greenlee; issue, seven children.

D. 1 Hannah M. Greenlee, married James D. Davidson; issue, eight children.

D. 2 Mary J. Greenlee, married J. T. Finley; issue, five children; moved to Mississippi.

D. 3 Martha Greenlee, L, married Ebon Davis, of Mississippi; no issue.

D. 4 John F. Greenlee, L, unmarried and living, age eighty-four.

D. 5 Sallie A. E. Greenlee, married James L. Watson, M. D.; issue, five children.

D. 6 William Paxton Greenlee, married Lizzie Foster; issue. Moved to Missouri.

D. 7 Frances Greenlee, L, married P. T. Link; issue, six children.

C. 4 Martha Paxton, married Joseph Steele; issue, seven children.

C. 5 Sarah Paxton, married Robert Templeton; issue three children.

C. 6 Rachel Paxton (twin to Sarah), died at seventy-six, unmarried.

C. 7 Phoebe Paxton, married her cousin, John Grigsby; moved to Kentucky.

C. 8 Thomas Paxton, married Amelia Anderson; issue twelve children; moved to Iowa.

C. 9 John Paxton; died unmarried.

C. 10 Samuel Paxton; died unmarried.

C. 11 Benjamin Porter Paxton, married late in life, in Louisiana.

C. 12 William Paxton, married in 1837 Sarah Pettit Burks; issue, eleven children.

C. 13 Frances J. Paxton, died unmarried.

C. 14 Agnes A. C. Paxton, married Alfred Douglas; issue, one child.

C. 15 Hannah Paxton, married William Crawford; issue, one child.

C. 16 Verlinda Paxton, died young and unmarried.

A, 1 John *2 Thomas, 3 Samuel, 4 Joseph and 5 William Paxton, sons of the "widow" Paxton, whose husband, John Paxton, Sr., must have died on their way from Pennsylvania to Augusta county, Va., about the year 1747. Widow Paxton's name was Elizabeth Alexander, said to be sister to Archibald Alexander, who married Margaret Parks, his cousin, December 31, 1734. She was daughter of Joseph Parks, of County Donegal, Ireland.

QUERIES.—1. Wanted, parentage of Fanny Anderson (wife of Thomas Watkins, 1714-1783, of Chickahominy), sister of Claiborne Anderson, of Chesterfield county.

2. Parentage of Anne Smith (wife of Richard Woodson), probably daughter or granddaughter of Obadiah Smith.

3. Parentage of Thomas Cary (wife Sarah Kemp), of Chesterfield county, how connected with Selden family.—*Mrs. Jennie M. Cunningham, Belle Vernon, Pa.*

MCPIKE.—Information regarding family of John McPike, born February 4th or 5th, 1795, at Wheeling, W. Va., will be gratefully received by the writer, who will be pleased to furnish free information concerning an unique photo-mechanical process by which private collections and historical papers can be reproduced at nominal cost.—*Eugene F. McPike,* 4205 *Evans Avenue, Station "M," Chicago, Ill.*

FRYE.—Benjamin Frye and Christena, his wife, lived in Frederick county, Va. I have in my possession a copy of a deed made to Benjamin Frye June 18, 1744. Also a copy of his will, made 27th day of August, 1752, and probated the 6th day of November, 1753.

The old stone house he built about 1744 is still in use and owned by one of his descendants.

Wanted, the names of parents of Benjamin and Christena, and from whence they came?

They had a son, Abraham, who married Agnes ———.

Wanted, names of parents of Agnes.

I have a copy of a deed made by Abraham Frye to Joseph Frye, May 31, 1767. Wife's name not signed. Then another deed made by Abraham Frye and Agnes Frye, his wife, to one Henry Seacrist, August 3, 1768.

I infer from this he was married in the year 1767 or 1768, and about 1770 moved to Washington county, Pa., where his will was probated February 6, 1807.

Abraham Frye is the same we read of in Kercheval's *History of the Valley of Virginia,* who, as Captain Abraham Frye, at Winchester, Va., in 1768, selected a party of about sixty men, armed and mounted, to effect the release of two men unjustly placed in jail at that place.

Abraham and Agnes Frye had a son, Abraham, Jr. Abraham, Jr., married Hester Johnston, or Johnson, about 1790. Tradition tells us she lived in Loudoun county, Va. She had brothers, one of whom was Joseph. They were great horsemen and fond of hunting.

Wanted, the names of parents of Hester Johnson, or Johnston. Where did they live?—(*Mrs.*) *Ora Overhiser Van Voorhis, Belle Vernon, Pa.*

IMPORTED HORSES.—Judge John Tyler, father of President John Tyler, was a lover of fine horses. The following is an extract taken from a letter dated "Greenway, March 30, '92": "I take the liberty of addressing Pantaloon to your care, as I know how much you admire a fine Horse. He was to have stood at Hopkins's of Mecklenburg, but what has occasioned his not sending for him I am at a loss to know. You'll please do as you please for my Interest, and yours, and we shall not differ. After the season he is for sale at 400£ an^{l}. payments, less in Cash and Tob. He is rising fast in reputation and soon will be in high estimation. I suppose three pounds the season will be cheap enough but of this be the judge. . . I have two young studs superior to any in the State, in beauty and speed, for sale next Fall. . . I am your very ob^{t} ser^{t}—Jno. Tyler."

BOOK NOTICES.

A Royal Lineage: Alfred the Great. 1900-1901. By Annah Robinson Watson. Published by Whittet & Shepperson, Printers, Richmond, Va. 1901.

This is a beautifully gotten up book, and one to be cordially commended for its general interest and accuracy. It is profusely illustrated with the arms of Reade, Percy, Mortimer, Howell, Dymoke, Lewis, Robinson, Rose and Neville. The lines of many of our Virginia families are traced through the Reades to Alfred the Great, and among them may be mentioned the families of Dimmock, Davis, Taliaferro, Dixon, Nelson, Robinson, Throckmorton, Warner, Goodwin, Smith (of Purton), Lewis, Martian, Rootes, Reade, Chisman, Washington and Watlington.

I have seen in Virginia two instances of the use of the Reade arms, the arms cut on the tombstone of Thomas Reade near Gloucester Courthouse, and the arms engraved on a beautiful silver bowl owned by the late General Taliaferro. This book is offered to the public at $4.50, and may be had by addressing Mrs. Annah Robinson Watson, Memphis, Tenn. It will adorn any parlor and at the same time add solid value to the shelves of any library of history.

The Maryland Calendar of Wills. Compiled and edited by Jane Baldwin Wills, from 1635 to 1685. Vol. I. William J. C. Dulaney Company, Publishers, Baltimore, Md.

This book has been compiled with great faithfulness and in response to a steadily increasing need. It will not be long before we have similar books in all the other Southern States.

A Trans-Atlantic Itinerary. By J. Staunton Moore. Richmond: Dispatch Printing House, 1901.

The author is a business man who has an appreciation of literature and art. As such Mr. Moore has given to the public a book of distinct value. His practical way of looking at things places his descriptions of the great object of interest in Europe within the grasp of the ordinary reader. His "wife and children" were not wrong in supposing that the narrative possessed "some merit," in fact the narrative is very interesting and valuable.

The Pilot. Issued monthly by the Old Dominion Steamship Company. New York. Vol. X.

In this publication one may find a delightful assortment of particulars relating to travel, business and history. The illustrations of scenes and old residences in the South are in excellent taste, and the historic

sketches interesting, if not always accurate and reliable. There are interesting accounts of the James River houses, by Maud Howard Peterson; the two Chatsworths, Wilton, Westover, the two Weyanokes, Appomattox, of Richmond, Washington, Colonial Edenton, Old Point Comfort, Buffalo, Newport News, Jamestown, Yorktown, New York.

VIRGINIA MAGAZINE OF HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY. Richmond, Va. October, 1901.

LOWER NORFOLK COUNTY ANTIQUARY. By Edward Wilson James. Vol. III., No. 4.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER. October, 1901.

CIVIL HISTORY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES. With some personal recollections. By J. L. M. Curry, D. D. Richmond, 1901.

NORTH CAROLINA BAPTIST HISTORICAL PAPERS. Henderson, N. C.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE SOUTHERN HISTORY ASSOCIATION.

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. Published by National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

THE GENEALOGICAL QUARTERLY MAGAZINE AND MAGAZINE OF NEW ENGLAND HISTORY. By Eben Putnam, 49 N. Prospect Street, Burlington, Vermont.

THE OLD NORTHWEST QUARTERLY. October, 1901.

THE SOUTHERN WORKMAN. Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute. Hampton, Va.

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Mr. Whitney has written an admirable little monograph on the teachings of a man whose memory is revered by more members of the human family than that of anybody else who ever lived.

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WILLIAMSBURG, VIRGINIA.

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(*President of William and Mary College.*)

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William and Mary College
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Vol. X. APRIL, 1902. No. 4.

YORKTOWN IN 1854.*

What Yorktown was three-quarters of a century ago few are alive to tell; but to see it now, a quiet, unobtrusive little town, of between twenty and thirty houses, half of them uninhabited, with the ruins of tenements destroyed during Cornwallis' siege, meeting you at every turn, one can scarcely realize that it was the scene of a contest more portentous to the welfare of the human race than any that has occurred since the dawn of the Christian era. It is true many fiercer battles have been fought, both before and since, where the loss of life has been much more fearful, and from which important results have followed; but these have been confined principally to the belligerent parties; no effect has ensued which is to leave its impress upon mankind for all time to come. Not so at Yorktown; when Cornwallis' signature to the articles of capitulation was extorted from him, he virtually became an unwilling, but, nevertheless, a subscribing witness to the birth of this vast empire; the treaty of peace which followed two years afterwards was a mere diplomatic formality. With the termination of the siege at Yorktown all hostilities ceased, and peace practically prevailed. What the destiny and what the mission of this republic, are questions which the result at Yorktown permits us not only to ask, but to attempt to solve; but for it the grand, at the same time moral, experiment of man's capacity for self-government would have been still in abeyance, and when it would have been tried, could only be known to a superior and controlling power. The last obstacle to this experiment, in the then thirteen colonies, was

* Reprinted from Putnam's *Monthly Magazine*. Communicated by Capt. A. A. Folsom, Boston.

the remnant of a British army entrenched in 1781 on the banks of York River; when that army was captured, the inhabitants of a large portion of this continent became, as far as human beings may, the masters of their own destiny; and from that day to this they have been engaged in giving effect to political opinions which had hitherto been regarded as visionary and impracticable. This much for the result of the *siege*. We will now glance at the siege itself, and at the place where it occurred.

Near the commencement of the present year a party, including the writer, embarked, near the close of the day, at Baltimore, on board the little steamer *Monmouth*, bound up York River, touching at several intermediate landings. The next day about sunset we came in sight of what now remains of Yorktown. It is very pleasantly situated on the south bank of the river, on the brow of a hill, whence you have a view extending into Chesapeake Bay, and reaching almost to the Virginia capes. The town has a fine harbor, and formerly enjoyed quite a valuable West India trade; but this is now all gone. Like most other Southern villages, it is a dull, silent and monotonous place; and it requires no little effort of the imagination to repeople the hills and fields and waters of the present day with the grim throng of stern and busy men which, seventy-three years ago, met here in deadly conflict. If one felt disposed to experiment upon the nerves of the inhabitants of a quiet and unsuspecting little hamlet by the sudden explosion of a rocket or a musket, a more fitting place than Yorktown could not be found this side the Rocky Mountains; and if before Cornwallis in 1781 marched into the place with his eight thousand British troops, with their long trains of artillery, ammunition and baggage-wagons, the town was not offensive and quiet as it is now, the inhabitants of that day must have been about as much astonished at the English general's approach as if he and his men had arisen from the oyster beds of the river.

Those conversant with our revolutionary history will recollect that the campaign of 1781 was opened by Cornwallis in the South; that Sir Henry Clinton, the previous year, in his descent upon Charleston, had divided his forces, leaving a considerable portion of them under Cornwallis to operate in the Southern Colonies, while the commander-in-chief, with the others, returned to headquarters, New York. This movement offered an

advantage which could not escape the quick military perceptions of Washington, who early in May, 1781, commenced concentrating his forces near New York for the double purpose of preventing Sir Henry Clinton from despatching reinforcements to the relief of his subordinate in the South, and at the same time of blinding him as to his real intention. The investment of New York required a large force and heavy siege trains; these were all provided, and the feint was perfect. In the meantime, Cornwallis and Greene met at Guilford Court-house, where the British commander had received a check. Tarleton had been cut to pieces at the Cow Pens, and Lafayette, with three thousand men, was in Virginia, and, of course, between the royal army and New York; and as Cornwallis left the country he had overrun, Greene stood ready to occupy it; so that the British commander was only sure of the ground on which he was for the time being encamped. The Americans were not in sufficient force to offer him frequent battle; but they adopted the more prudent alternative, of hanging on his flanks and rear, and crippling him on every opportunity. Under these circumstances, Cornwallis, with a view of placing himself near his resources, commenced his march northward. Lafayette, however, with his command, which had been reinforced, and which was now in a region where it could receive accessions as they were required, blocked his road; and the English general found himself so straitened that he was compelled to make urgent appeals to Sir Henry Clinton for reinforcements; but Sir Henry deemed himself so seriously threatened by Washington that he dared not spare a man, but, in reply, directed Cornwallis to take up a position on the seaboard, fortify himself, and await reinforcements. In obedience to this order, Yorktown was the place selected. The spot was a judicious position for the purpose of carrying out the orders of the commander-in-chief, but the very reverse for holding in check an advancing hostile force—a contingency which the English general seemed never to have contemplated. It proved a trap to Cornwallis, from which no ingenuity of his could save him. It was now that the masterly tactics of Washington began to develop themselves; he had no sooner seen Cornwallis in position at Yorktown than, under various pretexts, he commenced preparing at the head of Chesapeake Bay a large number of transports, and keeping up the show of a siege on New York, until near the end

of July, when, everything being in readiness, he suddenly concentrated his forces at Philadelphia, made rapid marches towards his transports, and, having reached them, was well on his way to attack Cornwallis before the English commander-in-chief had the least suspicion of his design. For the purpose of comprehending the sagacity and beauty of this movement, the reader would do well to take the map and trace the course of Washington down the Chesapeake Bay into James River, and up that river to Williamsburg, twenty-five miles from Yorktown, and see how effectually he placed himself in Cornwallis' rear. In passing, it is as well to say that it was these combinations and movements which placed Washington among the very ablest military commanders of the age.

On the 27th of September, 1781, the American army encamped within a mile of Cornwallis' lines, and the next day the French portion of the army having taken up its position on the left of the Americans, at about the same distance from the enemy, a cannonade from the British entrenchments ushered in the siege. During the night of the 29th the British evacuated several of their redoubts, and retired within their lines; on the next day, 30th, these redoubts were occupied by the investing forces. On the 1st of October ground was broken by the Americans on their first parallel of approaches under a furious cannonade from the enemy. On the 9th, several of the American redoubts being completed, General Washington himself pointed and fired the first gun, which was succeeded by a terrific cannonade by both armies from over three hundred pieces of artillery. This was kept up nearly without cessation for six days. On the 15th a couple of British redoubts were stormed; one by the French and the other by the Americans. On the 17th Cornwallis sent in a flag of truce, which, as we all know, resulted in his capitulation on the 19th. Thus much for the progress of the siege.

The morning following our arrival at Yorktown broke sullenly, portending a storm, which set in furiously before twelve o'clock; but while it was threatening, we availed ourselves of the opportunity of walking over the battle-field. The American breastworks are nearly obliterated; but the more permanent entrenchments of the British are still comparatively perfect. We resolved to take the incidents of the siege, as far as possible, in chronological order, and, of course, our first care was to hunt

up the outworks evacuated by the English on the night of the 29th of September. They lie on the western outskirts of the town, and are still in good preservation. They were strong positions, and their abandonment must have left the portion of the town in which they were situated in a very exposed condition, and our officers, when they took possession of them, expressed surprise at their being voluntarily given up. We next looked for the two redoubts stormed by the allied forces on the 15th of October. The first, or most eastern, of these (that stormed by the Americans), being near the river, has nearly been washed away; that taken by the French portion of the allied army may still be traced. The capture of these redoubts brought the antagonists, as it were, within speaking distance; and it became too apparent to Cornwallis that unless succor arrived (of which there was no reasonable hope), or unless he could escape by a stealthy night retreat, his destruction or surrender was inevitable. On the succeeding night, therefore (the 16th), he attempted to escape across the river to Gloucester Point, where a small French force was stationed for the purpose of watching Tarleton entrenched there; this force it was determined to overpower and destroy, when the entire British army, after abandoning their artillery, ammunition and baggage trains, were to be moved off in full retreat, through a portion of Virginia, through Maryland, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, all occupied by the American troops, until a junction could have been formed with Sir Henry Clinton in New York. In pursuance of this determination, a portion of the besieged army had actually crossed the river, and another detachment was embarked in boats, and part of the way over, when a violent storm of wind and rain sprung up, nearly engulfing the whole party, and sent the boats with their passengers so far down the river that it was a late hour the next day before they could rejoin the main body of their army. It was regarded as a very rash attempt, and demonstrated the desperate straits to which Cornwallis was reduced. On the 17th he solicited a truce.

We then entered the main works, situated on the eastern edge of the town; these are still in excellent keeping, and must have been truly formidable when bristling with cannon and filled with soldiers. What first attracted our attention was their brevity; but this was probably considered an excusable military

fault, if it was one, as all military commanders prefer compact works, with as few assailable points as possible. But perhaps our ideas had imperceptibly become exaggerated from the reflection that there was an army of about eight thousand men stationed for their defence, and, if it were desirable, these men were capable of occupying defences much more extended than those before us. But there they were, with backs too broad to be perforated by a cannon shot, and too steep to be easily scaled by an assailant. In a conspicuous angle of these works may be seen the foundations and ruins of the costly mansion of the patriotic Governor Nelson, who commanded the Virginia militia at the siege. Justly supposing that his house would be the most convenient spot for Cornwallis' headquarters, the Governor, with rare disinterestedness, offered the American gunners a guinea a piece for every shot which should hit his own house—a promise which it is said he scrupulously redeemed. Under such incentives it was, of course, soon a heap of ruins; and Cornwallis, after seeing his servant killed, was driven farther into town, to another mansion, belonging to the Nelsons, although the American shot still pursued him. The house is of bricks, and the marks of several balls are still to be seen; one shot penetrated the southeast corner, went through the wall, entered the dining-room, tore off a couple of panels of the wainscoting, and spent its force against the marble mantel, which it shattered to pieces. Three other cannon shot have left their marks, all on the eastern gable end. Two of them went through the wall, the hole made by one of these is still open; a third struck half way. This house is now occupied by the estimable widow of the grandson of Governor Nelson.

Attached to the personal staff of General Washington during the siege was a clergyman by the name of Evans. One day, in the midst of a severe cannonade, the general and his staff were occupying an exposed position within the American lines, when a shot struck the ground so near the spot where the general and his staff were standing that it threw the earth onto the clergyman's hat, which gave him great alarm. Evincing his terror in his countenance, he took off his hat, saying, "See this, General!" to which Washington replied, "you had better show your hat, sir, to your wife and children!"

After traversing the entrenchments, we sought the field where

the formalities of the surrender took place. It is at present a respectable inclosure of some hundred acres, and it was about the same in 1781. It joins the town on the south, the precise spot where General O'Harra is said to have delivered up his sword, and apologized for the absence of his commander, is now marked by a couple of poplar trees, which were planted by some one in commemoration of the event. The field itself is nearly a plain, and is admirably adapted for the purposes for which it had been chosen.

Next in order was the "Moore House," in the eastern parlor of which Cornwallis signed the articles of capitulation. The place is now called the "Temple Farm," and the house, which is of wood, appears much as it did when occupied by Cornwallis. It is outside of the entrenchments, and within musket shot of them on the east. A lawn of some three hundred yards in extent slopes from the house to the banks of the river; and, although the place shows some evidences of dilapidation, it has a pleasant aspect. On the farm there is an ancient enclosure of bricks, which the tradition of the country says was formerly a tower, and built as a defence against the savages. We saw no traces of the tower; but from the extent of the ground walled in, and the number of tombs which it is said to have contained, it seems most probable that it was intended originally as a burial-place. Only one of the tombs is now to be seen, and it bears an inscription of a date only forty-seven years after the first settlement of Virginia by Europeans at Jamestown. The inscription, which is still very perfect, is preceded by an elaborate heraldic device, which, of course, is unintelligible to us republicans. The figure of an animal, which we pronounced a goat, seems to predominate, but of its signification in a coat-of-arms we must confess ignorance. The inscription reads thus:

MAJOR WILLIAM GOOCH,

DYED OCTOBER 29TH, 1655.

"Within this tomb there doth interred lie,
No shape, but substance, true nobility:
It self, though young, in years but twenty-nine,
Yet graced with nature's morall and divine.
The church from him did good participate,
In counsel rare, fit to adorn a state."

Before taking a survey of the battle-field, we were advised to

pay our respects to an aged inhabitant of the place by the name of Robert Anderson. Being at the same time assured that, although utter strangers and under the necessity of introducing ourselves, we would meet not only with a polite, but cordial reception. This was all verified; but Mr. Anderson, on account of his age and the threatening state of the weather, was compelled to excuse himself from walking over the grounds with us, yet he gave us such information as was of great assistance to us in our subsequent researches; and after we had been over the field, he addressed us a polite note, saying that if the inspection of an authentic plot of the works, with the positions of the opposing forces correctly noted down, would be of any assistance to us, he had one in his possession which it would afford him pleasure to exhibit. The plot was made by an officer, who was present at the siege, and while the forces were still in position, and if our recollection is correct, the survey was made while the terms of the capitulation were under discussion. It is probably the only contemporaneous plot of the field now extant. We, of course, very gladly availed ourselves of the invitation, and were much gratified by an inspection of the map, which enabled us to verify some of our notes. Mr. Anderson, who was born during the siege, and, of course, is over seventy years of age, has resided nearly all his life in Yorktown, consequently, it has been in his power to gather many interesting incidents connected with the siege, from those who were active participators in it. These may be denominated its unwritten history, and are highly interesting. Besides the incidents, he has collected numerous relics at different times from the field; among these, which he showed us, was a small belt-plate, bearing the inscription of "A. Gordon, Guards," and several others, one with a date as far back as 1755. He also exhibited part of a wax-candle, which is said to have belonged to Cornwallis. There was also a heavy dragoon's sabre, and a cart-load of cannon-shot and bomb-shells.

An excavation in the marl banks of the river, fancifully called "Cornwallis' Cave," is exhibited as the place where the British commander took refuge during the bombardment. This, of course, is improbable, as no military man of reputation could behave in this way without suffering disgrace. The place, as it is comparatively dry and secure from shot from the town side, was

probably used as a magazine of some kind. Its extent is scarcely sufficient to suppose it was store for provisions, hence the inference seems natural that it was occupied as a powder magazine.

MEMORANDA MADE BY THOMAS R. JOYNES

ON A JOURNEY TO THE STATES OF OHIO AND KENTUCKY, 1810.

(*Continued from page* 158.)

I left General Hopkins' for Eddy Grove Sunday, the 17th, at 8, and arrived at Suggs' at 1 P. M.—twenty miles. Left Suggs' at 3, and about four miles from there my horse was taken sick, and I endeavored to push him on until I could reach a house. He however gave out in the midst of a wilderness, and I had to shoulder my saddle-bags, and after walking about four miles I arrived about sunset at a Mr. H——'s, having left my horse very sick in the woods. After finding a house, I returned after my horse, and after considerable difficulty I at last got him to the house. Here I was initiated into a novel species of politeness. I called for supper, and after it was prepared in the kitchen, I was invited in there with the family, where I partook of a miserable repast. When bedtime came, about a dozen men, women, children and dogs had to sleep in a filthy little room. The situation assigned to me was in the midst of the crowd on a stinking straw bed, with coarse sheets. Here I passed a night sufficient to make a man envy the felicity of the inhabitants of the Plutonian regions. The bed was filled with chinches and other bugs, which prevented my repose; and the disagreeable reflections arising from the prospect of losing my horse combined to render me truly miserable. In the morning I found my horse alive, but with very little prospect of his recovery. I remained here until nearly night, and not liking my fare, I determined to shift my quarters, as I might possibly be bettered, but could not be worsted. I with great difficulty got my horse to Col. Landers', who lived about a mile off. Here I became acquainted with a peculiar custom among the people in this part of the country. I found Col. Landers' daughters busily engaged in spinning cotton, which was to be finished by a certain day, on which there was to be a frolic in the neighborhood. I was informed that when a frolic was contemplated, the lady of the house furnished every

lass of the neighborhood with some kind of work which was to be done by her previous to the festivity, and on carrying it with her she was welcomed to the feast.

Seeing no prospect of my horse's recovering in a short time, I was compelled to swap him for one of not one-third his value. I left Col. Landers' Wednesday 20th, and arrived that evening at Judge Prince's, about twenty-eight miles. Left Prince's Thursday morning, and arrived at 11 at Squire Mercer's on Eddy Creek. Friday, the 22d, the 'Squire showed me my land, 1,000 acres, near his house. The land was of good quality, and had a tolerable cabin, and about twenty acres under cultivation. The land on the banks of Eddy Creek is as handsome as any I have seen in Kentucky, and is very well watered. From the creek springs are very scarce, and many people have to haul the water two or three miles. In some places very good water may be obtained by digging wells, but in others wells have been dug sixty feet, a great part of the distance through a rock, without being able to find a drop of water. The climate in this part of the country is tolerably salubrious, and the soil is very fertile, and well adapted for the cultivation of wheat, corn, hemp and tobacco. The inhabitants in this part of the country generally live in miserable log huts, and are extremely poor. This poverty arises principally from their indolence, which is extreme. From the fertility of the land, very little labor is required to raise an abundant supply of corn, and hogs require very little attention, so that the men are not generally employed in labor more than one-fourth of their time; the balance they employ in hunting and drinking whiskey. Amongst the poorer class throughout this country, the women appear to be less satisfied than the men. This may easily be accounted for from the very laborious tasks which the women have to perform. The women have to cook the food, attend to the cows, and manufacture all the clothing of the family, which keeps them *continually* employed, while the men are not employed more than one-fourth of their time. However fertile the land is south of Green River, and well suited for lazy men, yet a great many are dissatisfied, and wish to emigrate west of the Ohio, and south of Tennessee River, where they say the land is much better, and where they want, I *suppose,* to find land that will produce loaves of bread already baked, and hams of bacon already boiled. The county of Caldwell is very thickly

inhabited, and the inhabitants in some parts of the country, in their manners and way of living, approximate nearer to the aborigines of the country than any I have ever seen.

Tuesday, the 26th, I swapped horses with a man from Louisiana, and went that evening to Eddyville, the seat of justice for Caldwell county, in order to get my horse shod. Seeing not even a remote prospect of selling my land in this county, I started Wednesday morning for Warren county. The rain prevented me from getting farther that evening than Bosier's—twenty miles. Left there at 5, and arrived to breakfast at Hopkinsville at 9—ten miles. Left there at ten, and arrived that evening at McLean's—twenty-five miles. Left McLean's Friday, the 29th, at 5, and arrived to breakfast at Russelville at 8—nine miles. Left there at ten, and arrived at Warren Court-house at 7 P. M.—twenty-eight miles. Nearly the whole distance from Eddyville to Bowling Green (Warren C. H.) the road goes through Barrens, which are very fertile, and in which there are some very handsome farms.

About thirteen miles from Bowling Green I stopped at Shaker Town, alias New Jerusalem. There are about 150 Shakers in this neighborhood, who live principally in log cabins at this place. The peculiarities of this sect of religionists are equally absurd and astonishing. Anna Lee, of England, was the first member of their church, and embraced the true religion in 1747, at which time, they say, the millennium commenced. When a man becomes a member of their church he gives up all his property for the general benefit of the church, and confesses all his sins to their priests and elders, and God, through the mediation of those priests, immediately forgives them. They then continue for some time in a probationary state, until at last they arrive at such perfection that they are perfect saints, and cannot possibly sin. They live together as one great family and the products of their joint labors are delivered to the Steward, who distributes it for their common good. Their mode of worship is peculiar, and consists principally of devotional dances which they term *labours*. They gain but few proselytes, and the greater part of their members are men who were heretofore of the vilest characters. On joining their church the members boast of divesting themselves of every filial, paternal, and conjugal affection for persons who are not of their church. They say that if the

souls of persons who are now dead and in hell will return to them and confess the sins committed in their lifetimes to their elders, they will immediately be forgiven and they will be tranferred into heaven. They say that General Washington and a number of others who were in torment, have returned to them, confessed their sins, and thereupon have been removed to the regions of bliss. They prohibit, *professedly,* all intercourse with the female sex, which they say tends to corrupt and demoralize them. They say that Shakerism will continue gradually to progress until all the inhabitants of the earth will embrace it, and as the propagation of the human species is forbidden by their canons, the human race will become extinct 1,000 years from the time Anna Lee first embraced the faith.

From Bowling Green I went to see a subterranean mill which is worked by a subterranean stream, and is a very great curiosity. There is a small sink-hole, in which the water first bursts up out of the ground, and after running a short distance in this sink-hole, and turning a mill which is in the sink-hole, it then enters the mouth of a cave, and after running about two miles underground, through a passage impenetrable to man, it bursts up in another sink-hole, and runs about three hundred yards in that sink-hole, turning another mill in its course; it then enters the mouth of another cave, which at the entrance is about 100 feet wide and 50 feet high, and gradually lessens until it is so small a man cannot crawl through it, and after a subterranean course of two miles it again bursts out and forms Gasper Creek. The mills are about 75 feet below the surface of the earth.

I sold 300 acres of land on Trammel's Creek in Warren county for $600, and 140 acres I sold for two horses. I was detained in Warren County until Monday, the 9th of July, when at 3 P. M. I started for Frankfort, and arrived that evening at the Dripping Spring—fifteen miles. Left there 10th, and dined at Blumford's on Green River, and lay at Bacon Creek—thirty-three miles. Left Bacon Creek 11th, and arrived to dinner at Elizabethtown at 2 P. M.—twenty-five miles. Left there at 4 P. M., and arrived at the Rolling Fork of Salt River at 7—ten miles. Left there 12th at 4: 30 A. M., and breakfasted at Bairdstown—fifteen miles, and arrived that evening at Duel's—twenty-four miles. Left Duel's at 4: 30 A. M., 13th, and arrived to breakfast at Shelbyville, the seat of justice for Shelby County—

twelve miles. Left there at 11 A. M., and arrived at Frankfort at 7—twenty-two miles. From Bairdstown to Shelbyville, and from there for several miles toward Frankfort, the land is very good, thickly settled, and tolerably improved; large quantities of hemp are made.

I left Frankfort Sunday, 15th, and arrived that evening at Lexington—twenty-two miles. Lexington is a beautiful town, situated in the County of Fayette, containing about 500 houses and 4,000 inhabitants. The town is regularly built, has some very handsome buildings in it, and increases in size with unexampled rapidity. There are a number of machines for carding and spinning cotton yarn, several rope walks, and an extensive factory for making sail duck and cotton bagging. The sail duck manufactured here is of very excellent quality and nearly equal to the best Russian duck. The manufacturers have contracted with the government for 500 bolts at $24. This town is now the second inland town in the United States, both in size and in domestic manufactories. For a considerable distance around Lexington there is the finest tract of country I ever saw, and it is indisputably the largest body of good land in the United States. This part of the country is in a very high state of cultivation, and is elegantly improved. In the vicinity of Lexington, particularly, there are some superb country seats. It is a remarkable fact that when this country was first settled, springs were very small and scarce, and as improvement and settlement have progressed and the annual quantity of vegetable putrefaction diminished, the springs have considerably increased both in number and size. This part of the country is now plentifully supplied with very excellent water, and the climate is very salubrious. The inhabitants now turn their attention almost entirely to the cultivation of hemp, for which they find their soil adapted, and which is more profitable than anything else they can cultivate.

In speaking of Kentucky in general terms, it may be remarked that the soil is very fertile, and the climate tolerably salubrious, but the country is badly watered. I do not mean that the water is of bad quality, but that mill-ponds are scarce, and in some places water is scarce for answering the ordinary purposes of life. Horse mills are generally used in the greater part of the State. In and about Lexington and Frankfort there are a num-

ber of men of very handsome talents, and extensive literary acquirements, particularly the gentlemen of the bar; but in the country the mass of the people are extremely ignorant and illiterate. In hospitality and politeness the inhabitants are greatly superior to the citizens of their mother State.

I left Lexington Wednesday, the 18th, at 6 A. M., and arrived at Georgetown—twelve miles—at 9. Left there at ten, and arrived at Eagle Creek—fifteen miles—at 3 P. M. A short time before I got to Eagle Creek it commenced raining, and I got very wet, and the continuance of the rain prevented my proceeding farther that evening. I left Eagle Creek Thursday at 5 A. M., and arrived at Gouge's to breakfast at 9—thirteen miles. Left there at ten, and arrived at Thrailhill's at 1 P. M.—thirteen miles. Left there at 2 and arrived at Gaines' at 7 P. M.—sixteen miles. Left Gaines' Friday, the 20th, at 6 A. M., and arrived at Cincinnati at 2 P. M. Here I was detained by General Lytle (with whom I had made a contract for the sale of Col. Darby's land) until August the 1st. Left Cincinnati at 3 P. M. on that day, and arrived that evening at 6 P. M. at New Town. Left New Town 2d, at 5, and arrived to breakfast at Townesley's at 9—ten miles. Left there at 10, and arrived at 1 P. M. at Williamsburg—nine miles. Left Williamsburg Friday, 3d, and arrived to breakfast at noon, five and a half miles beyond Eagle Creek—nineteen miles. Left there 1:30 P. M., and arrived that evening at Willis'—twenty-one miles. Left Willis' Saturday at 6 A. M., and arrived to breakfast at Turner's—fifteen miles.

From Turner's I went, in company with Mr. Cadwallader Wallace of Chillicothe, to examine some wells in Paint Creek, about one mile from Turner's. Those wells are eight in number, and are dug through a solid rock, in Paint Creek, some of them near its centre. They are all perfectly circular, and one of them has been opened and was found to be about three feet deep. Each one is covered by a circular stone slab, on the most perfect of which, about nine inches from the periphery, a moulding is raised about four inches in diameter, and near the periphery there is a groove cut all around about eleven inches deep and nine wide. After removing the top stone they are filled in with stones of a different kind from the bed of the creek, and are very nicely hewn, so as to fit with perfect accuracy, and are connected by a very tenacious cement, which is nearly as hard as the rock. They

are from five to seven feet in diameter. It is difficult to imagine by whom those wells were dug and for what purpose, and there are no circumstances connected with them which will lead to a solution of the difficulty. In many places there are very plain marks of the instruments with which they were carved.

Immediately above those wells on the bank of Paint Creek, which is here about 300 feet high, there are the remains of a very extensive fortification built of stone. The fortification is circular and contains about 150 acres. The stones must have been brought a considerable distance, as there are no quarries near at hand from which they could have been brought. Within the walls there are very evident remains of a number of forges, and cinders are to be seen in many parts of it. The State of Ohio abounds with fortifications of this kind, the largest of which is on the Little Miami, and contains nearly 200 acres of land. There are likewise a large number of circular mounds, some of which are on the summits of the highest hills, and are generally about 20 feet high and 150 in diameter. These appear to have been burying places for the dead, as great numbers of bones have been found upon opening them. In the month of January, 1809, the river Ohio was unusually high, and near Cincinnati the bank caved in for 20 or 30 feet, and where it had caved in, about 15 feet below the surface, a lime kiln was discovered about half burnt. In digging a well a short time since on a high hill in that town a stump was found 80 feet below the surface, on which there were evident marks of the axe. These circumstances are singular, and a multitude of reflections are produced by them. I think that they indisputably prove that this country was formerly inhabited by a race of beings more civilized than the Indians found here at the discovery of this country by the whites; but whence they came and when they came, and whither they have gone, I will leave to be investigated by some person better qualified than I am.

After examining those wells, we started to Chillicothe, and arrived there about 7 P. M. Chillicothe is a handsome town situated on the west bank of the Scioto, and containing an academy, a Presbyterian church, two Methodist churches, a courthouse, about 260 dwelling houses, and 2,200 inhabitants. The growth of this town has been very astonishing. In 1798 the first cabin was built here. On Paint Creek and on Scioto for a con-

siderable distance around Chillicothe the land is extremely fertile, and well adapted for the raising of corn, wheat and hemp.

Left Chillicothe Saturday, August 25th, and arrived that evening at Tarleton, in Pickaway County—eighteen miles. About six miles from Chillicothe I stopped at the Sulphur Spring, the waters of which are strongly impregnated with that substance, and are considered very salutary in many complaints. In the State of Ohio there are great numbers of plains, or, as they are called by the French, *prairies*. They are uniformly of a fertile soil, and covered with luxuriant grass (which I have seen on them nine feet high) and without the least appearance, in their natural state, of a tree or bush. A plain in Pickaway County, called the Pickaway Plain, is the largest in the State, and is about eight miles in length, and from two to three in breadth. There was a field of wheat on this plain this year of upwards of 200 acres, which averaged 40 bushels to the acre. Those plains were perfectly barren of timber at the first discovery of this country by the whites, and the cause of it is difficult to conjecture.

Left Tarleton Sunday morning at 5 o'clock, and arrived to breakfast at 9 at Lancaster—fifteen miles. Lancaster is a market town containing about 100 houses, unpleasantly situated on the edge of a large muddy prairie or marsh. From Chillicothe to Tarleton the land is tolerably good, but from there to Lancaster it is very thin, being for several miles woody barrens, and on the sides of the road large rocky hills. Left Lancaster at 10 : 30, and arrived at the Sign of the Swan at 2 P. M.—twelve miles. Left there at 4, and arrived at Hall's at 7 P. M.—twelve miles. Left Hall's Monday morning at 5, and arrived at Zanesville at 8—twelve miles. Zanesville is the present seat of government for Ohio, and is pleasantly situated on the Muskingum River, and contains about 200 houses. The land from Lancaster to Zanesville is very hilly (though not mountainous) and the soil thin, and produces good wheat, but not very good corn. There are almost as many taverns as miles betwixt Lancaster and Zanesville.

Left Zanesville at noon, and arrived at 7 P. M. at Speer's—eighteen miles. Left Speer's Tuesday morning at 5, and arrived at Beymer's to breakfast at 9—thirteen miles. Five miles before I reached Beymer's I passed through Cambridge, a small town containing about fifty houses, on the banks of Wills Creek.

Left Beymer's at 10, and arrived at 1 P. M. at Moore's—ten miles. Left Moore's at 2:30, and arrived at Bradshaw's at 5 P. M.—ten miles. Here I was detained by rain until Wednesday 29th, on which day at 5 A. M. I left, and arrived to breakfast at 8 at Morristown—ten miles. The land from Zanesville to Morristown is very hilly, and the soil thin; in some places the roads are very bad. Left Morristown at 10, and arrived at half past 12 at St. Clairsville, the justice-seat for Belmont County, which is a neat little town containing about eighty houses. Left there at 1:30 P. M., and arrived at 4:30 at Wheeling, the seat of justice for Ohio County, Virginia. Wheeling is a pleasant town situated on the east bank of the Ohio, containing about eighty houses, arranged principally on one street running parallel with the river. There is a very fertile island in the Ohio opposite Wheeling called Zane's Island, containing about 400 acres. The road from Morristown to Wheeling is much more level than it is west of Morristown, and the land is much more fertile. The whole distance from Chillicothe to Wheeling the country is thickly settled, and the accommodations for travellers very good.

Left Wheeling at 5 P. M., and arrived at Beal's at 6—four miles. Left Beal's Thursday morning at 5, and arrived to breakfast at 9 at Alexandria, in Washington County, Pennsylvania, having crossed the line about half a mile before arriving at that place—twelve miles. Left there at 10:30, and arrived at 2:30 at Washington—sixteen miles—the justice seat of that county, which is a handsome town containing about 150 houses. Left there at 4 P. M., and arrived at 6 at Hunter's—seven miles. Left there Friday at 5, and arrived at 10 at Brownsville alias Redstone—eighteen miles—situated on the east bank of Monongahela, where Fort Redstone formerly stood. Left there at 11, and arrived at Union Town, in Fayette County, at 3 P. M.—twelve miles. Union Town is a very handsome town containing about 200 houses. Arrived at 6 P. M. at Price's at the eastern foot of Laurel Hill—eight miles. The road on Laurel Hill for five miles is intolerably bad. Left Price's Saturday, September 1st, at 5 A. M., and arrived at 10 at Smith's—fifteen miles—at the great crossings of Yonghogeny River, a branch of the Alleghany, which is here about 200 yards wide, and the fording very bad. Left Smith's at 11, and arrived at 1:30 P. M. at Simpkins', in Alleghany County, Maryland—ten miles. About two miles before I

arrived at Simpkins' I crossed the line betwixt Pennsylvania and Maryland. From Alexandria (where I first entered Pennsylvania) to Woodstock, at the eastern foot of Laurel Hill, a distance of fifty-seven miles, the country is very thickly inhabited, and in a high state of cultivation. From there until I left Pennsylvania, there are but few inhabitants, and the country is extremely hilly and the roads very bad. Left Simpkins' at 2:30, and arrived at 6:30 at Tomlinson's—fifteen miles—having crossed Negro mountain a few miles before arriving there. Left Tomlinson's Sunday, 2d, at 5:30, and arrived at 8:30 to breakfast at Musselman's—eleven miles. Left there at 9:30, and arrived at Stewart's, in Hampshire County, Virginia, at 1:30—fourteen miles. About seven miles from Musselman's, at the east foot of the Alleghany, the road forks, the left going by Hagerstown to Baltimore, and the right by Winchester to Alexandria, and about five miles from the forks the Virginia road crosses the north branch of Potomac, which divides Virginia from Maryland. Left Stewart's at 2:30, and arrived at 5 at Springfield—thirteen miles. Left Springfield Monday, 3d, at 5, and arrived to breakfast at Somebody's at 10—fourteen miles. About three miles from Springfield I crossed the south branch of Potomac, about six miles above its confluence with the north branch, and about half a mile after crossing the branch I arrived at the foot of the South Branch mountain, the ascent of which for about fourteen miles is extremely stony and difficult. Left Somebody's at 11, and arrived at 1:30 at Stewart's—eleven miles. Left there at 3, and arrived at 6 P. M. at Davis'—eleven miles. Left Davis' at 5, Tuesday, the 4th, and arrived to breakfast at Crane's at 8:30—fourteen miles. Eight miles from Davis', I passed through Winchester, a well-built town, the seat of justice for Frederick County, containing about 400 houses. Left Crane's at 9:30 A. M., and arrived at 1:30 P. M. at Pumpkin Town, at the eastern foot of the Blue Ridge—sixteen miles. Four miles before I arrived at Pumpkin Town, I crossed the Shenandoah River at Snigger's Ferry, and immediately after, I began the ascent of the Blue Ridge, through Snigger's Gap, the road through which, over the mountain, is very good, except about one mile, which is intolerably stony. Left Pumpkin Town at 3 P. M., and arrived at 7:30 at Ker's—eighteen miles. I was this day,

for the first time in my life, refused admittance into a man's house. On this road taverns are very scarce, and I was advised to stop at the house of a Mr. T———, who I was informed kept private entertainment for travellers. I arrived there about sunset, my horses and myself being very much fatigued, having travelled to-day forty-two miles, and he positively refused me admittance, and I had to ride on six miles farther.

About three miles from Ker's is Leesburgh, a handsome town containing about 150 houses, and the seat of justice for Loudoun County. From Pumpkin Town to Leesburgh, a distance of twenty-one miles, the land is very good, and in a high state of cultivation. Left Ker's Wednesday, 5th, at 5:30, and arrived to breakfast at Douglas' at 9:15—fifteen miles. Left there at 10, and arrived at 2 at Hodgkins' in Fairfax County—fifteen miles. Left there at 3 P. M., and arrived at 5:30 at Potomac Bridge—eight miles—and at 6:30 arrived at Washington City—four miles. From Leesburg to Georgetown the land is generally poor. The City of Washington is now very rapidly improving. Left there Thursday, the 6th, at 1 P. M., and arrived at 5:30 at Marlborough, the seat of justice for King George County, Maryland—eighteen miles. It being court time, and the tavern much crowded, I had to sleep on the floor, and the accommodations were very bad otherwise, and I had, notwithstanding, to pay the highest bill I ever paid in my life. The charge was as follows: supper and *bed,* 5/7½; 1 bushel oats, 8/; stabling two horses 3/ 9; total, 17/ 4½. Left there Friday morning at 5 A. M., and arrived to breakfast at 7:30 at Queen Anne's—nine miles. Left there at 9, and arrived at 12 at Annapolis—thirteen miles. The land from Washington to Annapolis was generally very poor and sandy. Saturday, the 8th, at 8 A. M., embarked at Annapolis, and after an agreeable passage of four hours, arrived at Haddaway's, in Talbot County, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

Left there at 3 P. M., and arrived at 8 at Easton, which is situated on the waters of Choptank River, and contains about 150 houses. Left there the 9th at 5:30, and arrived to breakfast at 9 at Hunting Creek—twelve miles. Left there at 10, and arrived at 2:30 P. M. at Vienna, on Nanticoke River, in Dorchester County. Immediately after crossing Nanticoke into Summerset County, the road goes over a very wet marsh for one-half mile, which would be completely impassable were it not for a

causeway, which is made the whole distance thereof. Left Vienna at 4, and arrived at the Barren Creek Springs. The country for a considerable distance around Barren Creek is very sandy and poor. Left Barren Creek Monday, the 9th, at 6, and arrived at 8:30 at Quantico Mills—ten miles. Left there at 9, and arrived at 1 at Princess Anne, having crossed Wicomico River about eleven miles before arriving there. Left Princess Anne at 2, and arrived at 6 at New Town in Worcester County, on the south bank of Pocomoke River. The crops of corn throughout the Eastern Shore are unusually good this year. At every place at which I stopped on the Eastern Shore I found the people to be remarkably sickly, almost every one being confined with the ague and fever. Left New Town on the morning of the 10th, and reached home in the afternoon, having been gone on the journey to Ohio and Kentucky three days less than five months.

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Bibliotheca Legum.
Clarks Lat'n Grammar.
Geography for Children.
Complete parish-Officer.
Tyro's Dictionary.

[*To be concluded in next issue.*]

SOME OF THE MEADS.

(*Continued from page* 197).

The first of Bishop Meade's ancestors who settled in America was Andrew Meade, a Roman Catholic, born about 1680, who came from County Kerry, Ireland, to New York, where he remained for about five years, and married Mary Latham, a Quakeress. He moved to Nansemond county, Va., where he became connected with the Established Church, and died in 1745. (24)

The first of General George Gordon Meade's family, who settled in America was Robert Meade, a Roman Catholic, who was born in Ireland, married in Barbados, and died in Philadelphia in 1754. He left two sons and a daughter, one of the sons being George Meade, merchant, who was born in Philadelphia, February 29, 1741, married May 5, 1768, Henrietta Constantia, daughter of Hon. Richard Warsom, and died November 9, 1808. He was a staunch Roman Catholic, and a member of St. Mary's Church, Fourth Street, above Spruce Street, Philadelphia. The latter had children, among them Richard Warsom Meade, who was born in Chester county, Pa., June 23, 1778, died in Washington, D. C., June 26, 1828, and was buried in St. Mary's Church-yard, Philadelphia, Pa. He married Margaret Coates Butler (who died in 1852). One of his children was George Gordon Meade (U. S. A.), who was born at Cadiz, Spain, while his father was United States Consul, December 31, 1815, and who died at Philadelphia November 6, 1872. (25)

There are a number of families of Meads living in the vicinity of New York City, and in New England (26), who are of English origin, and might be, in some way, related to the Meads of Loudoun and Bedford counties, Va. Some of these New York and New England families moved to Virginia, among them being Edward Mead (author of genealogy of Lee's family, etc.), of Keswick, Albemarle county, Va.

NOTES.

1. See *Johnson's Universal Cyclopaedia*, Vol. V., p. 319. For interesting biographies see Rev. Alexander Gordon's Biography in Lee's (Stevens) *Dictionary of National Biography*, Vol. XXXVII., page 180, etc.; Rose's *Dictionary of National Biography*, Vol. X., page 69; see also his sermon on "Spiritual Wisdom," delivered at

Stepney, September 16, 1660, which led to his ejectment on the charge of non-conformity. (Pamphlet Philadelphia Library, 928, Q. 11.) For biography of his son, Dr. Richard Mead, the celebrated English physician, who was born August 2, 1673, and died in 1754, see *The Imperial Dictionary of Universal Biography*, Vol. III., page 344, etc.; Rose's *Biographical Dictionary*, Vol. X., page 69, etc.; Sidney Lee's *Dictionary of National Biography*, Vol. XXXVII., page 181; and Leaman's *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Dr. Richard Mead*, London, 1755.

2. Davis' *History of Bucks County, Pa.*, p. 121.
3. See certificate of removal from Falls Monthly Meeting, April 4, 1746, also reference to him in Fairfax and Bedford Monthly Meeting Records.
4. We would be pleased to obtain any information as to ancestors of this William Crump.
5. See records of Fairfax Monthly Meeting.
6. See Fall's Monthly Records and Family Bibles, in possession of Mr. Amos Satterthwaite, of Bucks county, Pa.
7. Among them being Amos Satterthwaite, of Bucks county, Pa., who has in his possession considerable data relating to this branch of the family.
8. Stith Mead's *Memoirs*, 1829.
9. Letters of administration granted August 19, 1754, Book A, page 10, account filed November 28, 1758, Book A, page 194.
10. Hening's *Statutes*, Vol. VII., page 478, Chap. 7.
11. Bedford county, Va., records.
12. Hening's *Statutes*, Vol. VII., page 207.
13. Stith Mead's *Memoirs*, 1829, page 23.
14. Stith Mead's *Memoirs*.
15. Stith Mead's *Memoirs*.
16. Stith's *Memoirs*.
17. Mem. of land entered with Capt. William Inglis. . . . By William Mead, 2-17, 1768; see Stith Mead's *Memoirs*, page 20. See Bedford county, Va., land records.
18. Stith Mead's *Memoirs*, page 21.
19. Stevens' *History of Georgia*.

20. Will.

In the name of God, Amen. I, WILLIAM MEAD, of Cupboard in the County of Richmond and State of Georgia, being weak of body but of perfect mind and memory, bless God for His mercy, do make this will and testament in manner and form following, that is to say: —

1st. I give and bequeath to my son Nicholas Meade, one guinea, and no more in addition to what he has already had of my estate.

Second. As it is my wife's desire to give my daughter Elizabeth Gordon ten or fifteen guineas and a mourning ring, I do therefore give and bequeath to her the said Elizabeth the said sum of ten or fifteen guineas and a mourning ring at the discretion of my executor.

Third. I give, devise and bequeath to my sons Nicholas Mead and Stith Mead and their heirs forever all my lands in the state of Virginia undisposed of and remaining in the hands of Robert Mead, Charles Tolbot and John Calloway to be equally divided between them, but subject to be disposed of by Stith Mead for the respective benefit of each of them.

I give, devise and bequeath to my daughter Martha McMillian, wife of Alexander McMillian, and her heirs forever, the tract or parcel of land whereon she lives containing five acres, and the negro slaves Esther, Nell, Doll, Bob—, Henry, Phil., John, Matilda, Clary, Dicey, and Edmund, children of said Cati, and also Dicey, and my bay horse Douglass and three cows with their two calves and also Sally the daughter of Esther and Davy the son of Nell, to have and to hold the said negroes, horse and cows and lands unto the said Martha McMillian and her heirs forever so that neither the said Alexander McMillan nor any future husband which she shall or may have, shall have or exercise any right, title or authority in or over the said property, nor shall any part thereof be liable or subject to the payment of his debts, or the debts of any future husband, but the same shall be and remain to the sole and separate use and benefit of the said Martha McMillan and her heirs forever.

I give and bequeath to my daughter Priscilla Sims and her heirs forever the following negro slaves, to wit: Aggy, Anaky, Rachael, Charles Pannier and Ned and Betty with their increase, to have and to hold unto the said Priscilla Sims and her heirs forever, so that her present husband Benjamin Sims or any future husband which she may have shall not have or exercise any right, title or authority in or over the said negroes, nor shall they or either of them be subject or liable to the payment of his debts or the debts of any future husband but the same shall be and remain to and for the sole and separate use of the said Priscilla Sims and her heirs forever.

I give, devise and bequeath to my son Cowles Mead all the lands for which I have already executed a deed to him, and also the negro slaves Isham and Fed, to have and to hold him and his heirs forever.

I give, devise and bequeath to my son Marston Mead and his heirs forever all the lands for which I have executed a deed to him and also the negro slaves Solomon and Manuel.

I give, devise and bequeath to my daughter Catherine Jones and her heirs forever all the tract of land containing three hundred and sixty nine acres more or less, bounded by Brigg and Glascook for which a deed has already been executed, and also the negro slaves Hannah, Nan, Nelly, Jude, Tom, Reuben, Levis and Andrew and their increase, to have and to hold the land and negroes aforesaid to the said Catherine Jones and her heirs forever, so that her present husband Thomas Jones nor any future husband which she may have shall not have or exercise any right, title or authority in or over the said land or negroes but the same shall be and remain to and for the sole and separate use of the said Catherine Jones and her heirs forever.

I give, devise and bequeath to my son William Mead and his heirs

forever all the remaining part of the Cupboard tract of land yet undisposed or not before given to my sons Cowles and Marston, and also the negro slaves Will and Robin together with all my household furniture.

I give, devise and bequeath to my son Stith Mead in trust for the use of William Jefferson McMillan and his heirs sixty four acres of land on the headwaters of Cupboard Creek bounded by Brigg and Lamar, and for which I have executed a deed.

And lastly, I do hereby constitute and appoint my son Stith Mead executor of this my last will and testament, hereby revoking and annulling all former wills by me made.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and seal this nineteenth day of February one thousand eight hundred and five.

W. MEAD L. S.

SIGNED, SEALED, PUBLISHED AND DECLARED by the above named William Mead to be his last will and testament in the presence of us.

JAMES YOUNGER,
J. HAMILL,
JOHN D'ANTIGNAC, J. P.

21. Heitman's *Historical Register.*
22. Bible and other record in possession of Mrs. David Taylor, of Lake Charles, La.
23. The other child died in infancy.
24. Bishop Meade's *Old Churches, etc.,* page 289; Bishop Johns' *Life of Bishop Meade; Chaumier Papers,* privately printed by Henry J. Peet, Chicago, Ill. See *Homemaker's Magazine,* Vol. IV., p. 93, etc., for an account of "Chaumiere," the homestead of David Meade, near Lexington, Ky.
25. See O'Hart's *Irish Pedigrees,* page 311, etc.; also the numerous biographical dictionaries.
26. See *Genealogies and History of Watertown, Mass.,* by Henry Bonds; *History of West Chester County, N. Y.,* by Bolton; *History of Greenwich, Conn.,* by Mead; *History of Stanford, Conn.,* by Huntingdon; *Old Merchants of New York City,* by Walter Barret, Second Series.

PATENTS ISSUED DURING THE REGAL GOVERNMENT.

(*Continued from Vol. X., pages* 92 *to* 98.)

The book in which the patent was recorded, the page, the patentee's name, date of issue, number of acres, and the locality of the lands.

CHARLES CITY COUNTY.

Book No. 3.

Page 7. Thomas Stegg Esqr. Novr. 24, 1653. 1698 acres. Part of the land lying between two creeks, one called the Old Mans Creek, the other Queens Creek.

9. Francis Grey. Novr. 24, 1653.—750 acres. Being a middle ground between ye heads of Mr. Sparrow, Jo^{n}. Wall & Jo^{n}. Hackers land.

55. John Dipdall, Clerk. Novr. 24 1653.—756 acres. On the South side of James River, between the heads of Florida hundred and Powells Creek.

76. Nicholas Perry Mar: 11th. 1652—250 acres. Swamp and Marsh, on the South side of James River, on the North west side of upper Chipoakes Creek.

77. Maj^{r}. Abraham Wood. June 9, 1653—1557 acres. On the South side of Appomattox river; Beg.g &c. on the back of a little swamp on Appomattox river &c. to the lower end of an Island called Flea Island &c above the tenement of John Yowers, includ'g Islands & Inletts.

144. Robert West. Augt. 2, 1652.—700 acres. Upon the branches of Baylies Creek, towards the South side of the head of said creek.

170. George Pace. Decr. 6, 1652.—507 acres. On the South side of James river, & on the East side of Powells Creek.

171. James Warradine. Octr. 13, 1652.—1070½.—acres. 470½ acs. of land & swamp, adjoin.g the land of John Chaplin & —— Richards, the residue 600 acres—on the South side of James river, bounded &c. commonly called & known by the name of Mr. Mathews' upper Indian fields.

219. Col^{o}. Francis Epps. Jan.y. 23, 1653. 280 acres. On the South side of James river, & on the South side of Appomattox river, adjoin.g the land of Capt. Batts, Walter Brookes, Nath: Tatum &c.

303. Waller Brookes. Mar: 12, 1654.—460 acres. In the parish of Bristall, part of the land, on the Easterly side of the City creek, where it bounds.

322. Thomas Felton Feb.y. 6, 1654.—150 acres. On the South side of James river, and on the West side of an Indian swamp commonly called & known —— Ohareek.

322. William Led. Feb.y. 6, 1654.—500 acres. On the South side of James river & on the west side of an Indian swamp commonly called & known by the name of Ohoreek.

334. William Bagly. May 1st, 1655. 400 acres. Situate or being at Wards Creek.

369. Firdinando Austin. Feb.y 25, 1653.—1200 acres. On the North side of James river and on the East side of Queens Creek.

372. Thomas Cole. Apl. 18, 1653. 300 acres.—On the North side of Wards Creek, near the Mill, 270 acres, & 30 acres is in the base thereof join.g to the Creek.

377. Richard Jones, C^{l}. Mar. 12, 1655. 1500 acres.—950 acres part thereof being two miles or thereabouts from the river on the back of Merchants hope, north on the said Merchants land.

377. Symon Symons. Sept. 15, 1655. 320 acres.—On the South side of James river and on the East side of Powells Creek.

379. Capt. Daniel Luellin Mar. 10, 1655. 636 acres.—270 acres part thereof beginning on the head of Sherly hundred commonly known by the name of rich level &c.

Book No. 4.

11. Robert Nicholson. Jan. 3, 1655. 500 acres.—On the North side of James river, being opposite to Tapahana Marsh.

40. John Rutherford & Mycum Curry. Mar. 17, 1655. On the South side of James river & on the West side of an Indian swamp, commonly called and known by the name of Ohoreek.

Note.—See Book No. 5, pa. 387. The s^{d} land formerly gt^{t}. to W^{m}. Lea Feby 6, 1654.

147. Thomas Drew. June 4, 1657. 490 acres.—On the North side of Flower de hundred Creek.

Note.—"Renewed in the s^{d} Drews name &c.—See margin of Record."

189. Thomas Tanner. Novr. 27, 1657. 250 acres with 34 per.s. which lies on point without the East line, on the South side of James river, and on the East side of the head of Powells creek, near the old Town.

Note.—This abstract will also be found under the head of Charles County—perhaps the land lies in Charles City Ct.y. for which supposition it is here introduced.

189. Maurice Rose. Octr. 10, 1657. 1400 acres.—On the South side of James river, and on the Eastermost side of the head of Wards Creek.

450. Col°. Edward Hill. Decr. 8, 1660. 2470 acres. The 1st part of the land lies in Shirly hundred, adjoin.g Mrs. Aston, another part on Carneges Creek &c. The remainder of the land is bounded &c on Turky Island Creek.

486. Col°. Abraham Wood. Septr. 16, 1663. 2073 acres: Lying at Fort Henry, on the South side of Appomattox river. Bounded &c. from thence it crosseth a part of Appomattox run to the lower end of an Island called Flea Island.

Book No. 5.

83. Patrick Jackson & Richard Baker. Mar: 18, 1662. 1500 acres. Part of the land lies two miles or thereabouts from the river on the back side of Merchants hope. Bounded &c.

90. John Drayton. June 14, 1665. 150 acres. On Powells Creek upon a swamp issuing thereout called Reedy swamp.

125. William Humphries. March 18, 1662. 200 acres.—On the Easterly side of Turky Island Creek opposite to the great or Long meadow.

142. Fardinande Austin. Mar. 18, 1662. 1200 acres.—On the North side of James river, & on the East side of Queens Creek.

143. Walter Brooks. Mar. 18, 1662. 460 acres. In the parish of Bristall. One part of the land lies on the Easterly side of the City creek & North on the Appomattox river. The other part at the head thereof & runeth East along the head of Nathl. Tatum's land.

166. John Coleman. Mar. 18, 1662. 813 acres.—Upon the southerly side of Appomattox river adjoin.g the land of Mr. Tounstall.

233. Daniel Clarke. Jan.y 28, 1662. 1698 acres.—The land lies between two creeks, one of them is called the Old Mans Creek, & the other is called Queens Creek.

268. John Stith and Samuel Eale. Feb.y. 15, 1663. 500 acres. An Irregular tract of land without the land of Capt. Henry Perry, called Herring Creek or Brockland, & on the North side of James river.

273. William Heath. Mar. 5, 166$\frac{3}{4}$. 250 acres—: Beg.g &c in the swamp which parts Surry and Charles City Counties.

278. John Stith. July 29, 1664. 550 acres—: On the North side of James river & on the Westerly side of a run, where it boundeth from the said run.

278. Thomas Mudget. Decr. 19, 1663. 550 acres—: Part in Charles City & part in Surry Counties upon the Western branch of Upper Chepokes Creek.

314. Col^{o}. Guy Moulsworth. Mar. 18, 1662. 1460 acres—: Part in Charles City County and part in James City County, adjoin'g the land of John Bishop, his own &c thence &c into a branch of Jones' Creek called the upper back creek.

333. Peter Gill and Henry White. Feb'y. 15, 1663. 1000 acres. Upon the South side of Chickahominy main swamp. Beg.g at a corner oak by upper Westover path by a great branch.

336. James Paddam. Mar. 18, 1662. 203 acres—: Lying at the head of Wm Ditties land, which the said Ditty bought of James Warradine commonly called and known by the name of high Peake &c.

346. James Jones. Mar. 1st, 1663. 250 Acs. 34 pers. which is on points without the East line, on the South side of James river, & on the East side of the head of Powells creek, near the old Town bounds.

387. Mary Curry, daughter to Marcum Curry. Mar. 5, 1663. 250 acres—: Being one half of a parcel of land formerly granted unto said Marcum Curry & John Rutherford. Beg.g &c on the Westermost side of a swamp that parts Charles City Co^{t}y & Surry opposite to Thomas Folton's plantation.

570. Anthony Wyatt. Octr. 13, 1665. 282 acres—: Beg.g &c in a point between two bottoms, the one called the Deep bottom, the other Dry Bottom.

270. Captn. Mathew Edlow Feb'y. 16, 1663. 850 acres—: In James City & Charles City Counties, on the Southwest side of the head of Chickahominy river.

511. John Cogan. Octr. 12, 1665. 650 acres—: On the South side of James river, Boundeth west over the poplar branch by the side of Jones' level.

511. Morgan Jones. Octr. 13, 1665. 100 acres—: On the South side of James river, adjoin'g. the land of Thomas Crooke,

thence &c crossing the great swamp at the mouth of the Cross swamp.

516. David Jones. Octr. 20, 1665. 479 a. 2 r. 19 p. On the North side of James river; Beg.g &c that parts Joseph Harwood & David Jones; thence &c to a branch that runs into Kittawan Creek.

518. Joseph Harwood. Octr. 20, 1665. 422 a. 25 per. On the North side of James river, in Weynoke.

518. John Tate. Octr. 20, 1665. 80 acres—: Upon the North side of James river, and extending along a line of marked trees that parts Peter Plummer and the said John Tate.

519. Robert Coleman Junr. Octr. 20, 1665. 450 acres—: On the South side of Appomattox river. Beg'g at Robert Coleman Senior's head line.

519. Richard and Henry Blanks. Octr. 20, 1665. 150 acres—: At the mouth of Queens Creek, & on the North side of James river.

520. Thomas Chapple. Octr. 20, 1665. 80 acres—: On the North side of James river, & on the North side of Kittawan Creek.

521. Hammond Woodhouse. Octr. 20, 1665. 42 a. 2 r. 25 p.—: Upon the North side of James river, in Weynoke. Beg.g &c to Kittawan Creek.

525. Daniel Clarke. July 25, 1665. 2029 a. 2 r. 20 po.—: Between two creeks, one called Old Mans Creek, the other called Queens creek, 1698 acres part of s^{d} land formerly gt^{t}. to Captn. Thomas Stegg by pat^{t}. dated Novr. 24, 1653, the same gt^{d}. s^{d}. Clark by pat^{t}. dated Jany 28, 1662, the residue of s^{d} tract &c.

559. Robert Evans. Oct 20, 1665. 80 acres—: In Weynoke on the North side of James river.

559. Robert Evans. Octr. 20, 1665. 41 a. 23 po. In Weynoke; On the North side of James river. Beg.g &c that parts Francis Redford and Robert Evans.

560. Robert Evans. Octr. 20, 1665. 60 a. 3 r. 9 p. In Weynoke. On the North side of James river. Beg'g &c parting Thomas Cabell & Robert Evans.

560. William Lawrence & James Lawrence. Octr. 20, 1665. 95 a. 16 po. At the lower end of Weynoke, next to the

land formerly known to be William Claies, being on the North side of James river.

561. William & James Lawrence. Octr. 20, 1665. 240 acres. Joining to David Jones upon an ash swamp. Beg'g at the river.

561. Peter Plummer. Octr. 20, 1665. 80 acres. On the North side of James river and on the North side of Kittawan creek.

561. Thomas Calloway. Feby 27, 1665. 766 acres. On the North side of James river between the head of Florida hundred and Powells Creek.

567. Robert Abernathe. May 7, 1665. 100 acres. On the south side of James river, & on the head of the poplar run where it boundeth on the land of James Wallis.

574. William Hunt. Mar. 21, 1665–6. 346 acres—: Beg.g &c about a mile from the river, on the North side, adjoining to John Stiffs patent formerly granted.

595. Stephen Hamelyn. Octr. 29, 1666. 1400 acres. Escheated land. Formerly granted unto Stephen Hamelyn dec^{d}.

635. David Lewellin May 15, 1666. 636 acres—: 270 acres part thereof—: Beg.g on the head of Shirly hundred commonly known by the name of Rich Level &c.

646. Fardinando Austin. Jany 5, 1664. 1500 acres—: Situate in Charles City and James City Counties; and on the north and south side of the head of Moyses run.

658. John Cannon. Octr. 20, 1665. 80 acres. Upon Kittawan Creek on the back of Weynoke. Bounding as followeth running along David Jones head line.

658. William Justice. Octr. 20, 1665. 143 a. 24 p. In Weynoke and at the heads on the other side of Kittawan.

(*End of Book No.* 5.)

WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE IN 1858.

The following is an extract from the address of Dr. William Robertson Garrett,* made before the Alpha Chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Vanderbilt University, of Tennessee, at its foundation meeting, December 5, 1901:

* Dr. Garrett is the eldest son of the late Dr. Robert Major Garrett, of Williamsburg, Va. He attended William and Mary College and grad-

"I come now to the second branch of the subject, my personal reminiscences as a member of the parent chapter. I shall relate the recollections of only one day—the day of my initiation as a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, and I shall do this briefly, partly for the reason that these reminiscences are unimportant, and partly for the reason that I cannot dwell upon them without the appearance of egotism.

In 1858, there had been many changes since 1776. The political importance of Williamsburg had waned, as the agricultural interests of the country had lost their supremacy. The city of farmers had not kept pace with the growing commercial and manufacturing centres. Educational leadership had become distributed among the many new institutions which had been established, and some of the old ones, which had grown wealthy; yet the city and the college still retained much of their social and educational prestige. Many of the old traditions and customs still remained. I mention one of these good old customs, which brings to my mind many pleasing recollections.

From my earliest memory as a boy, my native city, Williamsburg, Va., was stirred with the heart-burst of its citizens on the advent of the Fourth day of July. Nowhere in the United States was this national anniversary observed with more patriotic enthusiasm. There were five grand events of the day.

1. The first event was the general muster. The militia of James City county was organized into one regiment, which assembled at 9 o'clock on the old Court-house Green. Here the field officers and staff, arrayed in Revolutionary uniforms, the cocked hat and feather, the golden epaulettes, the blue uniform and brass buttons, the sword and red sash, the gauntlets and

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uated there in 1858. He then studied law at the University of Virginia, and subsequently practiced the profession of law till 1861. He was elected captain of an artillery company, and served under Gen. Magruder on the Peninsula of Virginia, and in the battle of Williamsburg commanded a redoubt. Later he served as captain of a cavalry regiment under Forrest and Wheeler. After the war in 1866 he taught the Grammar School at William and Mary College. Shortly afterwards he removed to Tennessee, where he married Miss Julia Flournoy Batte, of Pulaski; was made school superintendent of Giles county; later appointed State Superintendent of Education, then made president of the National Teachers' Association. He now fills the chair of History in the Peabody Normal College, which institution conferred upon him the degree of Ph. D. He is also editor of the *American Historical Magazine.*

spurs, mounted on splendid horses duly caparisoned, marshaled the sturdy militia. On the right and front was the city volunteer company in gorgeous uniforms.

After military evolutions on the Court-house Green, the gallant regiment paraded through the city, with the stars and stripes floating at the head of the column, the band playing "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "Yankee Doodle." It then marched to William and Mary College, reaching there at 11 o'clock, and occupying reserved seats in the college chapel.

2. The second event was the closing of the commencement exercises of William and Mary College. These exercises opened with prayer. Then came the reading of the Declaration of Independence. Then came the Latin address by the president of the college. Then selected members from the graduating classes faltered forth their theses, with hearts fully nerved to face the learned faculty, the distinguished board of visitors, the military magnates, the critics, and the public, but palpitating with emotion when they encountered the glances of younger and brighter eyes. Then came the conferring of degrees, followed by an address which was always grand and impressive, and conveyed the parting words of the alma mater. The exercises closed about 1 o'clock.

3. The third great event was the picnic dinners. I have dined at the most famous hotels, I have attended banquets where wealth and fashion displayed their utmost skill, but I have never since seen such dinners as these.

In every household, one of the most important members was the family cook. She was a negro woman of mature years, who, before being installed into office, had undergone a long training under the mistress of the house. After graduating in the culinary art under such skillful instruction, no French cook, skilled to dabble in condiments, and to disguise flavors, could compare with her for honest cooking.

By the time-honored custom of the country, the Fourth of July was a general holiday. No person dined at home. All feasted at the picnic dinners which were served upon the college campus. There was a contest among the cooks to secure for their respective tables the most eligible spots. Certain trees were preempted. The favorite places were the tables under the wide-spreading live-oaks.

At each table the hostess was the good old family cook. She was adorned in her best attire, and her head bore the cap, similar to the widow's cap, or more often was covered with a flashy handkerchief tied in turban fashion. Her face was wreathed in smiles, and wore the kindly happy expression so common to the old family servant. She welcomed her guests with the dignity and elegance which she had learned from her mistress. This was the day of her triumph and pride, to which she had looked forward since the last Fourth of July. She was to be one of the belles of the day. Her master and mistress were her guests. Compliments and congratulations were offered to her from the highest of the land, and a great revenue flowed into her treasury from the dinner fees, and from generous donations.

There was great rivalry among the good old cooks, in which the masters and mistresses sympathized. Perhaps their most influential partisans were their sweet young mistresses. For weeks before the great event, they began preparations. They commanded every resource of their masters and friends. Everything that they asked was donated to them. The family plate, the cooking utensils were loaned them. The family servants were ordered to assist them. Every product of the salt water, the garden, the farm, the orchard, the dairy, every species of wild game, and whatever else the market afforded, were lavishly bestowed on them.

When the college exercises were concluded, the feast began—and such a scene! The pastoral poets never saw the like. Never were urban elegance and rural grace so exquisitely harmonized. Nowhere, except in a city of farmers, could such a combination be conceived.

The entire population of the city and vicinity, and the entire student body gathered around the tables—and such tables! They were ornamented in the purest type of rural taste, with flowers, festoons, arches, wreathes. They were adorned to the highest degree of urban magnificence, with costly covers and ancestral plate, some of which had been handed down through long lines of English noblemen. They groaned beneath the abundance of viands.

There was, however, one source of regret, and one source of embarrassment. The regret was universal, that fresh oysters were not permitted at this season of the year. This regret was

most keenly felt by the cooks. They were experts in preparing oysters in many dainty forms, but on this occasion the exhibition of their skill was limited to pickled oysters.

The embarrassment was felt by the popular student of limited means. If he was the happy escort of one of the belles of the city, he would be compelled to pay for about a dozen dinners for two; or, more accurately speaking, he must take many courses at different tables, and pay in full at each. The active rivalry between the good old cooks, and a chivalrous regard for their most engaging partisans, their charming young mistresses, would not permit him to slight any table of his own friends, or of those of the lady he escorted.

But there was another feature of this Fourth of July feast which I must not omit. There was an unwritten law that none of the viands should be left. This accorded with the injunction at the sacred feast, "Eat ye all of it." This injunction was fully provided for. The entire colored population was in attendance as well as the white. All of them were ready to tender their services. Those accustomed to house service were employed to wait upon the tables. The "corn-field niggers" stood in groups upon the outskirts, their faces amiable with the pleasures of anticipation. They knew that "there's a good time a-comin'," as soon as the white folks were through. When the signal was given, they hastened to the tables, free of charge. Here they performed their duty nobly, and when they were through, nothing remained.

4. The fourth event was the annual meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. This occurred about half-past 4 o'clock in the afternoon. At this meeting a limited number of graduates, previously elected, were admitted to membership.

5. The final event was the closing ball. This was held sometimes at a private residence and sometimes in Apollo Hall, of the old Raleigh Tavern. This was a brilliant scene. On this night of final parting everybody was there. The students had been admitted freely into the society of the city. They were personally acquainted with the old and the young, and were the life of the town. The young ladies of Williamsburg and young lady visitors from all parts of Virginia and from other States graced the occasion with their presence, and a more lovely assemblage was never gathered upon the face of the earth. At this ball, all

eyes eagerly explored the watch chains of the graduating classes to see if they bore the Phi Beta Kappa key, which was esteemed a higher honor than graduation.

July 4, 1858, two young men stood side by side upon the rostrum of the chapel of William and Mary College, and in the presence of a crowded assembly received from their alma mater the degree of Artium Magister. One of these was my boyhood play-mate, my school-mate, my college-mate, my class-mate, and my life-time friend, St. George Beverley Tucker,* whose memory is still warm in my heart, though I shall never meet him again in life. The other student was myself. When the commencement exercises were concluded, and we were about to leave the rostrum, we were called aside by President Ewell, and informed that our presence was desired at the faculty-room at half-past 4 o'clock, and he added, with a smile, that we should come provided with an amount of money which he named. He said no more, but our hearts throbbed, for we could not mistake the meaning.

We attended at the appointed time, and were initiated into the mysteries of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. The key was placed on the watch chain of each, complete except the name, which was subsequently inscribed.

After interesting exercises we left the room to attend the ball. Perhaps you will imagine that these two young friends went together to the ball-room arm in arm, but such was not the case. They had other plans in view. What should a young man do under such circumstances? I will tell you what one of them did. As he left the room, he buttoned up his coat so as to conceal the key. No mortal eye was permitted to rest upon this badge of honor until it was revealed in the parlor of the young lady who had accepted him as her escort to the ball, because he wished to receive from her the first congratulations. When this simple and modest tribute was paid, his heart swelled with emotions more intense than any which had been awakened by the eloquence of the orators of the day.

But I must crush down the memories that arise before the recital becomes too tiresome, and must hasten to conclude.

I forbear to recite the long list of great men which the Alpha Chapter of Virginia has given to the country during its checkered career. These names are national, and for all time. Its

* Son of Judge Nathaniel Beverley Tucker.

members have been presidents of the United States, senators, congressmen, governors, jurists, writers, thinkers, teachers, gentlemen. I hope some of the other speakers will recite the brilliant list.

At the outbreak of the Confederate war, William and Mary College was again closed, and the Alpha Chapter, Phi Beta Kappa was suspended. The college buildings were burned by Federal soldiers, and the Phi Beta Kappa records, from 1849 to 1861, were lost or destroyed.

After the war, the college was reopened, and remained in operation for several years in a crippled condition. Later its buildings were restored, it recovered from the Chancery Court of England a legacy which had been bequeathed before the Revolution, known as the Mattie Fund; the State made an appropriation for its support, and Congress made an appropriation in reimbursement for the destruction of its buildings. As the teacher of teachers, it has entered on a new career of usefulness under President Lyon G. Tyler.

In 1893, the two hundredth anniversary of the founding of the college was celebrated with appropriate ceremonies. On this occasion the Alpha Chapter of Virginia, the parent of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, was revived, and still lives, vigorous and venerable, amid the scenes of its ancient glory."

SALE OF A COLONIAL CHURCH.

(Communicated by Dr. Andrew G. Grinnan.)

Broomfield Parish, in Madison county, Va., was cut off from St. Mark's Parish by act of Assembly in 1752; its western corner is at John Spotswood's corner, on Crooked Run, near Wayland's Mill, and the boundary line runs northeast to the junction of White Oak Run with the Robinson River, thus including what is now Madison and Rappahannock counties. (See "St. Mark's Parish," page 81.)

St. Mark's Parish was taken from St. George's in 1731; Orange county from Spotsylvania in 1734; Culpeper county was taken from Orange in 1748, and in 1752 Broomfield Parish was taken from St. Mark's. In 1792 Madison was taken from Culpeper. The chief church was called Vawters, which must

not be confounded with Vawter's, in Middlesex county, or Essex county. It was on the south side of the public road from Madison Court-house to Wolf Town, about four miles from Madison. It was standing in 1798, in which year the following advertisement appeared in the *Fredericksburg Herald:*

"To be Sold.—A House built for a church, the main body 26x24 feet, well framed, of white oak timber and outside of Pine plank, with feathered edges shingled with chestnut shingles, the interior adorned with pulpit, type, pews, railing, and two galleries with seats and aisles. It is nearly in the midst of the Robinson Fork. The time of payment will be agreed upon at the day of sale. (Signed by) Richard Vawters. Madison county."

So far as the writer knows, the last rector was a Scotchman named Meldrum; he moved to Frederick county; he was one of the persons who voted for General Washington when he was a candidate for House of Burgesses for that county.

What part of church furniture is type?

NOTE.—In "St. Mark's Parish," Slaughter says that the Vawters were a prominent family in Broomfield Parish, and while much has been said about the spoliation of colonial churches by persons outside of the church, it would seem probable that Vawters Church, in Madison county, was offered for sale, or rather was advertised for sale, by one of the congregation.

FRY FAMILY.

ST. LOUIS, *February* 13, 1902.

Editor of WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE QUARTERLY, *Williamsburg, Va.:*

DEAR SIR: Vol. V., No. 3, January, 1897, WILLIAM AND MARY QUARTERLY, page 161, practically contradicts Rev. P. Slaughter's mistake in his *Memoirs of Col. Joshua Fry,* which showed that William, the second son of (Col.) John and Sarah (Adams) Fry, died without issue, as your article gives the full name as William Adams Fry. You will notice that the Rev. P. Slaughter's insufficient statements fail to give the name of Miss Adams, who married Col. John Fry; and similarly fails to give the dates of the births of their children. Your article remedies a couple

of these omissions, giving the wife's name as Sarah (Adams) Fry, and giving the full name of the second son as William Adams Fry.

My great-great-grandfather was William Fry, of Jessamine county, Ky., and I have before me United States Pension Office official statement of the military history of William A. Fry, a soldier of the Revolutionary War, the date of his application being September 15, 1834. This certificate shows him as residing in Jessamine county, Ky., and gives his birth as occurring October 17, 1761, in Albemarle county, Va. His services were, respectively, from January 12, 1781, to April 27, 1781, as private in Captain John Harris' company, in Virginia; and from May 15, 1781, to November 1, 1781, as private under *Captain Benjamin Harris,* in Virginia. His claim for pension was allowed, according to this certificate, signed by H. Clay Evans, commissioner of Pensions.

There can be no reasonable doubt of the William Adams Fry, son of Col. John and Sarah Adams Fry, being the same individual as this William A. Fry, of Jessamine county, Ky.

I call your attention to these facts, thinking you may desire to use them in your QUARTERLY, to correct the misinformation contained in Rev. P. Slaughter's publication. If any additional confirmation was necessary (which certainly does not seem to be the case), it would be found in the fact that I have also before me, over the signature of H. Clay Evans, a statement of the military history of Joshua Fry, the elder brother of this William Adams Fry, showing that he was at three different times a soldier of the Revolutionary War, his last enlistment being in September, 1781, under *Capt. Benjamin Harris,* Col. Richardson, in Virginia. His application was dated January 21, 1833, and gave his residence at that date as Garrard county, Ky., his age seventy-three years, the place of his enlistment as Albemarle county, Va.

I have found Dr. Slaughter's statements repeatedly cited in other publications; and while it is impossible, of course, to secure an amendment to his book, I think that the above facts should properly be given publicity.

Very truly yours,

ERNEST G. WYLIE.

Address, 5963 Julian Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

WYATT FAMILIES.

(*Continued from page* 61.)

(4) WILLIAM WYATT patented 400 acres in Gloucester county, afterwards King and Queen county, on the southeast side of the Mattaponi River, 20 Dec., 1653. In 1655, he was a witness to an acknowledgement made by Pindabake, protector of the young king of Chiscoyack, at Captain John West's house, about some land given Mr. Edward Wyatt on the Pianketank River, in Gloucester county. He was probably a near kinsman of Edward Wyatt. As "Major William Wyatt" he patented 453 acres on the northeast side of Mattaponi River in 1664. There is in the State Library a petition dated 1683 from the inhabitants of St. Stephen's Parish, new Kent, for a new vestry. Among the petitioners was William Wyatt. In 1680 he was one of the justices of New Kent county. He appears to have had issue (1) William Wyatt, who patented land in New Kent near Major William Wyatt. He married Rachel, daughter of Alexander Smith, of Middlesex county. (2) John. There is a bond dated February 1, 1710, of John Wyatt, Jr., of King and Queen county, son and heir of Anne Wyatt, daughter of Rice Jones, of Middlesex county. (Middlesex County Records.) (3) Richard. In 1683 Richard and John Wyatt patented 650 acres in New Kent county, "formerly granted to Major William Wyatt." Richard Wyatt married Catherine, widow of Edmund Tunstall, of King and Queen county, and they had Thomas Wyatt, of King and Queen, living in 1739. (See *Virginia Magazine,* Vol. IX., p. 311.) Samuel Mathews, great-grandson of Governor Samuel Mathews, married Catherine Tunstall, step-daughter of Capt. Richard Wyatt, of King and Queen.

William S. Wyatt, of Caroline, died January 24, 1839, aged sixty-four. Capt. Richard Wyatt, aged eighty-three years, died June 12, 1845, at the residence of his son-in-law, Samuel A. Guy, Louisa county. He had served in the Revolution. (*Enquirer.*) Major John Wyatt, of Hanover county, died at an advanced age, September 21, 1846. He had served under Gen. William H. Harrison in his Indian campaigns. Thomas and William Wyatt lived in King and Queen in 1836. Richard Wyatt was appointed a justice of Caroline in 1793, and afterwards removed from the county.

John Starke, of Hanover county, married Anne Wyatt May 25, 1735. (See QUARTERLY, V., p. 257.)

Thomas Ballard Smith, of Louisa county, made a deed February 5, 1764, to his grandchildren, Thomas Ballard Wyatt, Francis Wyatt and John Wyatt, sons of John Wyatt, of the "Parish of St. George and County of Caroline." In November, 1778, John Wyatt and Anne, his wife, and Thomas Ballard Wyatt and Susanna, his wife, of Hanover county, conveyed land in Spotsylvania, and in 1786 Thomas Ballard Wiatt and Susanna, his wife, of Hanover, conveyed lands in Spotsylvania, left them by their grandfather, Thomas Ballard Smith. (Note a.)

The will and deed books of Caroline have been destroyed, but the order books give a little information. John Wyatt owned land in Caroline in 1732. John Wyatt, Gent., was party to a suit in 1750. In 1771 John Wyatt chose Henry Gilbert as guardian. The will of William Wyatt was proved April, 1772. In February, 1778, Richard Wyatt took the oaths as ensign in the Caroline Militia. In May, 1778, the will of Henry Wyatt was proved.

Col. John Wyatt and his elder brother, Col. Thomas Wyatt, came to Amherst county from King and Queen county some years before the Revolution. Col. John Wyatt married Wilhelmina Jordan, daughter of Col. Samuel Jordan, of Goochland, by his second wife, Judith Scott Ware. His daughter, Susanna Wyatt, married Dr. George Cabell, Jr., in 1798. Samuel Wyatt, of Amherst, was a student at William and Mary College in 1801.

[New Kent county, as first established, in 1654, embraced all the country on the south side of the York west of Skimeno Creek, and on the north side west of Poropotank Creek. The part between Poropotank Creek and Mattaponi River was a part of Gloucester county from 1651 to 1654. In 1691, King and Queen was formed out of that part of New Kent county lying on the north side of the York. In 1701 that part of King and Queen county between the Mattaponi and Pamunkey Rivers was formed into King William county. In 1720 Hanover county was formed from the western part of New Kent, and 1727 Caroline county was formed from King William, King and Queen and Essex. In 1724 Louisa county was formed from Hanover, and in 1720 Spotsylvania was formed from parts of Essex, King William and King and Queen.]

(5) ANTHONY[1] WYATT was a member of the House of Burgesses for Charles City county in 1645, 1653, and 1656. He lived at Chaplin's Choice, near Jordan's Point in that part of Charles City county, now called Prince George. This place in

1619 was the plantation of Capt. Isaac Chaplin, who represented it in the first House of Burgesses. In 1686 Capt. Nicholas Wyatt patented it anew, describing it as in area 361 acres and as lying on James River between Parson's and Bicker's Creeks. He states that by the burning of his father's house and that of the secretary at Jamestown, the original patent to Chaplin's had been lost. In 1676, Nicholas Wyatt, the son was a supporter of Nathaniel Bacon, and a brother-in-law of Capt. William Rookins, of Surry county. (Surry Records.) He married Frances (Rookins?), and in 1680 was one of the justices of the county, with the title of captain. In 1715 he confirmed to Edward Hill, of Charles City county, certain land known by the name of Burleigh and the Old Town, which had been left to his sons Anthony and Nicholas by the will of George Sparrow, of Martin's Brandon, dated Feb. 16, 1675, and which land had been sold by Nicholas Wyatt, Sr., by deed 15 Feb., 1680, for 7,000 pounds of tobacco and 31 £ of lawful money, to Edward Hill, Sr., of Charles City county, Esq., dec'd, the money having been paid, pursuant to said Sparrow's will, to his son Anthony Wyatt, the other son, Nicholas, dying in infancy. The deed was witnessed by William Braine, John Wyatt and Peter Finney. Capt. Nicholas Wyatt, "aged and weak," made his will in Prince George county, April 14, 1720, and it was recorded December 2, 1720; names Elizabeth Wyatt, daughter of son Anthony Wyatt, deceased, granddaughters Frances Wyatt and Sarah Wyatt, grandson John Wyatt, Nicholas Reeks, son of daughter Susannah Reeks, dec'd, legacy to Anthony Wyatt, and son Edward, to whom my plantation and land. There is a deed from John Sykes and Frances his wife, of Prince George, for sixty acres in the Church Old Fields, at a place called Martin Brandon, being the lower third of the land on which Anthony Wyatt lived, and which he was siezed in right of his wife Elizabeth, and which afterwards descended to John Wyatt (as heir at law to said Elizabeth), and who dying seized thereof the said land descended to his three daughters, of whom Frances Sykes is one, dated February 10, 1722. On May 10, 1726, Capt. Edward Wyatt, Sr., of Martin Brandon, made his will, naming daughters Elizabeth and Sarah Wyatt, and sons Edward and Francis. In 1728 Edward Wyatt, son of Edward Wyatt, had not yet attained twenty-one. (Deed.) Henry Wyatt, of Prince George,

and Mary, his wife, sold a slave to Hon. John Carter, of Charles City county (Note b.) Feb. 3, 1727, which slave was devised to said Mary by Edward Hill, of Charles City county, deceased. In 1718–'19 Michael Talbot, of Prince George, left legacies to Edward, Eliza, and Francis Wyatt, children of Capt. Edward Wyatt and to John Reeks. In 1721, the estate of Anthony Wyatt was credited with the cost of the burying of Hanah Wyatt and John Wyatt. ℔ Edward Wyatt. It appears, then, that Capt. ANTHONY WYATT (living in 1645) had issue, Capt. NICHOLAS[2] WYATT (died about 1720), who married Frances ——, and had issue *Anthony*[3], Nicholas, died infant, *Edward*[3], and Susanna[3], who married Reeks, and had Nicholas.

ANTHONY[3] WYATT (Nicholas[2], Anthony[1]), married Elizabeth ——, and had issue (1) John[4] Wyatt, who died before 1721, leaving three daughters, of whom Frances married John Sykes; (2) Elizabeth; (3) Anthony.

Capt. EDWARD[3] WYATT (Nicholas[2], Anthony[1]), died in 1725, and left issue (1) *Edward*[4], (2) Frances[4], (3) Elizabeth, (4) Sarah.

EDWARD[4] WYATT (Capt. Edward[3], Nicholas[2], Anthony[1]) was dead before 1760, when "Edward Wyatt, son of Edward Wyatt, dec'd," was apprenticed to Theodorick Bland, to be instructed as county clerk till twenty-one years of age.

FRANCIS[4] WYATT, son of Capt. Edward[3] Wyatt, married Elizabeth, and had Elizabeth, born December 22, 1732; Susanna, born June 15, 1742.

HENRY[4] WYATT, who was probably a son of Anthony[3] Wyatt (son of Capt. Nicholas[2] Wyatt), married Mary ——, and had issue Francis Wyatt, born March 29, 1731. There is scarcely any doubt that Francis Wyatt, born about 1760, who lived in North Carolina and had three sons, Capt. John Wyatt, a soldier of the war of 1812, Anthony and Douglas Wyatt, was a descendant of this Wyatt family. These three brothers removed first to Montgomery county, Ky., and afterwards, about 1816, to Missouri. (See *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography.*)

NOTE a.—Thomas Ballard Smith made his will in Louisa county August 13, 1776, and it was proved January 12, 1778. Names wife Ann, son William Smith, a tract given by David Meriwether to all my children in common; daughters Ann Smith, Katy Smith, Susanna Smith, Sally Smith, Rosanna Smith; sister Susanna Fox; the money that she owes me at her decease to be laid out by my exors. in plate to be equally

divided between my daughter Ann Smith and niece Caty Fox; grandsons Thomas Ballard Wyatt, Francis Wyatt and John Wyatt. Names William Duval, James Meriwether, William Meriwether and George Meriwether, Gent., executors.

Thomas Ballard Smith was son of William Smith, who was son of Col. Lawrence Smith, of Gloucester county. He married Anne Meriwether, born Nov., 1721, daughter of David Meriwether and Anne Holmes, daughter of George Holmes, of King and Queen county. (*Meriwether Family.*)

NOTE b.—It might seem that Henry Wyatt did not belong to the Prince George county Wyatts. There is a deed among the Massie papers in the Virginia Historical Society from Henry Wyatt, of Prince George county, for the site of a mill in New Kent county, 13 January, 1728. In 1726 there was born to Henry Wyatt, of New Kent, a daughter Mary.

RANSONE FAMILY.

PETER[1] RANSONE, the ancestor of the Ransone, or Ransom, family in Virginia, first settled in Elizabeth City county, which he represented in the House of Burgesses in 1652. The same year he patented land on the North River of Mobjack Bay, in Gloucester, now Matthews, county, he and William Whitby being the two first patentees in that section.

In the MSS. reports of cases of the General Court, compiled by Edward Barradall, there is a suit entitled *Booth* vs. *Dudley,* which gives the details of a controversy over the land on North River. It appears from this suit that Peter Ransone left three sons, (1) James[2], who was justice of the peace for Gloucester in 1680, and member of the House of Burgesses in 1692–'3, and was living as late as 1704, when, as "Capt. James Ransone," he patented thirty acres of land on North River. (2) George[2]; (3) William[2]. George married Margaret Gore, widow, and his will dated March 19, 1674, was proved in Middlesex county September 7, 1675. It names children of his dear wife by her former husband, and the testator leaves to his daughter Elizabeth 350 acres on Mobjack Bay, devised to him by his father, Peter, but if she should die, then the land to go to his brother, James Ransone.

Elizabeth Ransone, daughter of George[2], married, first, Major Robert Dudley, who died October 20, 1701. She had issue by him, Robert Dudley, plaintiff in the suit, born December 23, 1691; George, died April 12, 1707; Elizabeth, died June 20, 1706; Averilla. In his will Major Dudley names his wife Eliza-

beth, and four children, his father, Richard Dudley, deceased, and brother Ambrose Dudley. She married, secondly, Robert Dudley, Jr., born, according to his deposition, in 1675, and whose will, dated March 9, 1709–'10, was proved August 7, 1710, and names son Ranson Dudley and "dafter" (step-daughter?) Avarilla. She married, thirdly, Thomas Elliott on September 21, 1710, and had issue Margaret, born January 12, 1712–'13; Elizabeth, born March 5, 1715. Thomas Elliott, died November 19, 1716.

CAPT. JAMES[2] RANSONE entered on the land of his brother George, and by his last will and testament devised the same to his three sons, George[3], Robert[3] and Peter[3], who leased the same to the defendant Booth, and so James Ransone and those claiming under him had the land in quiet possession from 1694 to the filing of the declaration in this cause, October 5, 1726.

In 1745, at the instance of GEORGE[3] RANSONE, the original grant of 1100 acres, patented September 2, 1652, was surveyed by John French. The plat shows 400 acres, having on it Madam Ransone's house, left to Capt. James Ransone; 350 acres, William Ransone's part, and 350 acres, George Ransone's part, having upon it Peter Ransone's house. (QUARTERLY, Oct., 1901.)

In 1750, there was a suit between Richard Ransone, the younger, admr. of Peter Ransone and George Ransone, plaintiffs, *versus* John Perrin, Robert Dudley and William Hayes, defendants. (See Old Plat Book at Gloucester C. H.)

On June 27, 1748, a Richard Ransone made his will in Brunswick county. As it mentions his "father in Gloucester county," he was probably son of George[3] Ransone above, who was certainly living then. It names his wife Frances and children, *James,* Robert Hicks Ransone and Elizabeth Ransone. The will of Capt. Robert Hicks, dated March 6, 1738–'9, names daughter Frances Ransone, as does the will of his wife Frances, dated May 7, 1744.

James Ransone, or Ransom, the son of Richard, of Brunswick, was evidently the same as James Ransom, great-grandfather of Gen. Matthew Ransom, of North Carolina, who served in the United States Senate.* The grandfather of Gen. Ransom was

* The following is an extract from a letter of Capt. B. N. Collins, of Ridgeway, North Carolina:

"I only know of the descendants of James Ransom, who came to this

Seymour Ransom. And in the will of Seymour Powell, dated December 18, 1780, recorded in Greenesville county,† Va., April 6, 1781, Seymour Ransom is mentioned as his "godson," and made his residuary legatee, "in case of the death of his godson Jeptha Powell O'Riley." But it is also provided that if said Seymour Ransom die before his godson Jeptha, then the children of James Ransom, of Warren county, N. C., may receive the same in equal proportions.

According to the will of Col. William Robins, proved July 6, 1786, Isaac Singleton married his daughter Rebecca Robins, and had issue William, Isaac, Joshua, Thomas, Elizabeth and Jane. According to the bill filed in Williamsburg in a suit *Ransone* vs. *Jones* (23 July, 1825), John Ransone married Elizabeth Singleton above, and James Tatum married her sister Jane. Thomas Singleton went into the United States army, and died, it was believed, in New Orleans, without issue.

There is a store account, dated in 1812, from Mr. George E. Dudley to Robert Ransone & Son, which Dudley promises to pay. In 1821, John Ransone, admr. of Robert Ransone, obtained judgment on this account against Thomas Ransone, Jr., executor of George E. Dudley.

There is in Cumberland county the will of Ambrose Ransone dated May 29, 1761, proved 23 August, 1762, who names his children Flamstead, Robert, William, Henry, Lucy, Catherine and Jane.

In the Kingston Parish Register (Mathews county) we have the following entries: James, son of James and Letitia Ransone, born June 28, 1755; Ann, born December 26, 1756; Robert, born

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country some time in the latter half of the eighteenth century from Virginia (I think he had been a merchant in Richmond), and married the widow Macon, the mother of the Hon. Nathaniel Macon, whose maiden name was Priscilla Jones, daughter of Edward (Robert?) Jones, one of the first settlers on Shocko Creek (in North Carolina).

"Gen. Ransom's grandfather was Seymour Ransom, a son by that marriage, and half brother to Mr. Macon. I have heard that Seymour Ransom was a very accomplished man for his time. I have known numerous descendants of him, but I think there are none who bear the name of Ransom, excepting the families of Gen. Matt. and Robt. Ransom.

"Nearly all the first settlers of this part of North Carolina came from Virginia."

† Greenesville county was formed from Brunswick county.

December 29, 1758; Sarah, born March 15, 1760; Letitia, born April 13, 1762; Lucy, born April 20, 1764.

Richard Ransone and Anne Whiting were married March 21, 1771.

Mr. John Gwyn and Dorothy Ransone were married February 6, 1773.

Augustine Ransone and Catherine Hill were married April 18, 1753.

Robert Billups and Ann Ransone were married June 14, 1755.

Mathew James, son of Richard and Ann Ransone, born Dec. 25, 1773.

Robert Gwyn and Ann Ransone were married Jan. 25, 1777.

BACON FAMILY.

I. The earliest mention of the Bacon name in the records of Virginia is probably that of William Bacon, who patented lands in Northumberland county, and died there about 1660. He left all his property to his wife Margaret, and mentions no children.

II. Next there was Col. Nathaniel Bacon, Sen., who lived at King's Creek, in York county, and died in 1692. He was son of Rev. James Bacon, of Friston Hall, in England. He served in many high offices, was councillor, acting governor, and left his estate to his niece Abigail Smith, wife of Major Lewis Burwell, of Gloucester county. His tombstone is in the garden at "Ringfield," York county, Va.

III. Then there was Nathaniel Bacon, Jr., first cousin once removed of the elder Nathaniel. He was son of Thomas Bacon, and was born in England January 2, 1647, and died in Virginia October 26, 1676. His wife was Elizabeth Duke, daughter of Sir Edward Duke and sister of Sir John Duke, and she married, secondly, Capt. Thomas Jarvis, a ship captain, who lived at Hampton Town, in Virginia, and, thirdly, married Edward Mole. By Bacon she had at least one child, Elizabeth, born 12 April, 1674, who married Hugh Chamberlain, physician to the king.

IV. Finally there was 1 Edmund[1] Bacon, of New Kent, who in 1687, as "Capt. Edmund Bacon," patented lands in that county on the Pamunkey River. Among those enumerated as headrights or emigrants, at the foot of his patent, are Ann Lyddall and Thomas Bacon. It is very probable that Capt. Bacon

married Ann Lyddall, and that Thomas was his son. Ann Lyddall was a daughter doubtless of Capt. George Lyddall, a prominent character in our early annals.

This Capt. Lyddall patented lands in New Kent county in 1654, and in 1679 was commander of the fort on the Mattaponi River. In the will (dated May 15, 1666) of Sir Robert Peake, citizen and goldsmith of London, a legacy of £300 is left to "my cousin and sometime servant George Lyddall in Virginia, gentleman."

There was a Sir Thomas Lyddall in England who died in 1627, leaving his father Thomas surviving him. This Sir Thomas married Bridget, daughter of George Woodward and Elizabeth Honiwood, and her sister Martha married, first, Rev. James Bacon, father of Col. Nathaniel Bacon, Sen., president of the Virginia Council, and, second, Rev. Robert Peake, rector of Hingham, in Norfolk county, England. It is probable that George Lyddall of Virginia was fourth brother of Sir Thomas Lyddall named in the pedigree. He died a very old man, as shown by the register of St. Peter's Parish, New Kent county, Va., January 19, 1705. He was coexecutor in 1671 with Col. Nathaniel Bacon, Sen., of William Bassett, of Eltham, in New Kent. (Keith's *Descendants of Benjamin Harrison.*)

1. CAPT. EDMUND[1] BACON was doubtless a relation, but could not have been a son of Nathaniel Bacon, the Rebel, as he was a grown man and a "captain" ten years after Nathaniel Bacon's death. He had a son, 2 John, it is believed, who patented in 1701 a tract of land "formerly patented" by Capt. Edmund Bacon. He was sheriff of New Kent and vestryman of St. Peter's Parish.

2 JOHN[2] BACON married twice, first Sarah (Langston?), second, Susannah, daughter of John Parke.

By his first wife, who died January 4, 1709–'10, he had two if not more children. Their names are lost from the register, which is mutilated, but one was born August 14, 1708, and the other was born December 30, 1709. Other records show that Capt. Bacon had a son, 3 *Nathaniel*[3], who died in 1743, and a son, 4 *William*[3], who were doubtless the children whose births are given in the register as above.

John Bacon married, secondly, July 4, 1710, Susannah, daughter of John Parke, or Parkes; issue, according to the parish regis-

ter, 5 *John*[3], born May 4, 1711; 6 Sarah, born December 28, 1712 (Note a); 7 *Lyddall*[3], born 1717; 8 *Edmund*, born April 8, 1722; 9 Anne, born October 29, 1727; 10 Fanny, born February 5, 1734.

3 NATHANIEL[3] BACON (John[2], Edmund[1]) was grantor in a deed from his father, John Bacon, of New Kent, for land in Henrico October 4, 1742. (Minute Book, Henrico Court.) He died in Henrico in 1743, leaving issue sons 11 Lyddall[4], 12 *Langston*[4] (Note b), 13 Nathaniel[4] Bacon, Jr.

12 LANGSTON[4] BACON (Nathaniel[3], John[2], Edmund[1]) lived in Henrico county, married and his will was dated July 21, 1755. He did not mention his sons or his wife by name in said will, but Nathaniel Bacon, Jr., in settlement of said Langston, deceased, accounts, names his brother Langston's children, viz., as 14 Lyddall, 15 Elizabeth, 16 William, 17 Sarah, 18 Harwood, 19 Lucy, and his wife as Sarah.

13 NATHANIEL[4] BACON (Nathaniel[3], John[2], Edmund[1]) died in 1774, devising lands to his son 20 *Izard*[5] *Bacon*. He had also 21 Sarah, born 1739, married Charles Edwin Crenshaw, and died January 26, 1816. (*Richmond Enquirer*, Feb. 3, 1816.)

14 IZARD[5] BACON, captain, etc. (Browning's *Americans of Royal Descent*, page 782), born 1740, lived at the "Brooke," in Henrico, and died there January 8, 1816. (See obituary in *Enquirer* January 11, 1816.) The "Brooke" (consisting of 1,030 acres) was patented under the name of "Uppenum Brooke," in Henrico, by Mrs. Frances Izard in 1681, and in December, 1725, John Bacon, of New Kent, petitioned the council for a new grant of the land as having descended to him from said Mrs. Izard.* In 1727, the land was actually patented by John Bacon.

4 WILLIAM[3] BACON in 1770 deeded land in Henrico to his son 22 Burwell Bacon, which had been given him by his father John Bacon, of New Kent. There was a Ludwell Bacon, who was probably a brother of Burwell Bacon, and son of William Bacon.

5 JOHN[3] BACON (born May 4, 1711), son of John[2] Bacon, had issue by his first wife, Ann, 22 *John*[4], born November 20, 1733, and by his second wife, Frances, 23 Alice, born November 22,

* In the docket of the General Court, preserved in the Ludwell MSS. (Virginia Historical Society) there is this title of a suit, "William Clopton, the younger, and Joyce his wife vs. John Bacon & John Turner, exor. of Frances Izard, deced."

1736; 24 Frances, born April 24, 1738, married Benjamin Estes; 25 William; 26 Edmund Parkes; 27 Nathaniel; 28 Elizabeth; 29 Sarah; 30 Susanna; 31 Mary. 5 John[3] Bacon moved to Lunenburg county, and his will, dated October 20, 1758, was recorded there July 3, 1759.

22 JOHN[4] BACON (John[3], John[2], Edmund[1]) married Agnes Hobson, daughter of Nicholas Hobson, of Lunenburg, son of Mathew Hobson, of Henrico.

26 EDMUND[4] PARKES (John[3], John[2], Edmund[1]) made his will November 1, 1825, and it was proved November 14, 1825, in Lunenburg county. He married Martha Pettypool November 21, 1781, and had issue 32 Richard C.; 33 Gillie M. (who had Edmund P. Bacon); 34 Lyddall; 35 Polly A. G. Oliver; 36 Sally Glenn, married Major Peter Jones, who had Julia Jones, who married Dr. Henry May; 37 Susanna R., married Bland; 38 Narcissa, married Taylor; 39 Mountford S. Bacon; 40 Young H. Bacon.

7 LYDDALL[3] BACON (John[2], Edmund[1]), born 1717, married Mary —— (Allen?), and had issue 41 Elizabeth, born December 14, 1741; 42 Lucy, born April 11, 1744; 43 Langston, born May 26, 1746; 44 Anne, born October 11, 1748; 45 Susannah, born January 6, 1750; 46 Sarah, born August 19, 1753; died November 2, 17—; 47 Lyddall, born November 27, 1753; 48 Mary, born March 14, 1758; died December 16, 1760; 49 Edmund Parkes, born November 13, 1762; 50 Richard, born November 20, 1760; 51 Drury Allen, born December 14, 1765; died in Mecklenburg county, Va., September 3, 1845. (*Richmond Standard.*) His will was dated July 21, 1775, and was proved October 12, 1775. It shows that 41 Elizabeth, his daughter, married William Gordon, 44 Ann married Robert Dixon, and 46 Sarah married John Glenn. His wife Mary Bacon and sons-in-law William Gordon, Robert Dixon and John Glenn were made executors.

8 EDMUND[3] BACON, born April 8, 1722 (John[2], Edmund[1]), had by Elizabeth, his first wife, 52 Lyddall, born January 10, 1756; 53 probably Sarah. Hon. John Clopton, member of Congress, born February 7, 1756, died September 11, 1816, married Sarah Bacon, daughter, according to the family statement, of Capt. Edmund Bacon, of New Kent.

In St. Peter's Parish Register there is also this entry: Sarah Bacon, daughter of Lyddall and Ann Bacon, was born April 17,

1769. I do not know who this Lyddall Bacon was unless he was 14 Lyddall Bacon, son of Langston Bacon, of Henrico.

NOTE a.—Sarah Bacon (sister of John Bacon, of New Kent) is said to have married Samuel Bugg, son of Samuel Bugg, who died in New Kent county, Va., September 13, 1716, and Deborah his wife, who died Dec. 14, 1715. Samuel Bugg, the son, had issue (1) Samuel, born September 16, 1717; (2) Sherwood, born July 8, 1720; (3) Jacob, born February 16, 1722; (4) Sarah, born October 24, 1725; (5) Edmund, born September 24, 1728; (6) John; (7) William; (8) Anselm; (9) Agnes. These Buggs removed to Lunenburg county, Va., whence their descendants have scattered through the South.

NOTE b.—John Langston was one of Bacon's captains in 1676. Anthony Langston, an ensign in Prince Maurice's regiment, was one of the cavaliers who came to Virginia about 1650. He was probably father of John Langston.

BUGG FAMILY.

1 SAMUEL[1] BUGG died in St. Peter's Parish, New Kent county, Va., September 13, 1716. (St. Peter's Register.) Deborah, his wife, died December 14, 1715. Issue, 2 *Samuel*[2].

2 SAMUEL[2] BUGG married Sarah (said to have been Sarah Bacon). His will, dated 30 December, 1756, proved May 1, 1759, in Lunenburg county, names wife Sarah and children Jacob, Agnes Lee, Sarah Fowler, Ruth Bugg (probably a daughter-in-law), Sherwood, Edmund, Samuel, Anselm, and grandsons John, Benjamin, Jesse and Sherwood Bugg. Anselm Bugg exor. Issue, 3 *Samuel*[3], born September 16, 1717; 4 *Sherwood*[3], born July 8, 1720; 5 *Jacob*[3], born February 16, 1722; 6 Sarah, born October 24, 1725, married Fowler; 7 Edmund, born September 24, 1728; 8 *John*[3]; 9 *William*[3]; 10 *Capt. Anselm*[3] (inventory recorded in Mecklenburg county, 1779); 11 Agnes, married Waller Lee, who died in 1771.

3 SAMUEL[3] BUGG died in Mecklenburg county in 1775–1779. In his will he names wife Martha and issue, 12 Sarah, married Amos Hix; 13 Sherwood, under twenty; 14 Samuel; 15 Jacob; 16 Edmund; 17 Anselm.

4 SHERWOOD[3] BUGG married Elizabeth Hopson, daughter of Nicholas Hopson, whose will was proved in Lunenburg in 1758, son of Matthew Hopson. (Issue of Sherwood Bugg, Obedience, who married James Martin.)

5 JACOB[3] BUGG died in Mecklenburg county in 1773. In his

will he names wife Margaret, and issue, 18 Jacob; 19 Lucy; 20 Betty, married Col. Samuel Hopkins, of Mecklenburg. Bennett Goode and son Jacob exors.

8 JOHN[3] BUGG died in Cumberland county in 1760, and in his will names his father Samuel, wife Susanna and brother Samuel. Issue, 21 John, who died in Mecklenburg in 1801, married Lucy ——, and had Benjamin, Zachariah, John, William, Jesse, Mary, Sarah and Martha. 22 Benjamin, who died in Chesterfield county in 1760, and in his will names his three brothers John, Jesse, Sherrard Bugg (died 1768), legacy left him by his grandfather in Anselm Bugg's hands, legacy in Jacob Bugg's hands; 23 Jesse; 24 Sherwood.

9 WILLIAM[3] BUGG, supposed to be a son of Samuel[2] Bugg. He had by Mary his wife son John, born February 1, 1732. (Bristol Parish Register.)

10 CAPT. ANSELM[3] BUGG died in Mecklenburg in 1779. His estate was sold at £9764. 1. 6. It was divided in 1783 between his children 25 James, 26 Ann, 27 Elizabeth.

Many of the descendants of this family are to be found all through the Southern States. They have held prominent offices.

DIXON.

1 JOHN[1] DIXON, of Bristol, England, married Lucy Reade, daughter of Thomas Reade, of Gloucester county, Va. She was born in 1701, and died November 22, 1731. (QUARTERLY, III., 29.) Thomas Reade was a son of Col. George Reade, who died in 1675. They had issue (it is believed) 2 *Rev. John*[2] *Dixon;* 3 *Roger*[2] *Dixon.*

2 REV. JOHN[2] DIXON was educated at William and Mary, and on March 28, 1747, he was appointed by the faculty usher in the place of Mr. Roscoe Cole, resigned. In 1754 he was appointed rector of Kingston Parish, in that part of Gloucester county now called Mathews county. In 1770 he became professor of Divinity in William and Mary College. He married Lucy ——, who died November, 1769, aged forty-one. (Tombstone.) Issue, 4 *William*[3], born October 12, 1758; 5 *Thomas*[3], born December 26, 1760; 6 *John*[3]; 7 Elizabeth, married Lindsey Jervis November, 1772, and had issue John Dixon Jervis, born August 21, 1773.

"The Rev[d] John Dixon, Professor of Divinity at the College, and sometime rector of this parish, was buried May 4, 1777, in the New Church." (Kingston Register.)

4 WILLIAM[3] DIXON, son of Rev. John Dixon, married Elizabeth ——, and had issue Anne, born June 4, 1775.

5 "CAPT. THOMAS[3] DIXON and Miss Sarah Hankins were married December 8, 1774." (Kingston Parish Register.)

6 JOHN[3] DIXON, son of Rev. John[2] Dixon, married Elizabeth Peyton, daughter of Sir John Peyton, February 6, 1773, and had 8 John[4] Dixon, only son, who was born in 1778, and died at Mt. Pleasant September 5, 1830, in his fifty-third year. He married Sally Throckmorton, and had issue an only son, 9 Doctor[5] John Dixon, who died June 24, 1835, in his twenty-third year, having a daughter, Harriet P. Sheldon. "He was the last male descendant of the Dixon family." (See QUARTERLY, III., 30.) The last two lines on the tombstone to the memory of John Dixon, only son of John Dixon and Elizabeth Peyton, really belong to the inscription on the tombstone to the memory of Doctor John Dixon, having suffered a transposition in the publication.

3 ROGER[2] DIXON, son of John[1] Dixon, of Bristol, was a prominent merchant of Fredericksburg. He married Lucy Rootes, daughter of Major Philip Rootes, of King and Queen county, and Mildred Reade, daughter of Thomas Reade, and sister of Lucy Reade, who married Roger Dixon's father. His will was proved June 18, 1772, according to which he left issue sons 10 Roger[3], 11 John[3], 12 Philip Rootes[3] Dixon, and five daughters, 13 Mildred, 14 Eliza, 15 Lucy, 16 Susannah and 17 Mary.

HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL NOTES.

THE OLD WELL AT YORKTOWN.—Thomas Pate upon his peticon to this co[rt]. is Lycensed & p̃mitted to keep an ordinary att y[e] place called y[e] Well att Yorke fferry in this county, M[r] David Condon in co[rt] became his security. And Entered into bond for his due p̃formance and complyance therein as y[e] lawes of this countrye in such cases provide. March 26, 1694.

DIVISION OF THE LAND AT YORKTOWN.—Know all men by these p[r]sents that wee Robert Read, Francis Read & Benjamin Read have this day made a Division of a Devident of Land Lyeing and being in York county and Parish. And formerly belonging unto our Father George Read Esq[r] Dece[d]: The Division being made in the p[r]sents and by the ffree Consent of each p̃son above Mentioned the one halfe of the s[d] Land belonging unto Robert Read and the other halfe belonging unto ffrancis Read

and Benjamin Read as by our Deceased ffather's will doth and may appear, The Deviding Line betweene the said Robert Read and ffrancis and Benjamin Read beginning at the River syde at a Rock lyinge by the edge of the Water and running South (thirty nine Degrees West) on ye North Side of a small swampe, which is a Little above the well where the ships usually Water and soe Running into the woods keepeing the same course by a Lyne of Marked trees unto a marked gum which stands by the syde of a Branch which Runes into y^e^ swamp which parts this Land and the Land of Mr David Condon, In Witness whereof wee have hereto sett our hands and seales this Twelfth day of Novemb^r^. One Thousand Six Hundred Eighty and Eight.

Robert Read, ffra. Read, Benja. Read.

ffebr^y^ y^e^ 24th $169^0/_1$. Acknowledged in court &c.

LECTURES OF GEORGE WYTHE.—Williamsburg, July, 1787. I propose in October, when the next course of lectures in law and police will commence, to open a school for reading some of the higher Latin and Greek classics and of the approved English poets and prose writers, and also for exercises in Arithmetic. George Wythe. (*Virginia Gazette.*)

WINDMILL AT YORKTOWN.—John Lewis, Esq., and Madam Elizabeth Lewis, wife of said John Lewis, Esq., sell to William Buckner one acre of land at a point near Yorktown, on York River, just below a small creek formerly known as Townshend's Creek, and sometimes it is called in ancient patents Martue's Creek, but now it is called Yorktown Creek, one chain and a half on the river bank, for a windmill, to enter if the mill is not kept up, to grind for the donors 12 bbls. of Indian corn without toll. Dated July 16, 1711. (*York County Records.*)

CAPITOL LANDING BRIDGE (Near Williamsburg).—On the petition of William Timson, Gent., for a bridge to be built over Queen's Creek, Capt William Timson on his mocon hath liberty granted him to build ye s^d^ bridge for ye consideration of all ye subscriptions already (or that shall be hereafter) made for ye same; he ye s^d^ William Timson acquitting ye county of all or any charges that shall or may accrue by means of the building thereof 19 Nov. 1716. (*York County Records.*)

THE NORTHERN NECK.—Granted in 1649 . . . "The two last grantees, Sir Dudley Wyatt and John Culpeper, lost their

lives as well as estates in improving the same." (*Sainsbury MSS.*)

BRUTON CHURCH.—To let on Wednesday 4th of January next (1769), if fair; otherwise, next fair day, the building of a steeple in Williamsburg to Williamsburg Church. All gentlemen that intend to undertake are desired to attend that day at the church with proper plans and report estimates to each plan. John Pierce, William Eaton, Church Wardens. (*Virginia Gazette.*)

JAMES CITY COUNTY COURT-HOUSE.—In 1715, the inhabitants of James City, west of the Chickahominy, protested against the removal of the court-house to Williamsburg. They offer to build one more convenient at their own expense. (*Council Journal.*)

PIAZZAS OF THE CAPITOL.—Williamsburg. Wanted about 280 feet of purbeck and 80 feet of balne shrosberry stone for completing the piazzas of the capitol in Williamsburg. Any person who can furnish the same, or any part, are desired to communicate their terms, with the several dimensions of the stone they may have to dispose of, to Mr. Christopher Ford, junior, in Williamsburg, or to me in Cumberland county. Jno. Fleming.

N. B. The size of the stone that will best answer is 18 inch square. (*Virginia Gazette, August* 27, 1756.)

UNDERWOOD.—Capt. John Upton was commander-in-chief of Isle of Wight county, was a member of the House of Burgesses, and muster-master-general. His will, dated 16 Jan., 1651–52, was proved in Isle of Wight county December 16, 1652. (Vol. VII., p. 220.) His son, John Upton, died without issue. His widow, Margaret Upton, had issue by a former husband (1) William, (2) Elizabeth, (3) Sarah, (4) Margaret and (5) Ann Underwood. She removed to Lancaster county, and married, thirdly, in 1657, Thomas Lucas, Sr. The will of Thomas Lucas was dated Dec. 14, 1669, and was proved March 14, 1673. (*Virginia Magazine,* III., p. 61.) Of the daughters, Elizabeth married, first, Capt. Francis Slaughter, of Rappahannock county, who was a justice, and died about 1657. Issue, Francis Slaughter, Jr. She married, secondly, Col. John Catlett, of Rappahannock county. She married, thirdly, in 1672, Rev. Amory Butler. Her will is on record in Tappahannock, dated May 17, 1673, proved June 16, 1673. (*Virginia Magazine,* III., 64.)

Sarah, second daughter, was doubtless the sister Peirce named in Mrs. Butler's will. Her husband was Major William Peirce, a son perhaps of Capt. William Peirce, whose daughter Jane was third wife of John Rolfe.

Margaret Underwood, the third daughter, married Humphrey Booth about 1663. She had a son Humphrey Booth, Jr., and two daughters, Grace and Catherine, the last of whom married Robert Brooke, father of Robert Brooke, of Essex, who went with Spotswood in 1716 on his expedition to the mountains.

Ann, named last in Capt. Upton's will, but probably the eldest daughter, as she was married at the time, was wife of Dr. James Williamson, to whom John Hammond dedicated his "Leah and Rachel." (Force's *Tracts.*) She had issue a son William, who *d. s. p.,* and two daughters, Margaret, who married William Ball, Jr., and Mary, who married John Rosier (son of Rev. John Rosier). Capt William Underwood, brother of the above, was burgess for Lancaster in 1652, and justice of Rappahannock in 1656. In 1650 William Underwood, gentleman, had a grant for land on the north side of Rappahannock, and among the headrights were William Underwood (himself), four times to Virginia, Mary his wife and William Underwood his son. Major William[1] Underwood married first, Mary; second, Elizabeth, who survived him, and married, secondly, Archdale Combe, of Rappahannock county, in 1675. He left issue John[2] Underwood, son and heir, whose will was presented in King George court April 5, 1722, by Elizabeth his wife executor, and William[3] Underwood another executor. The first will book in King George county is lost, and so this will cannot be found, but it can hardly be doubted that William Underwood[3], the executor, was a son of John[2] Underwood.

William[3] Underwood made his will, which was proved in King George in 1772. It names son John[4], under eighteen, and leaves to him the negroes given by Mrs. Margaret Strother to said son, and in case of his death to Mrs. Strother, and in case of her death to her daughter Elizabeth.

In 1743 a deed was recorded for 100 acres in King George, which was a part of 550 acres granted to Francis Slaughter in 1662, and by him devised to John[2] Underwood and Elizabeth his wife, and by them conveyed to Francis Wofendall in 1719.

MACON FAMILY.—(See QUARTERLY, VI., p. 33.) James Ma-

con, son of Gideon Macon and Martha his wife, of New Kent county, was born October 28, 1701. Mary Macon, daughter of Col. James Macon and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Augustine Moore, married William Aylett, and had issue Philip Aylett, born 1767, died 1831.

Thomas Macon married Sarah Madison, of Orange county, born August 17, 1764. William Macon, one of the committee for Hanover county, in 1775.

John Macon, son of Gideon and Martha Macon, was born December 17, 1695. In 1729, John Macon, of St. Peter's Parish, New Kent, deeded to Alexander Moss 400 acres, patented in Goochland county by said Macon. He was probably father of Henry Macon of Cumberland, who married, about 1764, Frances Netherland, daughter of Wade Netherland, and widow of John Carlyle. Henry Macon's will, proved in 1783, names two sons, William and John, but they seem to have been issue of a former marriage. William Macon, of Cumberland, who died in 1796, was probably a son of Henry Macon. He married, first, Ann Mayo, daughter of William and Anne Mayo; second, Sally Woodson. Issue by first wife, Henry and William Mayo Macon, and daughters Mary and Rebecca Mayo Macon. Issue by second wife, Sally Woodson Macon.

Frances (Netherland) Macon, widow of Henry Macon, left her property to Katy Todd Macon, daughter of John Macon.

Gideon Macon married in Amelia county Rebecca Walker April 9, 1761. Security Edmund Walker. The will of Edmund Walker shows that he was from New Kent county, and that Rebecca Walker was his daughter.

Lancelot Macon, married Hannah Walker, ward of Wood Jones, December 9, 1768.

Hon. Nathaniel Macon was the son of a Gideon Macon and Priscilla Jones his wife, daughter of Robert Jones and Abigail Sugun. Robert Jones was an officer in Bute county, N. C., now Warren county. Nathaniel Macon married Hannah Plummer, and had issue (1) Betty Kemp, who married Wm. John Martin, (2) Seignora, who married William Eaton—all of North Carolina. The only surviving grandchildren of Mr. Macon now living are Robert A. Martin, of Petersburg, and Mrs. Seignora Crenshaw, of North Carolina.

The will of Gideon Macon, father of Hon. Nathaniel Macon,

of the county of Granville, N. C., dated 20 Dec., 1761, and proved Feb., 1762, names issue (1) Harrison, (2) John, (3) Nathaniel, (4) Gideon, (5) Ann Alston, (6) Sally, (7) Martha, (8) Mary. Names wife Priscilla, and appoints his friend William Johnson exor. Witnesses, John Clack, —— Parham, Joseph X. King.

BOWIE ARMS.—Taken from a very old seal owned by Mr. John Bowie Gray, of "Travellers' Rest," Stafford county, Va., inherited from his grandfather, Mr. John Gray, who was born in Scotland, and who brought the seal with him as that of his maternal grandfather, Mr. John Bowie, of Scotland, whose daughter, Isabella, married Mr. William Gray, also of Scotland, the said Mr. John Gray's father. The arms on the seal are: Argent on a bend sable three buckles or. For Bowie family consult *Bowies and Their Kindred,* by Walter W. Bowie.

WANTED.—To know names of parents of Sarah Ellen Payne, of Stafford county, who married John Ball in 1770 or 1775. John Ball was born 1750, and died in Fauquier county in 1802.

To know parents of Margaret McCarthy, who married Stephen Hansford of Fauquier county, in 1755.

Can any reader of this Magazine give any genealogical data on Sergeant John Hull of the Thirteenth and Seventh Virginia Regiments, Capt. Benj. Boggs' Company, Revolutionary War? He died in Pittsburgh about 1805.

WALLER.—Hayden, in his *Virginia Genealogies,* quoting R. M. Conway in the *Fredericksburg Star* in 1885, as to the children of Colonel John Waller, Gent., the first clerk of Spotsylvania county, says: "Edmund Waller, Gent., first son, though named last in will of Col. John, was second clerk," etc. Now this is not the fact, as will be seen from the order of the court admitting the will to probate, viz.:

"At a court held for Spotsylvania county on Tuesday October the 1st, 1754.

"The last will and testament of John Waller, Gent., was exhibited * * * * * * * * *

And John Waller, Gent., *eldest son* & heir at law to the testator appeared, and desired time to contest the validity of the said will, &c. Teste Wm Waller Cl Court. A true copy from the record. Teste. J. P. H. Crismond c. c."

It is not reasonable to suppose that the court and John's own

brother William, the clerk, all should be mistaken in saying that John was the eldest son.—*C. B. Bryant, Martinsville, Va.*

Christian.—Vol. VIII., p. 125. Capt. Henry Christian, whose will was proved in Amherst county, Va., June 17, 1805, and married Martha Patteson, was captain of a company of *Minute Men* of Buckingham District, Va., which met and served November 17, 1775, Buckingham District being composed of Amherst, Buckingham, Albemarle and East Augusta counties, Virginia; he was also captain of a company in the Revolutionary War, was in active service under Col. Daniel Gaines and Major-General Lafayette. (See H. H. Hardesty's *Geographical and Historical Encyclopedia,* Special Amherst County, Va., Edition of 1884, pages 409–411.)

John Guerrant, Jr.'s Qualification as Ensign in Militia, 1781.—At a court held for Goochland county on Beaverdam the third Monday in February, being the XIX day of the month Annoque Domini: MDCCLXXXI.

Present.

Wm Royster, Thomas F. Bates, Wm Holman, Nathl Massie, John Guerrant, gent justices. Edward Redford produces a commission to be first Lieutenant in the Militia, Nathl Raine as second Lieutenant, John Guerrant Jr as Ensign, Richard Allen as second Lieutenant, John Brut as Ensign, Landy Holman as Lieutenant, Robert Bradshaw as Ensign, Thos Miller as Lieutenant, and Thos Harding as Ensign, which being read, the said officers agreeable to an ordinance of the Convention of our Commonwealth of Virginia take the oaths prescribed & thereupon are authorized to act in their respective offices.

A copy. Teste P. G. Miller, Deputy Clerk.

John Guerrant, Sr.'s Qualification as Lieutenant in Militia, June, 1771.—At a court held for Goochland county on Beaverdam the third Monday in June, being the XVIIth day of the month Annoque Domini MDCCLXXI.

Present

John Bolling, William Mitchell, John Woodson, William Royster gent justices

Steven Sampson gent produces a Commission to be a Captain in the Militia of the county of Goochland and John Guerrant one to be a Lieutenant in the said Militia, each from the Hon-

orable Wm Nelson Esquire president of the Colony of Virginia, which being read the said Stephen and John take the oaths appointed by act of Parliament to be taken instead of the oaths of allegiance and Supremacy the oath appointed to be taken by an act of Parliament made in the first year of the Reign of his late Majesty King George the First, entitled an act for the further Security of his Majesty's person and government & the succession of the Crown of Great Britain in the Heirs of the late princess Sophia being protestants, and for extinguishing the hopes of the pretended Prince of Wales & his open and secret abettors, and also, read and subscribe the Test.

A copy from the records. Teste P. G. Miller, Dep. Clerk Goochland Court, July 26, 1897.

VIRGINIA MILITIA.—Miss Kate Mason Rowland, of Virginia, whose present address is 1214 Linden Avenue, Baltimore, Md., has compiled an alphabetical list of the Virginia Militia in the Revolution, the fullest list extant, containing about 4,300 names. The list is still in manuscript, but for a small fee she will give information as to name and service of soldiers mentioned.

FOUNDERS TABLET.—On October 22, 1901, a tablet was unveiled at the College by the Colonial Dames of America to the memory of the Founders. The presentation address was made by Hon. J. Alston Cabell in the name of the Colonial Dames. The address was made by Col. William Lamb, LL. D., rector of the College. He gave interesting sketches of Dr. James Blair and his worthy co-laborers. A poem entitled "The Building of the Fane," composed for the occasion by Mr. James Lindsay Gordon and read by Prof. J. Lesslie Hall, was an interesting feature of the occasion. At the conclusion of the ceremonies there was a beautiful banquet given by the College to the visiting Dames in the College gymnasium.

BACON WINDOW.—A beautiful memorial window to the memory of Nathaniel Bacon, Jr., was unveiled in the Powder Magazine November 15, 1901. The window was the gift of Mrs. Warner Moore, of Richmond. An eloquent address on the Life and Services of Bacon was delivered in the College Chapel by Robert S. Bright, Esq., formerly of Williamsburg and now of Philadelphia.

PALACE MEMORIAL SHAFT.—A handsome shaft, the gift of

Mrs. Letitia Tyler Semple, was dedicated on the site of the residence of the Colonial Governors, November 12, 1901. Rev. Dr. W. M. Pettis, of Washington, made the presentation address, and Hon. John L. Mercer, Mayor of Williamsburg, accepted the monument in behalf of the city and the College.

TUCKER-WALKER-BAYLOR-NORTON-MEADE.—(See QUAR., p. 207.) In the chart, Robert Tucker (will proved in Norfolk county, Va., 1722) is represented as a son of John Tucker, of Barbadoes. It ought to be as a brother. Thus:

Tucker.

John of Barbadoes, | Robert = Francis Courtenay. of Norfolk Co., Va. | George, of Barbadoes. | Sarah = Cooke,

MR. WILLIAM DIGGES APPOINTED A JUSTICE.—By the Governor & Captaine Generall of Virginia. Whereas I am now satisfied with the integrity and ability of Mr. William Digges, sonne of Edward Digges Esq., and judging it necessary that those who are to be interested in the good of this colony should bee early in the informing themselves of the best means of serving it, I doe therefore constitute & appoint him the said Mr William Digges to be one of his Maties Justices for York County and doe order the next County Court held for the said County hee bee accordingly admitted & sworne. Given under my hand the 19th day of October 1671.

Yor friend and servant,

WILLIAM BERKELEY.

To the Justices of the County of York.

POLL IN SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY FOR THE HOUSE OF BURGESSES, 1752. Col. William Waller 159 votes, Mr. Rice Curtis 143, Mr. William Lynn 32, Mr. Ben Grymes 13, Col. Spotswood 2.

Poll in Spotsylvania for the House of Burgesses, taken Dec. 15, 1755: Col. Spotswood 96, Col. Wm. Waller 118, Roger Dixon 1, Major R. Curtis 108.

TAXES IN YORK COUNTY.—A letter of Lord Howard of Effingham address to his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of York, Dated January ye 14, 1687/8, suggesting that the Court lay a levy for "Trumpetts, Drums, Colors and other ornaments." Answer of the Justices:

Right Honble: we his Maj^ties Justices for York county haveing Received yor Excellencyes pposition concerning the pvideing of Drums, Coulers and Trumpetts, and haveing considered the same doe hereby humbly offer to yor Lord^sh that wee canot finde that wee have by any Act of Assembly any power to assesse the County for any instrum^ts or trophies of war. Wee subscribe Yo^r Excellencies most humble serv^ts: ffra Page, Edwd Moss, Tho. Barbar, Jo^s Ring, Sam^ll Timson, Robt Read.

York County Jan^ry ye 24th 1687/8. ℔ I. Sedgwick D Cl. Cur.

HAMPTON TOWN: FIRST FEOFFEES appointed by the Court of Elizabeth City.—Thomas Allamby, William Marshall and Pascho Curle. 1692.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.—Anthony Wyatt, aged 60 in 1664, having spent 40 years in the colony.—*Charles City County Records.*

Married, on Tuesday, 27th instant, by Rev. Mr. Logan, Granville Smith, Esq., to Miss Marianna L. Pleasants, dau. of James Pleasants, Esq., of Goochland county.—*Richmond Enquirer, Oct.* 30, 1812.

Monday last, being St. Andrews Day, &c., James Cocke, Esq., was chosen Mayor of Williamsburg, and five vacancies in the Council filled with Dr. George Gilmer, Mr. John Tazewell, Mr. Alexander Craig, Mr. Benjamin Powell, and Mr. James Geddy.—*Virginia Gazette, Dec.* 3, 1767.

Whaley's Free School. William Rose succeeded the late master, Mr. Jacob Bruce.—*Virginia Gazette, April* 14, 1768.

In the Ludwell MSS. is a deed from Philip Ludwell, Esq., and Dame Frances Ludwell, his wife, to James Gary and Martha, his wife, 150 acres in James City county, at the Hot Waters, formerly leased to James Gary by the Right Hon'ble Sir William Berkeley. Dated 17 July, 1686, recorded in the secretary's office August 14, 1686. ℔ Rowland Davis. At Hot Waters a battle was fought during the Revolution.

BOOK NOTICES.

THE LEOPARD'S SPOTS: A Romance of the White Man's Burden. *By Thomas Dixon, Jr.* New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. 1902.

This is a story of life in North Carolina during the period between the war of the States and the Spanish war. The hideous realities of negro rule in the South, resulting in mob law and lynching, are vigorously painted. The irrepressible conflict between the rule of the negro and that of the Anglo-Saxon has its issue in the political and social subordination of the inferior race. The rise of the Ku Klux Clan and the Red Shirts was the inevitable manifestation of the conscious superiority of the white race, despite the weight of the bayonet and the government patronage thrown in the opposite scale. Mr. Dixon tells the tale of the white man's burden, and tells it well. In attempting to plant the knee of the negro on the breast of the white man of the South, the authorities at Washington committed a crime against civilization, which is one of the strangest in the annals of the world. Against this tide of fatuitous wrong-headedness in the North all human reasoning was vain. Had Lincoln lived, it would have swept him aside as readily as it did a much stronger and more determined man, Andrew Johnson. There was, in fact, nothing in Lincoln's past career which justified for a moment the idea that he would have resisted the torrent of prejudice and frenzy that seemed to overwhelm the North after the war. During the war it was not Lincoln, but Stanton, the War Secretary, who was supreme, and no word came from the White House restraining the cruelties of Sheridan or the devastation of the Federal armies in the field. It is absurd, then, to suppose, as Mr. Dixon seems to do, that Lincoln would have dared to stand up against the strong personalities of Thaddeus Stevens and Charles Sumner in their reconstruction policy, backed as that policy was by a morbid sentiment in the North which grew out of an ideal representation of the negro, utterly out of harmony with the facts. The book is beautifully printed and illustrated, and the combination of romance with history is a distinct success. It ought to be extensively read.

A SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF THOMAS R. JOYNES, OF ACCOMACK, VIRGINIA, With a Brief Notice of his Father, Col. Levin Joynes. *By Levin S. Joynes, M. D.* Reprinted 1902.

This is a decided addition to biographical literature. The interest attaching to the labors of such a man as Thomas R. Joynes justifies this reprint. He was distinctively a Virginian on all sides.

THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTION OF WASHINGTON, D. C., founded by Andrew Carnegie, 1902. Washington, D. C.

DIFFICULTIES OF A MEXICAN REVENUE OFFICER IN TEXAS. *Eugene C. Barker.* Reprint from the *Quarterly* of the Texas State Historical Association.

VIRGINIA MAGAZINE OF HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY. January No., 1902. W. G. Stanard, editor.

WYLIE GENEALOGY. *By E. G. Wylie*, St. Louis, Mo.

Besides an account of the Wylie family this little pamphlet contains an account of the Bird, Bliss, Chapman, Fry, Gray, Griswold, Levett, Taylor, Winn, and Woods families.

JOHN MARSHALL. An address delivered on February 4, 1901, by R. T. Barton, of Winchester, Virginia, before Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Va. Privately printed. 1901.

This sketch is by one of the most cultivated lawyers of Virginia, and is consequently an eloquent tribute to the merits of the great Chief Justice.

THE SYMS-EATON FREE SCHOOL. Compiled by Mrs. F. M. Armstrong, Hampton, Va. This contains a most interesting account of the origin and growth of the benefactions of two men "worthy to be chronicled," Benjamin Syms and Thomas Eaton. The benefaction of Benjamin Syms, created by will in 1635, gave rise to the first free school in America. In course of time, the fund became blended with the benefaction of Thomas Eaton, created in 1659, and it is now represented by a handsome new brick building, called the Syms-Eaton Academy. At the dedication of this building, in the month of February, Hon. John Goode acted as orator of the occasion.

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